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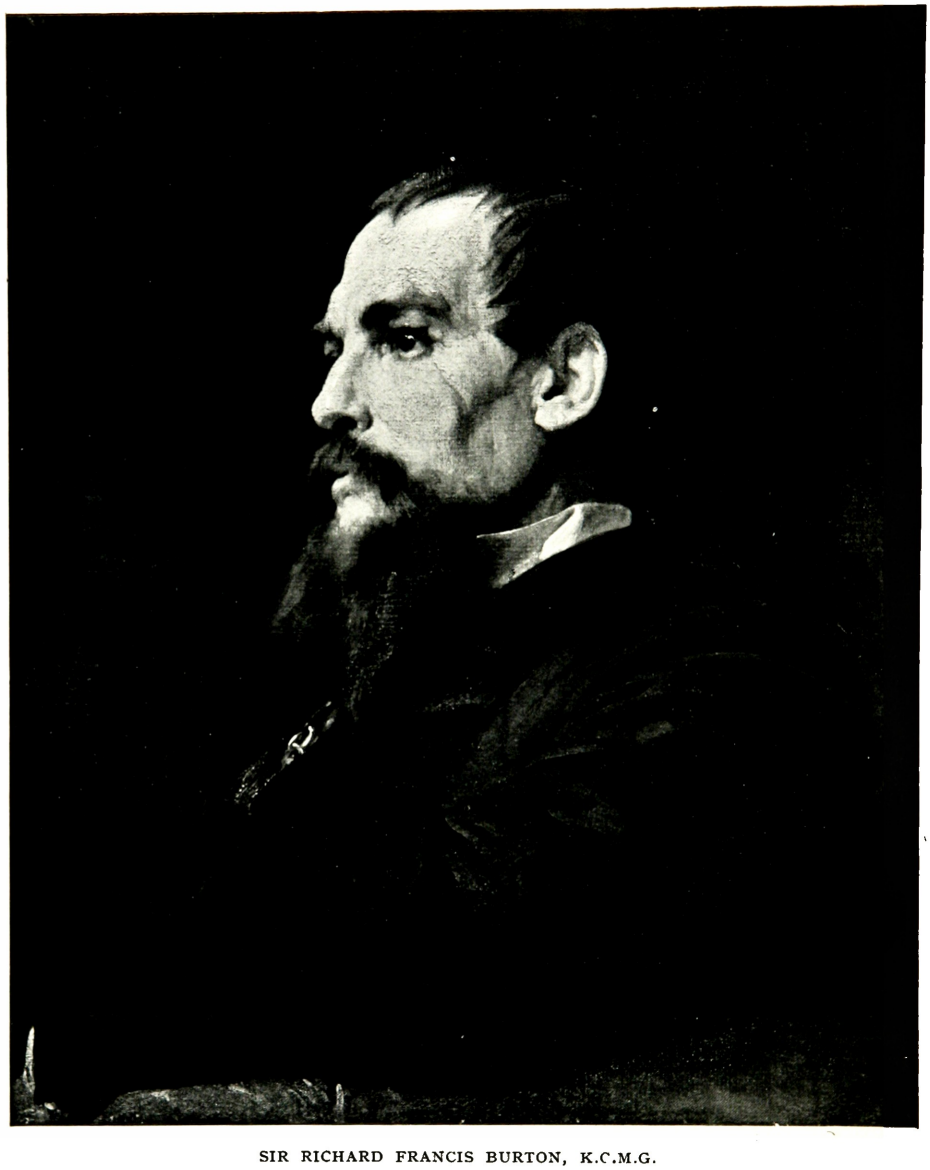
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CIRCULATE

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON

K.C.M.G.



SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON, K.C.M.G.

(From the painting by Lord Leighton.)

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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON

K.C.M.G.

BY

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PREFACE

BY

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FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

(*Patron of the Burton Memorial Fund*)

PREFACE

TO a person of average intelligence conversant with the nature of Sir Richard Burton's immense literary output, it must be apparent that very few of the books written by that unique scholar and doer of great deeds were destined to become generally popular or to figure in publishers' announcements as " best sellers."

And this chiefly because being himself a simple, honest and straightforward man in all his dealings, and one who believed thoroughly that the intrinsic merits of a work should alone be sufficient to recommend it to the notice of those interested in its subject-matter, he was absolutely incapable of resorting to any of those spurious methods of exploiting an author and " pushing " his wares that at the present day have become so highly complicated and specialized a business.

So, also, he cared not a jot whether he were applauded or condemned by individuals or by the accredited organs of publicity. Neither would he, nor could he, pander to passing phases of popular taste or write down to the mental level of the great mass of his potential readers.

In a word, Sir Richard Burton was throughout the whole length of his writing-life an exceptionally brilliant and original *littérateur*, never a journalist, a hack writer, nor a business man out to make money or to capture fame.

Each of Burton's books was composed with the sole object of recording every single item of necessary information concerning the subject treated, and that, too, without regard to whether by so doing he would or would not please or offend any particular section of his readers.

From the mere commercial or popularity point of view it is obvious that this greatly militated against success, as "success" is generally accounted. On the other hand, it is a fact of great and illuminating value that amongst those specially qualified to criticize their real worth Burton's books were, and are, regarded with the utmost enthusiasm.

With respect only to the large proportion of Sir Richard's works concerned with geographical exploration, and speaking from my own personal knowledge, I have always found that those who have themselves examined the localities about which he wrote, such as Stanley and my old friends Sir Harry Johnston, Du Chaillu and Lovett Cameron, were amongst Burton's most ardent admirers and keenest supporters as to the truth of his descriptions.

Of the oft-repeated charge brought by untravelled and uninstructed critics that Burton's writings frequently lacked grace and "style" and that he far too often employed "uncouth" foreign words and expressions, I would like to say few other men could have been greater sticklers for the use of English pure and undefiled. And this, too, despite his habitual insistence that when a fitting word or expression did not exist in his mother tongue it was essential an author should, whenever possible, supply the deficiency from other languages.

In connection with this I would add that before the publication of my work on Switzerland, "The Model Republic," both Sir Richard Burton and that supreme master of English prose and verse, John Addington Symonds, were kind enough to read and revise the MS. And in so doing the former laid special stress in his corrections on the need of deleting all unnecessary foreign and obsolete words and phrases I had employed where more suitable English ones could be used.

In like manner I would refute the correctness of the dictum certain critics have laid down that Burton's "style" was far too often needlessly rough and in other ways opposed to the accepted canons of orthodox composition. Doubtless to the average insular intelligence unused, for example, to

the "literary" view-points of Orientals, it would appear that much of what Burton wrote was devoid of conventional melodiousness. But to those who are personally acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the localities where Burton laid his scenes, and who can also appreciate the social and domestic atmosphere pervading them, it is apparent his modes of narration are rightly selected, being as they always are entirely congruous to his subjects. Like all he did, his "style" was thoroughly truthful and realistic. Indeed, with him truth was something of an obsession, and no man could possibly have been more particular invariably to adhere both to its letter and its spirit in whatever he expressed.

With regard to this important subject I venture to believe I am exceptionably qualified to form a just opinion, seeing that I have not only journeyed a good deal, both in Africa and in Asia, but especially because I am the sole survivor of those who knew Sir Richard Burton through a long period of close and unbroken association, I having been his daily companion and his travelling medical adviser during the last three and a half years of his superstrenuous and romantic life, when together we wandered in many lands. I am, unhappily, also the last of that small body of devoted friends who were with him when on October 20, 1890, he fearlessly met his death at Trieste.

I would add one word with respect to Burton's methods of writing. During his travels, and indeed always, he made it a daily practice to record every single occurrence of interest with which he became acquainted. If he were reading a book or other document of importance he would carefully resume the whole of its salient features that were previously unknown to him; if he himself were about to write on any subject he would collect every detail bearing on it; if he talked with anyone he wrote down as soon as possible all that was novel or in any way striking that was uttered; and, in short, on each and every day he inscribed in his diary or elsewhere with meticulous care all that he considered worth while placing on permanent record.

And this, too, despite his extraordinarily retentive memory, so determined was he always to be exact in his writings. I may add that he once told me he never remembered reading a book a second time other, that is, than those he wished to learn by heart or to translate, such, for instance, as the Koran or Camöens' "Lusiads."

Alas, the pity of it, that so many of Burton's records, crammed as they were with innumerable extremely valuable and often wholly original observations, gathered from the highways, and especially from the byways, of life, can never be available to add to the world's common store of knowledge, seeing that they perished in the ruthless holocaust that followed his lamented death.

But another and a much more forcible factor existed against Burton's books becoming generally popular. I refer to the circumstance that up to a short time ago his writings have never been collected nor properly catalogued and, as regards the majority, have been beyond the reach of those wishing to consult their scientific and artistic riches. Indeed, nothing at all approaching an entire collection of Sir Richard Burton's literary works has ever been available either to public or, so far as I am aware, to private inspection.

And now at length we are offered what has been so long and sorely needed, a complete, clearly detailed and orderly arranged Annotated Bibliography of Burton's vast and varied literary treasures. This volume we owe to the tireless labours through a number of years of Mr. N. M. Penzer, M.A., the foremost living authority on the subject. And what this work must have cost in unremitting research and in the scientific employment of specialized abilities on the part of one who obviously possessed the "literary instinct" in a very unusual degree, only those who have attempted similar tasks, even when of far less magnitude and complexity, can possibly judge.

To most of us, I am afraid, so great a labour of love (and Mr. Penzer, I know, is one who brought not only exceptional mental qualifications to bear on accomplishing his gigantic task, but also a great and lasting affection for

Burton's memory) would have seemed at the commencement to be altogether beyond the skill of mortals.

Whatever individual views may be held concerning Sir Richard Burton's works and opinions, common sense and common fairness demand that it should never be forgotten (as apparently it often is) that he was the first Explorer, Orientalist, Linguist and Anthropologist of the great Victorian era—the foremost giant personality of a period so unusually prolific in producing great and original thinkers and strenuous workers in the leading arts and sciences. Moreover, it was his hand that blazed the first trail through many and immense jungles of primeval savagedom and "cultured ignorance," and pointed the way for later travellers to introduce, foster and establish nobler and wider channels of existence.

Neither should it be forgotten that to Sir Richard Burton were given unequalled opportunities for making original observations concerning whole hosts of extremely important subjects. So also both by his nature and his upbringing he was endowed with those specific qualifications that impelled their possessor to form just, wise and entirely impartial judgments relating to problems very few others in our history have been better fitted to solve, explain and apply.

F. GRENFELL BAKER

WORTHING
October 1922

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

ON March 19, 1921, was celebrated at St. Mary's Cemetery, Mortlake, the birth-centenary of one of the greatest men of the last century—Sir Richard Francis Burton.

His whole career was filled with serious and continuous research in many fields of knowledge and with hazardous explorations into lands hitherto untrodden by the feet of white men. All these enterprises, and many others, were characterized by intense perseverance, patriotism, honour and honesty. Had Sir Richard's nature been less determined, his manner of working less "thorough," and himself more subservient to those in authority over him, it is possible his name would have figured in history, not only as a national hero of learning and achievement, especially in the departments of geographical, anthropological and linguistic knowledge, but also as one of whom the whole civilized world would have been justly proud. It has often been remarked that Burton lived out of his time, and that his queen should have been Elizabeth rather than Victoria. Unhappily, morever, the records not only of our own country but of all others, show, with tragic uniformity, that many of the greatest men in all lands and at all periods have never been adequately appreciated during their lifetime, and not till death closed their careers (if indeed even then) have their merits been recognized and their services been duly honoured. Burton was a soldier, and possessed the ideal soldier's indomitable courage, perseverance, determination, and, above all, self-reliance, to a degree that made those qualities con-

spicuously felt throughout his whole adventurous and romantic life.

When considering the complex character of this extraordinary man there are so many widely differing facets upon which we must look that it is necessary to pause and take each one separately.

It is obvious that Burton was an explorer, *par excellence*, and I consider it is no exaggeration to assert that he was one of the greatest the world has ever known, if indeed he was not *the* greatest. In himself he combined to an extraordinary extent those specific qualities that are essential to a man whose work it is to open up and scientifically report upon the nature and conditions of hitherto unknown territories. Thus in the first place he possessed unusual strength both of body and of mind, and consequently was able for many years to carry out his appointed labours in the face of disease and dire difficulties few others could have encountered and survived. Secondly, his knowledge of human nature in various conditions of race, country, and occupation was wonderful and often quite uncanny in its discernment of what individuals, groups or even whole nations would do in given circumstances.

It might be noted that his unique acquaintance with so many forms and phases of human nature has been strikingly accentuated by the fact that, long after his death, much of what he foresaw concerning the social and political development of certain Eastern nations has come to pass. Thirdly, Burton's immense powers of keen and accurate observation, coupled with a marvellously retentive memory and an invariable adhesion to straightforward action and truth on all occasions and at whatever cost, are conspicuous features of his character, and as such were of the utmost importance to him as a scientific explorer and as a reliable recorder of his many discoveries and travels.

Fourthly, Burton was exceptionally well equipped for his special form of research, by possessing an immense store of all-round scientific and artistic knowledge ; in addition to which he was one of the two, or possibly three, most pro-

ficient linguists of whom we have authentic and genuine historical records. He was able to master with ease and rapidity any language with which it was necessary for him to be familiar. Finally, he was unrivalled in his never-failing power to hide his own identity in that of a member of an alien race in manner, speech, customs and appearance, totally absorbing in so doing both the ethnic atmosphere and the temperamental characteristics of the individual whose identity he assumed. How vitally essential this faculty of disguise was to Burton is evidenced in many of his most important and successful pioneering expeditions, notably in his celebrated pilgrimage to the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, and to Harar the Unknown.

In connection with what has already been stated concerning Sir Richard's great mental and physical powers I would stress the fact that a very large portion of his life was spent in some of the most pestilential parts of the globe, such, for instance, as the west coast of Africa. I would also call to remembrance that most of the consulates his grateful country bestowed on him were sinks of disease and death, suitable possibly as residences for some of the worst types of criminals, but certainly *not* suitable for so great and deserving a man as Sir Richard Burton.

" They want me to die " he said, when offered the consulate at Fernando Po, " but I intend to live, just to spite the devils." And in this relation I would like further to remind the present generation that when Burton made his most important and hazardous explorations in Africa (and to a lesser degree elsewhere) the conditions that then had to be faced were of a very different nature to those that meet the modern traveller in the same districts.

In saying this I refer chiefly to the complete absence in Burton's time of any of those sanitary and hygienic ameliorations that have since been so abundantly introduced and have done so much to facilitate travel. To-day, malaria can be entirely prevented by judicious use of quinine, and medicine chests can now be obtained containing medicaments, dressings, etc., in their most concentrated and improved forms.

Extremes of climate have no effect on them. Then again, the War has taught doctors more about tropical diseases than they would otherwise have learned in the next twenty or thirty years. The same applies to aeronautics, surveying instruments, cameras, prismatic glasses, and a hundred other things which form part of the equipment of the modern explorer. The War has also prompted doctors, soldiers, and others to issue books on what to avoid and how to keep well in nearly every latitude on the globe. Above all others I would mention that invaluable handbook of the Royal Geographical Society, " Hints to Travellers," of which the tenth edition has just appeared. It was found that recent inventions and discoveries were so numerous and important that the section on " Medical Hints " had to be nearly entirely rewritten.

Finally, there was one very great luxury which Burton never had on his explorations, and that was an ample supply of money—in fact he has said that on more than one occasion less than £100 stood between him and what would have been some important discovery or necessary survey.

As compared with Burton, Stanley travelled like a king—money and publicity being poured out like water.

It was to a great extent luck and American publicity which made Stanley known to the whole world. Burton was unquestionably the better explorer, and had he made the best of his opportunities and experienced no lack of money his name would be the only one remembered to-day.

It should never for a moment be forgotten that quite apart from the War much of the existing improvement and safety of present-day Africa is due to the pioneering and extremely dangerous explorations of Sir Richard Burton in the far-off days of the middle of the last century when, often alone and unaided, he examined deliberately and with the utmost scientific care the heart of the Dark Continent.

Burton's powers of observation, excellent memory, and strict truthfulness have been noted continually, and even so late as 1920 I have heard explorers say how marvellously accurate were Burton's descriptions of the countries through

which he passed. When Stanley was forced on one occasion to throw away all his superfluous belongings, the one book he would not part with was Burton's "Lake Regions of Central Africa"—*not* the Bible, as has often been said.

Similarly, Cameron, when crossing Africa, found this great book little short of a Baedeker's "Guide"—or, as we should say to-day, a Muirhead's.

Burton's accounts of routes in parts of East Africa and Arabia were quoted in certain handbooks issued during the War by the Admiralty as being still the most recent and most faithful guide to the region under discussion.

I questioned Colonel Lawrence about the accuracy of Burton's description of the journey to Mecca and Medina, and he said it was absolutely correct in every detail, and that "The Pilgrimage" was a most remarkable work of the highest value to a geographer or to a student of the East.

Hogarth, in his "Penetration of Arabia," states that after Burton had explored Midian there was nothing left for any new-comer, and that his works on the subject still contain the most up-to-date information obtainable.

Burton's scientific knowledge, as I have said, was vastly above the average. He was in varying proportions a geologist, botanist, conchologist, zoologist, folk-lore student,—besides being an artist, linguist, and poet, and I may add a highly proficient doctor, surgeon and lawyer. His linguistic powers were enormous. He spoke no less than twenty-nine languages, and with dialects added the number was over forty. The last dialect he learned (or rather re-studied) was Provençal. Professor A. H. Sayce, in his Memorial Article in the April (1921) number of the "Royal Geographical Society Journal," speaks of Burton as being one of the most learned men he had ever come across. This indeed is specially high praise seeing that it comes from one of the world's foremost and most profound scholars. In the same article, when referring to Burton's linguistic powers, he says, "As regards languages Burton combined linguistic facility with philological knowledge—a combination which is by no means common."

Of Burton's marvellous powers of disguising his own identity and assuming that of natives of Eastern countries, history records very few parallels. One could probably not think of half a dozen men who had this gift so strongly developed as had Richard Burton; in fact the names of but four men occur to me. The first of these is the great Venetian traveller Marco Polo[1] (1254–1324) whose travels have now been so excellently translated and annotated by the late Colonel Henry Yule and revised by Henri Cordier (3 vols. Murray 1903, 1920). The second is the Hungarian traveller Arminius Vambéry (1832–1913) who, disguised as a dervish, penetrated to Khiva and Bokhara as far as Samarakand. (See his "Life and Adventures" by himself, 3rd edition 1884, T. Fisher Unwin; and "The Story of my Struggles: the Memoirs of A. Vambéry," 2 vols., 1904.)

The other two men are still alive. Both explored and lived in Arabia and learned to know and understand the Arabs in a way that, according to some, even rivals Burton's great knowledge. One of these men—Charles Doughty (born 1843)—made a most adventurous journey in 1875 from Damascus along the pilgrim route in search of the famous monuments of Medain Saleh. Here he lived the life of a poor and wandering Arab, under the name of Khalīl, and remained till the return of the pilgrims. By this time Doughty had caught the fever of exploration, and although he was practically penniless, picking up a few coppers as a wandering doctor, he spent nearly two years minutely exploring Central Arabia. He acquired a knowledge of Bedawin society that is nearly without equal. The outcome of these wanderings was that classic of travel books, "Arabia Deserta." Dr. D. G. Hogarth gives a short, but clear, account of his work in "The Penetration of Arabia," pp. 270–7. See also the Encyclo. Brit. 11th edit. Vol 2. p. 257, and Vol. 30 (of the new volumes), p. 853. More will be said of Doughty's relations to Burton in a future page.

[1] He did not, of course, go *in disguise* to the court of the great Khan Kublai, but absorbed the languages, literature and customs of China in a way which only bears comparison with Burton's intimate knowledge of the Moslem East.

The remaining name that completes my quartette is that of Colonel Lawrence—the only man of the four who not only is alive, but still a youth. His adventures, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Lowell Thomas, are now well-known. This is indeed fortunate for us, for Lawrence is the shyest of men it is possible to imagine. He still refuses, I believe, to lecture before any of the learned societies, and only with the greatest difficulty can he be persuaded to comment on the doings or writings of some other traveller or scientist. Besides lecturing, Lowell Thomas also wrote accounts of Lawrence's adventures in the American Geographical Magazine, " Asia," September, October and December 1919, and in the " Strand Magazine " for January 1920, and few following months.

Although in many ways Burton and Lawrence possessed the same intimate knowledge of the Arabs, yet in other ways they were very different. Burton was an Orientalist, while Lawrence was not. By this I mean that whereas Burton, from the time of his early adventures when disguised in India, had, as an anthropologist, geographer and student, always been strangely drawn to the East, Lawrence was an archæologist pure and simple, and circumstances alone drew him from the ruins of Asia Minor and Syria to the battlefield. There is also another great difference between the two men. Burton journeyed to Mecca as a true Mohammedan. Lawrence emphatically told everybody that he was a Christian, and only disguised himself in order to pass as a native when manœuvring before the enemy's lines, or while on one of his hazardous expeditions. Numerous other travellers in Arabia have tried to pass themselves off as natives, but the results have been far from satisfactory. Palgrave's attempts at disguise were merely a source of amusement to the Arabs (See Lady Burton's " Life," vol. I, p. 180).

Burton, as I have already stated, was an expert in Eastern disguises, and this gift, coupled with his mastery of languages, his physical strength and a spirit of adventure, gave him the finest opportunities for studying anthropology, and it

need hardly be added that he made the very best of his advantages. In two or three of his books one can read accounts of his successful disguises in different parts of the world. It was during his early years in India when wandering through the villages in Southern Scind that his study of anthropology really commenced, and we find him passing now as a doctor, now as an Arab—or, again, as a dervish, or playing the part of a "bazzar," a vendor of fine linen, calicoes, and muslins. "Now and then he would rent a shop and furnish it with clammy dates, viscid molasses, tobacco, ginger, rancid oil, and strong-smelling sweetmeats; and wonderful tales Fame told about these establishments." Sometimes he would spend the evening in a mosque listening to the recitation of the Koran, or else he would argue on religious topics with the Mullah. At other times he would enter the first door whence issued sounds of music and the dance, or he would play chess with the natives or join the hemp-drinkers and opium-eaters, or, perhaps, he would visit the "Mrs. Gadabouts and Go-betweens who make matches with the faithful," and from them he would learn those intimate details of private history and domestic scandal which an anthropologist finds so hard to obtain. Surely it would be difficult to imagine a better way of studying the manners and customs of men and women of all classes, their characters, their virtues and their vices—in short, "Anthropology" in the truest meaning of the word. Some of these early adventures in Scind are described in a postscript to "Falconry in the Valley of the Indus," and make most amusing and interesting reading. The art of disguise and intimate knowledge of the manners and customs of the Moslems which Burton had acquired in India were the *sine qua non* of the success of his great journeys to Mecca and Harar. After these two great adventures followed his immense work in Central Africa, and with the discovery of Lake Tanganyika his work as an explorer came to an end. Few writers seem to have emphasized this point; none have realized what it meant.

Burton was no diplomat, chiefly because he could not

and would not dissemble but always told the blunt truth and took the consequences. Bad luck, therefore, dogged his footsteps from the very earliest days. While in Scind his good fortune soon deserted him, for Sir Charles Napier's successor was neither an anthropologist nor a man of the world, and in consequence Burton received his first serious reproval. Sir Charles Napier had given him a very unpleasant job to do, and he had done it well and thoroughly. His reports were found by Napier's successor and Burton was removed. Then came Mecca. In itself the Pilgrimage was a real triumph for Burton, but he failed to return home at the psychological moment. Fame and applause were there awaiting him, but with the true heart of a soldier he felt his duty was in the Crimea, and so he hurried off to do what he could for his country instead of going home to benefit himself. His bad luck followed him there, and once again he learned that straightforward dealing and straightforward fighting were not the order of the day.

After Harar he realized the full meaning of Government opposition and narrow-mindedness. Tanganyika was worse —here his own companion took advantage of his collapse which the journey had produced. When Burton was well enough to travel he returned home—but the ground had been all cut before him. After all his former bad luck this new blow must have been hard indeed. He sought out the house of his future wife, whose description of him at this time was terrible. " I shall never forget Richard as he was then," she says; " he had had twenty-one attacks of fever, had been partially paralysed and partially blind ; he was a mere skeleton, with brown yellow skin hanging in bags, his eyes protruding, and his lips drawn away from his teeth. I used to give him my arm about the Botanical Gardens for fresh air, and sometimes convey him almost fainting to our house, or friends' houses who allowed and encouraged our meeting, in a cab. The Government and the Royal Geographical Society looked coldly on him ; the Indian Army brought him under the reduction ; he was almost penniless, and he had only a few friends to greet him. Speke was the

hero of the hour, the Stanley of 1859–64. This was one of the martyrdoms of that uncrowned king's life, and I think but that for me he would have died."

Here was one of the greatest explorers of all time—an Englishman—who, although still in the prime of his life, had not only made two of the most daring journeys—Mecca and Harar—either of which should have been sufficient to establish his fame for life—but who was the pioneer of modern African exploration. The honour due to pioneers *cannot* be over-estimated and here was one worthy of the greatest honours the Government could confer, yet because it could not make allowances for genius, because it was bound by "red tape," and because the man himself was too noble and patriotic to swerve from the high ideal, "honour not honours," which was his life's motto—he was shelved in the prime of his years.

His active career could not be killed by lack of recognition, so in 1861 he entered the service of the Foreign Office. Of the four consulates he received only one was at all to his liking—that of Damascus, and for that very reason, it seems, his bad luck pursued him there. Because he refused to allow a British consulate to countenance the nefarious practices of the usurers of Damascus he was removed. This time the Government was led into making a fresh blunder. Circumstances soon showed that Burton was absolutely in the right in all he did, and that he had, moreover, handled with consummate skill a most difficult situation—not to mention a crowd of rogues of the worst description. Here was the Government's chance to make up for its former mistakes, and, now that matters had been successfully explained, to give Burton a consulship worthy of his acceptance. Instead of this he was sent to Trieste, to a climate unsuited to his constitution, and was allowed to stay unrecognized in this very second-rate seaport till his death on October 20, 1890.

Burton bore his fresh exile with a resignation and fortitude such as he had always shown in whatever unhappy position he found himself placed. He only made four attempts to escape from his exile at Trieste. The first was

to be created a K.C.B. in 1878. The second was in 1880 when, owing to his interest in the suppression of slavery, he wanted to be appointed commissioner for the slave trade in the Red Sea. The third was in 1885 when he was given reason to believe that he would be chosen to succeed Sir John Drummond-Hay in Morocco. When writing on Burton at the time of his birth-centenary, Sir H. H. Johnston speaks on this very point. "No post," he says, "could have been more appropriate. Had he gone there we might long since have known—what we do not know yet—the realities of Morocco. But it was persistently denied him, and given—after the retirement of the great Sir John Drummond-Hay—to diplomatic ninnies instead. To none of her great sons has Britain shown herself so ungrateful as to Richard Francis Burton." Finally, in 1886, realizing with a broken heart that as far as Government posts were concerned he was not wanted, he appealed to be allowed to retire on full pension. Enclosed in the letter was a list of "Services" which included only the most salient features of his remarkable career. The list was as follows:—

1. Served nineteen years in the Bombay Army, nearly ten years on active service, chiefly on the staff of Sir Charles Napier, on the Sind Survey, at the close of the Afghan War, 1842–9. In 1861 was compelled to leave, without pay or pension, by Sir Charles Wood, for accepting the Consulship of Fernando Po.
2. Served in the Crimea as Chief of the Staff of Bashi-Bazouk (Irregular Cavalry), and was chiefly instrumental in organizing it.
3. Was the author of the Bayonet Exercise now used at the Horse Guards.
4. Have made several difficult and dangerous expeditions or explorations in unknown parts; notably the Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medinah, and afterwards to Harar, now opened up to Europeans, and the discovery and opening up of the Lake Regions of Central Africa, and the sources of the Nile, a country now well known to trade, to missionaries and schoolmasters.
5. Have been twenty-five years and a half in the consular service, eight to nine years in official bad climates.

6. Was sent in 1864, as H.M.'s Commissioner to the King of Dahomé, and resided with him for three months.
7. Was recalled at a moment's notice from Damascus, under a misrepresentation, and suffered heavy pecuniary losses thereby. My conduct was at last formally approved by the Government, but no compensation was given.
8. Was sent in 1882 in quest of the unfortunate Professor Palmer and his companion, who were murdered by the Bedawi.
9. Have learned twenty-nine languages, passed official examinations in eight Eastern languages, notably Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani.
10. Have published over forty-six works, several of which, like "Mecca," and the "Exploration of Harar," are now standard.

This last refusal produced nothing further from Trieste but acquiescence and silence. The entry in his diary on December 6, 1883 fills the heart of an Englishman with pity and a feeling of resentment against the authorities of that day. The entry is written in red ink, and reads: "To-day, eleven years ago, I came here; what a shame!!!"

So far we have only glanced at Burton as the explorer, the pioneer, the adventurer. We must now look at him as the scholar, writer, poet archæologist, translator, etc. These numerous and varied attainments, coupled with his fame as an explorer, raise him to an absolutely unique rank.

In criticizing Burton, writers have compared him to such-and-such a great explorer, poet, translator, Arabist, etc.; none, however, could bring forward the name of a single individual whose knowledge and achievements were so stupendous as were those of Sir Richard Burton. This is, I think, the chief reason why no "Life" worthy of the name has ever appeared. It would require more than one man to write Burton's life. It takes a genius to write and understand the life of a genius, and if this man be not forthcoming, the "Life" should be split up into its various phases, each of which should be dealt with by an expert. One should be an explorer and linguist, another an Arabic scholar, a third a poet and translator, and a fourth a judge of human nature and a man of very great worldly experience. Then, perhaps, we would get a record worthy of the man who wore himself

out, both body and soul, working for his queen, his country, and the advance of civilization. The very varied subjects of Burton's books show without question that he was both a classical and a modern scholar of no mean order. "The Kasîdah" and Camöens show his poetic gifts to be of considerable merit, while his books on Etruscan Bologna and Midian demonstrate a thorough knowledge of archæology—though heterodox in its tendency.

The work in which are samples of every kind of knowledge he possessed is, of course, the "Nights," "of which more later," as Burton would say. Various writers, especially Wright, have tried to minimize Burton's merits as a translator. As is usually the case these criticisms come from men who are absolutely incapable of judgment. I have spoken to many Arabic and Portuguese scholars regarding the "Nights" and "Camöens," and the result is always the same. In the case of "Camöens," the translation—and by "translation" I mean conveying the words and spirit of the original into English prose or verse—is absolutely wonderful. Words here and there are certainly archaic, as is necessary if the original Portuguese meaning is to be correctly conveyed. The Portuguese nation owes Burton a very considerable debt for making known to the English the works of their greatest poet. Burton put his soul into "Camöens" chiefly because he so thoroughly sympathized with his hero. There was much in common between the two, both were great patriots who had been neglected by their country, both endured the bitterest disappointments without a murmur, both had suffered much in foreign lands. When a man knows a language thoroughly as Burton did Portuguese, and can add to it a sympathy with his hero, such as in this case, the qualifications for a perfect translator are practically complete.

Turning now to the peculiar nature of such works as the "Nights," "Priapeia" and "Perfumed Garden," no one worthy of consideration has ever censured Burton for writing these highly important and scholarly books. The career of an explorer had been denied him. The consulships he wished for earlier in his life were given to less deserving men. He made

but little money out of his books, and when the "Nights" taught him the kind of writings that were acceptable, Burton continued to produce (for students only) works of a similar nature. Here was a chance of placing on record that mass of information he had collected, for all of it had not gone into the "Nights"—expenses had also increased and money was an absolute necessity. Writing on this same subject immediately after Burton's death the late J. S. Cotton, formerly editor of the "Academy," said: "This, again, was but another facet of Burton's many-sided nature, though one which it would be wrong to ignore when estimating his character and life-work. His insatiable curiosity led him to explore almost every path of learning, especially the bypaths. The origins of civilization, the hoary antiquity of Egypt, prehistoric connections between the East and the West, the ancient race of the Etruscans, the mysticism of the Sufis, the wanderings of the gypsies, the colonial empire of the Portuguese—these were some of the matters that had a special fascination for him. His cast of mind was so original that not only did he never borrow from anyone else, but he was disposed to resent another's trespassing upon such subjects as he considered his own. But no man could be more cordial in his admiration of honest work done in bordering fields of learning. He was ever ready to assist, from the stores of his experience, young explorers and young scholars; but here, as in all else, he was intolerant of pretentiousness and sciolism. His virility stamped everything he said or wrote. His style was as characteristic as his handwriting. If occasionally marred by the intrusion of alien words and phrases, it always expressed his meaning with force and lucidness, and was capable at times of rising to unlaboured eloquence. And, with Burton, the style was the man. No one could meet him without being convinced of his transparent sincerity. He concealed nothing; he boasted of nothing. Such as circumstances had made him, he bore himself towards all the world: a man of his hands from his youth, a philosopher in his old age; a good hater, but none the less a staunch friend." Such is the opinion of a man

looked at Burton from the literary standpoint, and knew intimately.

Before closing this introduction let us look at Burton as explorer through the eyes of an explorer. The late Lovett Cameron had better opportunities of studying on in all his varying moods than most men, and when ied Cameron felt he had lost not only a fellow-explorer traveller, but a dear friend and a real " pal." " Perhaps ı one first met this tall, dark man, with his scarred face, ing dark eyes under an overhanging brow, his mouth en by a long moustache, one thought the face a striking but not attractive, and the cynical and sarcastic remarks h he often made did not tend at first to overcome this ıg. When one came to know the man, however, one d that those eyes could beam kindly upon his friends, advice and information would take the place of cynicism sarcasm, and that under the rugged exterior there was ealed a heart as tender as that of any woman. Witty rks and humoristic sayings abounded in his talk, but ıs rare indeed that they were calculated really to hurt man but himself, and it is a fact that most of the stories have been circulated to his detriment have arisen from vay of telling anecdotes about himself, and putting his share in the transaction in the blackest possible light. new his friends would understand him and recked nothing hat the rest of the world would think.

His entire freedom from jealousy was amply proved to n the few and rare occasions when he permitted himself ay anything about his dead companion, Speke. Of e's work as an observer and geographer, and his industry, er spoke in the highest terms of praise, while of the causes ıe unhappy difference between them he refused to say a word."

ı speaking of Burton's accuracy of description, Cameron nues: " Going over ground which he explored, with Lake Regions of Central Africa' in my hand, I was ıished at the acuteness of his perception and the correct- of his descriptions. One was tempted to apply the

phrase of verbal photographs to his records of travel, but though equalling photographs in minuteness and faithfulness, they far excelled photographs in being permeated with a true artistic sense." Speaking later of their joint trip to the Gold Coast, Cameron said: "From Burton, during this trip, I learned much as to the real duties of an explorer and collector; and I also had an opportunity of seeing his kindness towards the unsophisticated natives, and of his tolerance of, and courtesy to, even those who were veneered with civilization. His patience and endurance under illness and suffering were exceptional, and never an angry or a cross word have I heard him utter even when suffering severely from fever and acute pains. . . . The last time I saw him was when he was in England, a little over two years ago, and though then he was already an invalid, and the subject of loving and anxious care from his wife, his mighty intellect was still undimmed, as it was to the last, and it was a pleasure to sit and listen to him unfolding somewhat of his vast store of experience and knowledge. Soldier, scholar, poet, explorer, it will be long before we again see his equal, and as we feel his loss and regret never again to hear his voice, so must our sympathy be true and deep for her who has been his loyal, trusty, loving helpmate for so many years. Good-bye, Dick."

The number of men and women still alive who were intimate friends of Burton is, unfortunately, all too small. The few who still remain are, indeed, to be envied, for they have probed beneath the surface and have found the jewel which was but waiting to be seized by those who cared to search. Now that Burton has gone, all that remains to them is a memory—a memory so dear and so sweet that it still forms the most cherished possession of their lives.

PART I

THE EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIES

THE EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIES

THERE is no Burton Bibliography worthy of the name in existence, and it is partly this fact that has prompted me to supply the want.

That it *is* a want and a real want is surely self-evident, for do not all Englishmen, and the world at large, wish to know as much as possible about men who have laboured all their lives for the glory of their country—as often as not receiving insults instead of honours as their reward?

This book, then, is an attempt to give, in as complete a form as possible, full references to all the writings of Burton, together with more detailed information which, it is hoped, will prove interesting and instructive both to the book-lover and to the patriot.

The main object of the book, however, is to help readers to a better understanding and appreciation of a man who was one of the Empire's strongest and noblest sons.

The "Lives" of Burton do not help us much. With the exception of that by Hitchman and the two pamphlets of 1880 and 1886, every single one was written for some particular object of a personal nature. In writing a biography—one of the hardest tasks an author can set himself to do—personal feelings must not come into play at all, or the result will be, if not absolute failure, what practically amounts to the same thing, a distorted portrait of the man whose life the author is attempting to portray.

On the subject of the various "Lives" more will be found in a future page.

With the single exception of the work by W. P. Dodge, every "Life" contains a Bibliography—or rather a list of books, and in order to show how great was the necessity

for a reliable Bibliography I shall deal shortly with each of these lists in turn.

1. Old Oxonian. 1880.

The first list appeared on pp. [73]–75 of a booklet entitled "A Short Sketch of the Career of Captain Richard F. Burton . . ." By an Old Oxonian, 1880. The list is arranged chronologically and contains numerous mistakes, which were continually followed by nearly all subsequent writers who in their "Life" have attempted a Bibliography.

The first mistake is that, to be chronologically correct, the Játakí grammar should come after the Pushtú article. A little further down the list follows a reference to "The whole of Vol. XXXIII of the Royal Geographical Society . . . 1860." On looking up this reference one finds that the date of Vol. XXXIII is 1863 and contains only one short article by Burton. Further search in volumes about this date shows that Burton wrote practically the whole of Vol. XXIX, 1859, which is obviously the one intended in the reference.

A mistake like this may easily be made, but surely it would soon be noticed and corrected. On the contrary, it was repeated by Richards in the 1886 "Life," and copied by Hitchman, Lady Burton, Miss Stisted, and Wright!—none troubling to verify a reference which any library or learned society could have corrected immediately.

In references to articles in the publications of the learned societies all details of page and month (with one exception) are omitted, thus making the would-be reader wade through the entire volume for the year, while in one case no date is given at all.

The date of "Two Trips to Gorilla Land" is 1876, not 1875 as stated. Everyone copied this error with the exception of Mr. Herbert Jones, who appears to be the one and only author who ever looked at a title-page.

Another item in the list which calls for special comment is "New System of Sword Exercise; a Manual . . . 1875."

This has always been puzzling, as no book of that title and date has ever been found. The explanation is not hard to find. The correct title of the book is "A New System of Sword Exercise for Infantry," and the date is 1876.

In the last three months of every year, as is well known, a large quantity of books appear on the market bearing the date of the following year. This was exactly what happened with the book in question. Reviews were published in the "Athenæum" for November 13th, and also in other periodicals.

Bibliographers copied from the date of the paper, or that of the actual appearance of the book, and did not trouble to look at the title-page.

In the advertisements of Messrs. Clowes and Sons most of the small military hand-books are referred to as manuals, and by some mistake the word got incorporated with the title. Neither Hitchman, Lady Burton nor Miss Stisted corrected the mistake, while Wright merely left out the words "A Manual," being content with getting the title incomplete and the date wrong.

The next item to be commented upon is "Unexplored Syria," which is referred to as having been written by Richard and Isabel Burton. There is no mention of Drake. Hitchman goes a step farther and gives one by Burton and his wife, and another by Burton and Drake, while for some unearthly reason (carelessness, we must suppose) Lady Burton entirely ignores Drake and puts herself as part author of the book.

The "Old Oxonian" completes his list with the titles of a number of books "in course of preparation," and the following sentence, which certainly gets over much troublesome research work. It was copied verbatim by Hitchman, Lady Burton, and Miss Stisted:—

"Besides which, Captain Burton has written extensively for 'Fraser,' 'Blackwood,' and a host of magazines, pamphlets, and periodicals; has lectured in many lands; has largely contributed to the newspaper Press in Europe, Asia, Africa,

and America (both North and South), to say nothing of poetry and anonymous writings."

As we shall see in a future chapter, Burton only wrote one article in "Blackwood," and only two or three in "Fraser," so that these contributions are hardly extensive.

2. A. B. Richards, etc. 1886.

The next "Life" was issued six years later (1886), bearing practically the same title and containing nearly the same text as its predecessor. Its joint authors were A. B. Richards, A. Wilson and St. Clair Baddeley. These men were all friends and admirers of Burton. In the first we recognise the "Old Oxonian," who no longer uses his *nom de plume*. This accounts for the similarity of the text, and also of the list of books, to which little has been added.

The 1880 work is very rare, and neither Wright nor Dodge could have heard of it, as they both quote the 1886 work as the first "Life."

The latter is, of course, a slightly enlarged edition of the earlier work.

All the mistakes are repeated in this new and enlarged edition, but "Camöens," the Gold Coast book, and the "Nights" etc. are added. The only fresh mistake is the quoting of "Iraçéma" as a one shilling instead of a two shilling book. Hitchman and Miss Stisted copied this mistake.

The list appears on pp. [79]–82.

3. Francis Hitchman. 2 vols. 1887.

In 1887 was published the two-volume work of Francis Hitchman, "Richard F. Burton. . . . His Early, Private and Public Life."

The "List of Sir Richard Burton's Works" appears almost at the end of Vol. II. in Appendix A, pp. [442]–444.

It is based on the former lists, and although it is intended to be chronological, several references become misplaced. Some of Hitchman's errors have already been mentioned,

but among other new items he gives two which have proved most misleading. The first of these is "Grammar of the Mooltanee Language," India, 1849. This reference Hitchman must have taken from the title-page of "Goa, and the Blue Mountains," where it distinctly states that Burton is the "Author of a Grammar of the Mooltanee Language." So he was, but, to be more correct, he wrote on a dialect of the Mooltanee (Mulltani or Multānī) language, known as the Játakí dialect to which we already have been referred, and which forms the first item in Hitchman's own list.[1]

Thus he took the reference in "Goa" to be actually the name of an article, whereas it is only a statement to the effect that Burton wrote such a grammar, the title of which is not mentioned. This additional mistake is copied by Lady Burton, Miss Stisted and by Wright—the latter even omitting both date and place of issue.

There was certainly no excuse for Lady Burton to let this pass, for the matter could have been cleared up had she troubled to read the last few lines of page 150 (Vol. I.) of her own book, which says, "To the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, there were sent *two* papers, 'Grammar of the Játaki or Mulltani Language,' and 'Remarks on Dr. Dorn's Chrestomathy of the Afghan Tongue.'"

Miss Stisted and Wright might have noticed this, but it is so much easier to copy others!

The second misleading reference that Hitchman introduces into his list, is "Psychic Facts. Stone Talk, by F. Baker. Hardwicke, 1865." How these two books got put together apparently as a single work I cannot imagine, especially as one was published fifteen years after the other. Furthermore, the books are as different as two books possibly could

[1] Much research on these languages and dialects has been carried out since Burton's time, and it has been shown that Multānī is really one of the southern group of dialects of that form of the Indo-Aryan language spoken in the Western Punjab, and known as Lahnda or Western Punjabi or Jatki according to the locality. Thus it will be seen that Jatáki (Jatki) is not a dialect of Multānī but vice versa. (For fuller details see the article on "Lahnda," by Sir George Greirson in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," Vol. 16, p. 80.)

be. "Psychic Facts" is merely a collection of letters, quotations and experiences of numerous well-known people (including Burton himself) on spiritualism, while "Stone Talk" is a long satirical poem written by Burton under the *nom de plume* of Frank Baker. It was published by Robert Hardwicke in 1865, while "Psychic Facts" was published by W. H. Harrison in 1880.

Once again, Lady Burton, Miss Stisted and Wright copy this new mistake without making any attempt to see if the reference be correct.

The other items in Hitchman's list which appear for the first time, are "Reports to Bombay" (which is wrongly quoted), "A Glance at the Passion Play," and the "Scented Garden."

4. Lady Burton. 2 vols. 1893.

Lady Burton's "Life" appeared in 1893, and the list of her husband's works forms Appendix A of Vol. II., pp. [*453*]–455. Knowing the access Lady Burton had to all Sir Richard's books, one would have thought that all the past mistakes would have been corrected; but, as we have already seen, she repeats practically every mistake of her predecessors, and even adds one or two new ones.

There is a single new addition to the list of published books—"The Kasîdah."

The only point in which Lady Burton's list is in advance of the others is in the enumerated unpublished works, some being described as ready for the press, others in an incompleted form of MS.

At the end of the list is a note stating that she intends following up the "Life" by two volumes, collecting all his pamphlets, essays, correspondence with the Press, letters, and the pith of the work he has endeavoured to do for the benefit of the human race during his seventy years . . . and that it will be called "The Labours and Wisdom of Richard Burton."

This work never appeared.

5. Miss Stisted. 1896.

Three years later (1896) was published Miss Stisted's "Life," whose list of books closely resembles those of Hitchman and Lady Burton, except that "Catullus," "Priapeia," and the "Memorial" works have been added.

6. Herbert Jones. 1898.

The next list of books is contained in a work issued in parts in 1898, by Bernard Quaritch. The title of this publication is "Contributions towards a Dictionary of English Book-collectors. . . ." Each part was issued separately—usually at the price of 1s. or 1s. 6d. That part containing, among others, the article on Burton is No. XI. There is a frontispiece of "Captain Burton at Trieste, 1882." The article itself is divided into two parts. The first, of eight pages, is by Mr. Herbert Jones, the Librarian of the Central Library, High Street, Kensington; while the second, in the form of a short Appendix, is by Bernard Quaritch. As can be imagined, the list of works is taken by Herbert Jones from the Kensington Library, where a very large proportion of Burton's own works is now housed.

The books are arranged chronologically, while the list of pamphlets, etc., is only partially so, since Herbert Jones has omitted dates in numerous cases, owing to the fact that Burton often tore out articles for his own use and bound them together in volumes without preserving any title-pages, so that it was impossible for him to find the correct date without making detailed enquiries elsewhere.

The list of pamphlets includes some interesting items such as "Scoperte Antropologiche in Ossero," Trieste, 1877, "The Guide Book," and the "Episode of Dona Ignez de Castro (Camõens)," London, 1879, all of which are very rare. Unfortunately, this list needs much revision as there are numerous printing errors, besides the incorrect dates. On the other hand the "Sword Exercise . . . " book receives its correct title and date for the first time. Of considerably more interest than the list of Burton's works, is

that of the more important of the books which were originally in his own library. These are now housed in the Kensington Library.

7. THOMAS WRIGHT. 2 VOLS. 1906.

In 1906 appeared Wright's "Life" containing a "Bibliography of Richard Burton," which forms the most recent list of books, articles, and pamphlets. It contains the largest number of references hitherto published, and covers four appendices (Vol. II, pp. [*iii*]–x). It is, therefore, to be regretted that as a Bibliography it is little in advance of its predecessors, owing to the large number of mistakes it contains, and the continual repetition, bad arrangement, and incompleteness of references.

The Bibliography, in fact, closely resembles the rest of the work.

To the casual reader it appears convincing and complete, but a little closer observation will show how utterly unreliable and full of blunders (to say the least) the work really is. It is unnecessary, and would, moreover, prove tedious to the reader, to allude individually to all the mistakes in Wright's Bibliography, and so a few general remarks will suffice.

He has, in the first place, copied practically all previous mistakes, but, not content with this, adds many new ones. There are eight dates entirely wrong, and no less than twenty-three dates omitted. Most of the references to the articles are incomplete, some to such a degree that one wonders what possessed the author to put them in at all. For instance, No. 51 of his first list reads (in its entirety): "The Port of Trieste." Suppose someone wished to read what Burton had to say on the subject! There is no clue as to whether it is a book, article, lecture, or newspaper-cutting; there is no page, month, or year given; no name of a society or periodical, and, finally, even the title (like most of the others) is incomplete.

Wright includes in this first Appendix very many items which are repeated in Appendix IV. This is useless and

careless enough, but in some cases the same article appears with different dates.

A separate list of " Posthumous Publications " is given at the end of Appendix I, although many have already been included in the previous list. Even now we find other mistakes in Appendix I—accents are omitted, titles misquoted, names wrongly spelt, Lady Burton's books included, etc.

Appendix IV is headed " Extracts relating to Burton," whereas, with hardly an exception, they are all original articles by Burton.

Further comment would be superfluous. The above will be quite sufficient to show in what a slipshod way Wright has done his work, and will, I trust, be a warning to readers who are inclined to believe all they read in his so-called " Life."

PART II

ORIGINAL WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC.

ORIGINAL WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC.

IN the present work, two chapters are devoted to the Bibliography itself, while the appendices have considerable bearing upon the subject. This chapter contains details of all the original works, translations, and works annotated or edited by Burton. The order of the works is chronological, but all later issues and editions (of whatever date) are dealt with before proceeding with the next work. I have also included at the end of the chapter all the publications of the so-called Kāma Shāstra Society, formed by Burton with the financial assistance of his friend Arbuthnot.

The "Arabian Nights," although having the name of the Kāma Shāstra Society on its title-page, is dealt with separately in its proper chronological order.

The detail given of each particular book is primarily only that which is necessary for a collector or librarian to have, in order to know exactly what edition or issue he possesses, and to enable him to recognize or check any particular one when he comes across it.

An attempt has also been made to give the price-values of all the books. In one or two cases this has proved practically impossible, as no record of their sale could be found in any of either the English or American sale records. After giving the published price of the work in question, I have employed two distinct systems in estimating the value of the book. In the first place, sale-room prices taken from "Book Prices Current," and similar publications are given with their dates; and, secondly, the prices taken from numerous second-hand catalogues. The sale-room prices run from the first appearance of the work to the end

of July 1922, and the second-hand catalogue prices from 1913 to the end of August 1922.

In the ordinary way it is considered futile in a Bibliography to append the values of books, whether taken from sale-room prices or from second-hand catalogues. Many very excellent reasons are given for this attitude, the main reason in the case of sale-room prices being that the condition of the different copies of a given book varies to such a degree that no price should be quoted unless the book is actually seen and its condition described.

When dealing with catalogue prices there are many considerations that may add a few shillings to the price of a book: the rent in the district may be particularly high, the bookseller may serve a "West End" public and can command a top figure, he may be a specialist in the particular work described, and so on *ad infinitum*.

I have weighed over all these matters carefully and have come to the conclusion that my own knowledge of the value of Burton books, acquired by averaging prices over a period of many years, enables me at once to know if a Burton book has been bought far too cheaply by the "ring," or if it has been "run up" either by rival buyers or by arrangement between two booksellers, one of whom is buying on commission, which he is anxious to increase as much as possible.

Then, again, a book may be "run up" at the expense of an innocent private buyer, who thinks that because a book is bought in the sale-room it must necessarily be a bargain. Thus, whenever necessary, I add a note saying that a certain price is too high, or that its average value is only such-and-such a figure.

In this way I hope that the prices will not prove futile, but will serve as a really helpful guide as to the value of the book, besides tracing the fluctuations of any particular work over a number of years.

Luckily (with a few exceptions) Burton books have suffered very little by inflated prices, and nearly all that turn up in the sale-rooms go to the recognized buyers of

travel books, fetching a regular figure, which usually only changes with the condition of the book in question. As compared with other travel books of the same date, with the works of such prominent explorers as Livingstone, Burton's books are very expensive.

If one goes by chance into a shop in the provinces and asks for a Burton book it would be a great exception if they had one, and on questioning the bookseller one would be told that any they had would be sent to London, where there is always a good market.

The truth is that so widely known and sought after (usually by the wrong people) is Burton's "Arabian Nights," that all other books bearing his name *must* be expensive.

It will be seen from an examination of the sale-room prices given in this chapter that, as a general rule, they have not altered more than a few shillings in the course of the last thirty years. There are in fact only two or three books that have undergone any considerable rise in price. The chief of these are "The Arabian Nights," "Catullus," "The Pentamerone," "The Pilgrimage," "The Book of the Sword," and "Priapeia." This latter book would certainly have fetched a much higher price had it been generally known that Burton was the author, and many London booksellers are still unaware that he was in any way connected with it.

Owing to the fact that bibliographers differ in their method of describing title-pages, etc., it is necessary to give a short explanation of the manner in which each work is dealt with in the following pages.

The *Title-page* is copied in its entirety, except that mottoes or quotations are not given in full, but merely referred to in square brackets, viz. [*quotation*]. If a quotation or motto is of two or three lines I print the same number of vertical bars after the square bracket to show its length. Vertical bars are used to show the termination of each line. I have used one at the beginning and end of every title-page to show exactly where it begins and ends. This practice is not usually adopted, but I prefer it for several reasons. The only really correct way to give a title-page

is to reproduce it by photography. This is, however, too expensive and impracticable. I therefore adopt the method of the Bibliographical Society, viz. capital letters are given according to English grammar, and also when their importance in the title-page obviously warrants their reproduction. With regard to lines, pictorial devices, etc., on title-pages, I refer to the former as " rule " or " swell-dash," according to which it is, and to the latter as " publisher's device," —in each case employing square brackets to show the words enclosed do not actually appear in the title-page. In certain cases, such as in describing the Tauchnitz edition of the " Pilgrimage," I have given details of the half-title, as it gives the number of the volume in the series, and is therefore of value to the would-be purchaser and cataloguer.

Pagination is given next, first the preliminaries and then the text. Although at first I intended describing the preliminaries in detail, I decided that in the case of Burton books it was unnecessary. In several cases the last page of the preliminaries is a blank page and not numbered. I have, however, always counted it in the numbering, but have put it in square brackets. This is not in strict accordance with the usual manner adopted by the members of the Bibliographical Society, but, provided one is *very* careful in correcting printers' proofs, I consider it preferable. I have ignored signatures, details of paste-downs, types of printing, and advertisements.

Illustrations, diagrams, maps, etc., are next given. Special mention of the fact is made if the plates or maps are coloured, on tinted paper, or folded. It has been considered unnecessary to give the numbers of the pages which the different illustrations face, but notes are added if the position of plates is altered in the different editions or issues.

Editions or separate issues are next discussed. First the binding, then the lettering, size, state of edges, and finally any notes that have any bearing on the work in question. With regard to the different sides of a book I have followed the usually accepted forms. If you lay a

book down flat on a table that surface which faces the ceiling is the "front cover," that which touches the table is the "back cover." If you put the book in a bookshelf the portion you see is the "back."

The *Size* of each volume is given in inches, a method I consider more correct than using such terms as royal 8vo, demy 8vo, etc., which in many cases is not perfectly accurate, owing to the fact that the size of the original sheet differs with various printers. The measurements given are taken from the cover of the closed volume. The width, which I give first, runs from the crest of the hinge to the edge, the bevel of a bevelled edge being counted in the measurement. It should be remembered that as time goes on a book slightly increases in width and decreases in height. Thus all my measurements are taken from good copies, an old and worn copy being sometimes as much as $\frac{1}{8}$" less in height and $\frac{1}{16}$" broader. The edges of the book are known as the "top edges," "bottom edges," and "fore edges." If the edges are rough I call them "uncut," but when the machine has made them smooth I call them "trimmed," not "cut," which later term is liable to be confused with the condition of edges that are the opposite of "unopened," a term much used in Bibliographies of modern novelists.

1851.

/ Goa, / and the Blue Mountains ; / or, / Six Months of Sick Leave. / By / Richard F. Burton, / Lieut. Bombay Army. / Author of a Grammar of the Mooltanee Language ; / Critical Remarks on Dr. Dorn's Chrestomathy of the Pushtoo, / or Affghan Dialect, Etc. Etc. / London : / Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, / Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty./ [*rule*] / 1851. /

Pp. viii + 368 with four plates on tinted paper and one folding map.

First Issue :—

Bound in light fawn cloth with blind ornamental border on front and back covers. Lettering on back in gold.

5″ × 8⅛″.

All edges uncut.

Rare.

Second Issue :—

I have also seen an issue in light blue cloth, with a more elaborate blind border on both covers.

In this issue, which was probably the "remainder," the frontispiece is now the plate which faced p. 60 in the first issue. The other plates and the folding map are in the same places.

4¾″ × 8″.

All other details as in the first issue.

Occasionally copies turn up in the market bound in red cloth stamped with an elaborate design in gold. These are "Prize" copies specially prepared for schools, etc., by the publisher.

Burton's own copy, now in the Central Library, Kensington, has been rebound, but the original covers are preserved, at once showing it to be the 1st issue. Its preliminaries and title-page are covered with notes; there are also numerous cuttings and an envelope inserted at the end of the book containing eight interesting enclosures. There was no later edition of this work, but in 1890 there appeared in India the following :—

1890.

/ The First Four Chapters of / Goa, / and the Blue Mountains ; / or, / Six Months of Sick Leave. / By Richard F. Burton, / Lieut., Bombay Army. / Author of a Grammar of the Mooltanee Language ; / Critical Remarks on Dr. Dorn's Chrestomathy of the Pushtoo, / or Affghan Dialect, Etc., Etc. / With / the Articles which recently appeared / in the / Madras Mail and Madras Times / on the Coming Exposition at Goa, &c. / With Frontispiece. / [*rule*] / London 1851 : / [*rule*] / Madras : / Higginbotham and Co. / By Appointment in India to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. / 1890. /

THE FIRST FOUR CHAPTERS OF

GOA,

AND THE BLUE MOUNTAINS;

OR,

SIX MONTHS OF SICK LEAVE.

BY RICHARD F. BURTON,

LIEUT., BOMBAY ARMY.

AUTHOR OF A GRAMMAR OF THE MOOLTANEE LANGUAGE;
CRITICAL REMARKS ON DR. DORN'S CHRESTOMATHY OF THE PUSHTOO,
OR AFFGHAN DIALECT, ETC., ETC.

WITH

THE ARTICLES WHICH RECENTLY APPEARED

IN THE

MADRAS MAIL AND MADRAS TIMES

ON THE COMING EXPOSITION AT GOA, &c.

WITH FRONTISPIECE.

LONDON 1851:

MADRAS:
HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO.
By Appointment in India to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
1890.

TITLE-PAGE OF "GOA . . ." AS REPRINTED IN MADRAS, 1890.
(*From the Author's Collection.*)

Pp. [*vi*] + 117, with one plate (frontispiece).
Bound in light pink boards with dark-brown cloth back.
Black lettering on front cover exactly similar to title-page, within a two-line black border. No lettering on back.
$4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{5}{8}''$.
All edges trimmed.
Exceedingly rare. There is a copy in the British Museum.
The frontispiece is taken from a drawing of St. Xavier issued in Faber's Life of S. Francis Xavier.

Burton's four chapters occupy pp. [*1*]–78.
Articles from the "Madras Mail" occupy pp. [*79*]–96, and articles from the "Madras Times" occupy pp. [*97*]–117.

PRICES.

1851 *Edition*:—
Published Price.—10/6.
Sale-Rooms.—8/–, Dec. 1897; 21/–, Jan. 1919; 77/6, Nov. 1921.
Catalogues.—18/–, 27/6, 30/–, 50/–.

1890 *Edition*:—
Unrecorded. I would value a clean copy at about £3.

1851.

/ Scinde; / or, / The Unhappy Valley. / By / Richard F. Burton, / Lieut., Bombay Army. / Author of "Goa and the Blue Mountains." &c. / In Two Volumes. / Vol. I. [*Vol. II.*] / London: / Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, / Publisher in Ordinary to her Majesty / 1851. /

Vol. I.—Pp. viii + 297.
Vol. II.—Pp. vi + 309.

First edition:—
Bound in dark-green cloth with elaborate blind border on both covers. Lettering on back in gold.
$5'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$.
Top edges uncut, others trimmed.
Very rare.

Second edition:—
Title as above, except that "Second Edition" is inserted between "Vol. I." ["*Vol. II.*"] and "London:"; same date.

Bound in similar dark-green cloth, with different blind border and gold lettering.
5″ × 8½″.
All edges uncut.
It contains the same matter printed off the same type.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library was used as the basis for "Scind Revisited," which was published in 1877, and it is accordingly full of corrections and additions.

PRICES.

Published Price.—21/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Can find no record.
Catalogues.—48/–, 40/–, 60/– (2nd edit.), 65/–, 60/–.
The latter prices are too high. The value is about £2 10s. for a copy in good condition.

1851.

/ Sindh, / and / the Races that inhabit the Valley / of the Indus; / With / Notices of the Topography and History / of the Province. / By / Richard F. Burton, / Lieutenant Bombay Army, Author of "Goa and the Blue / Mountains," "A Grammar of the Mūltani / Language," Etc., Etc. / London: / Wm. H. Allen & Co., / 7, Leadenhall Street. / [*rule*] / 1851. /

Pp. viii + 422, with one folding map (on light blue paper).
Bound in pale terra-cotta cloth with blind triple-line border enclosing blind oval design on both covers. Lettering on back in gold.
5¾″ × 9″.
Bottom edge trimmed, others uncut.
Very rare.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library is full of notes ready for a second edition, which was to contain matter suppressed (for political reasons) in the first edition.

PRICES.

Published Price.—12/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Unrecorded.
Catalogues.—40/–, 65/–, 130/–, 110/– (very fine copy).

1852.

/ Falconry / in the / Valley of the Indus. / By / Richard F. Burton, / Lieut. Bombay Army. / Author of " Goa and the Blue Mountains," Etc. / [*publisher's device*] / London: / John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row. / [*rule*] / MDCCC.LII. /

Pp. [*xvi*] + 107 with four lithographed plates.
Bound in dark purple cloth (usually discoloured to a dark brown) with blind border enclosing corner and centre blind designs on both covers. Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{1}{8}'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}''$.
Top edges uncut, others trimmed.

Burton says: " It was brought out by my friend, John Van Voorst. . . . He proved himself to be a phoenix among publishers. Half profits are no profits to the author,' is the common saying; however, for the last thirty years I have continually received from him small sums, which represented my gains. Would that all were so scrupulous ! "

It was never sold as a remainder, and till at least 1910 was still procurable from the successors of Van Voorst.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library was given by him to Isabel Arundell (Lady Burton) and bears her inscription.

It contains two statements of the sale of the book and an interesting letter from the publisher stating that of the 500 copies published 257 still (1877) remain unsold, and that he advises " scrapping " them. The copy is prepared for a second edition.

It used to give Burton particular joy to see this book frequently quoted in second-hand catalogues at prices of 7/6, 10/- and upwards, when new copies could still be procured from the publishers at 6/- each.

Similar cases often occur in the sale-rooms to-day.

PRICES.

Published Price.—6/-.
Sale-Rooms.—12/-, March 1916.
Catalogues.—14/-, 15/-, 15/-, 16/-, 18/-, 21/-.

1853.

/ A / Complete System / of / Bayonet Exercise. / By / Richard F. Burton, / Lieutenant Bombay Army, /

Author of " Sindh, and the Races that inhabit the Valley of the Indus " ; " Goa and / the Blue Mountains " ; " Falconry in the Valley of the Indus " ; / " Scinde, or The Unhappy Valley " ; &c., &c. / London : / Printed and Published by / William Clowes and Sons, / 14, Charing Cross. / [*rule*] / 1853. /

Pp. 36, with six " plates " (figs. in the text).
Bound in red cloth with double-line blind border enclosing stamped design on both covers.
On the front cover the design encloses the words, " Bayonet Exercise," in gold.
No lettering on back.
$4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{8}''$.
All edges trimmed.
Exceedingly rare.

This is probably the rarest of all Burton's books, and forms one of the most important works on the bayonet ever published, and to it can be traced the change in the systems of bayonet drill adopted in most European countries. I believe I am correct in saying that until about ten years ago it was impossible to find any work on the subject which was not based on Burton's work. Large numbers of it were purchased by foreign army authorities (particularly German). There are copies in the Kensington Library, the War Office Library, and at the British Museum. The two latter copies are in the original binding and in good state.

THE PRICE.

Published Price.—1/6.

There is no record of the price of this book in either sale-room or second-hand catalogues. I have, however, heard of one copy changing hands, in which case the figure was something over £10. An enthusiastic collector would give £15 for a good copy.

A

COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF

BAYONET EXERCISE.

BY

RICHARD F. BURTON,

Lieutenant Bombay Army,

Author of "Sindh, and the Races that inhabit the Valley of the Indus;" "Goa and the Blue Mountains;" "Falconry in the Valley of the Indus;" "Scinde, or the Unhappy Valley;" &c. &c.

LONDON:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS,

14, CHARING CROSS.

1853.

TITLE-PAGE OF THE RARE "BAYONET" BOOK.

(*From the Central Library, Kensington.*)

". . . A PILGRIMAGE TO EL-MEDINAH AND MECCAH"

Original Edition	1855–6	3 vols.
Second Edition	1857	2 vols.
Tauchnitz Edition	1874	3 vols.
Third Edition revised	1879	1 vol.
"Memorial" Edition	1893	2 vols.
"Standard" Edition	1898–1914	2 vols.
"York" Edition	1906	2 vols.
"Popular" Edition	1913–19	2 vols.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO "EL-MEDINAH AND MECCAH."

Of such importance and interest is the "Pilgrimage" that I make no apology for giving certain facts and correcting certain errors concerning it.

As readers will have seen in the Introduction to this book, Burton acquired to perfection the art of disguise when roaming among the villages of Southern Scinde.

All the time he was learning and adding to his store of knowledge of Oriental manners and customs.

After his return to England he wished to put to the test all the mass of knowledge he had collected. With the true explorer's spirit, he picked up the map of Arabia, and going to the Royal Geographical Society offered his services "for the purpose of removing that opprobrium to modern adventure, the huge white blot which in our maps still notes the Eastern and the Central regions of Arabia."

Sir Roderick Murchison and other prominent members of the Society supported the proposition. Accordingly it was laid before the Chairman of the Court of Directors to the Hon. East India Company with an application by Burton for three years' leave on special duty from India to Muscat.

Sanction, however, was refused, and in compensation for the disappointment Burton was granted a year's furlough "to enable him to pursue his Arabic studies."

Thus he was forced to cram into a single year what would take at least three years to do properly—to open up unknown Arabia. The thing was impossible, so Burton changed his plans and decided to attempt "to cross the unknown Arabian Peninsula, in a direct line from either El-Medinah to Muscat, or diagonally from Meccah to Makallah on the Indian Ocean." He would naturally start with the pilgrims and arrange his plans according to circumstances. Accordingly he assumed the character of a Persian Mirza while still in London, and accompanied by an interpreter, Captain Henry Grindlay, of the Bengal Cavalry, left London for Southampton.

On his arrival at Alexandria he was recognized and blessed as a true Moslem by the native population. Here he lived in the outhouse (to arouse no suspicions) of his friend Mr. John Larking. After a month's further preparation in Alexandria, Burton assumed the character of a wandering Dervish, re-forming his title from "Mirza," the Persian "Mister," to "Shaykh" Abdullah.

In this new disguise he left Alexandria for Cairo. The journey, simple as it now is by rail, took three days and nights in a smelly overcrowded steamer. To make matters worse, Burton had to travel third class in his character of a Dervish. He became friendly with one Haji Wali, and this friendship increased when in Cairo they shared the same rooms. After the forbidden weed "hashish" had loosed their respective tongues, Haji Wali strongly advised Burton to lay aside all connection with Persia and the Persians.

After long deliberations he decided to change his nationality and become a "Pathan," born in India of Afghan parents, who had settled in the country, educated at Rangoon, and sent out on his travels. After numerous difficulties Burton set out across the Suez Desert, and on arrival at Suez more trouble awaited him, this time in connection with passports. Finally, however, all difficulties were overcome, the pilgrims got aboard their ship, the "Silk al-Zahab," or "Golden Wire," and started on a protracted voyage of over 600 miles from Suez to Yambú, the port for Medina. For a full account of the adventures which Burton went through before arriving safely at Medina it is necessary to refer to his book, although a very good account can be read in his "Life," by Francis Hitchman (Vol. I, pp. 174–248). At Medina Burton learned, to his great consternation, that the Arab tribes of the interior were fighting. This information, added to other circumstances, forced him to abandon his original plan of crossing Arabia. His desire to visit Mecca was very great, and now came his chance to complete the Pilgrimage, and so, instead of crossing Arabia, he turned his face to the Holy City.

It is interesting to note that it was not till the end of 1917 that Central Arabia was crossed from sea to sea. This great feat was accomplished by Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby, who crossed, however, from east to west, starting at Ojair on the Persian Gulf and finishing at the port of Jidda on the Red Sea. (See "Geog. Journ.," Vol. LVI, No. 6, Dec. 1920, pp. 446–68.)

Philby has also done most important work further south on the edge of the great unknown sandy desert, and he still hopes to cross Arabia at a latitude of about 20° N., which cuts one of the least-known spaces on the Earth's surface.

In his new work, "The Heart of Arabia," 1922, Philby proves certain points which have a direct bearing on Burton.

Sir Valentine Chirol told me once that one night he asked Burton to dinner "to meet another Arabian explorer." This was Palgrave. A distinct chill soon manifested itself when the two men met. Palgrave was jealous of Burton, and Burton never believed Palgrave's accounts of his travels in "Central and Eastern Arabia." This view Burton made quite clear in the Introduction to the third edition of the "Pilgrimage" (pp. vii and viii). It is therefore of great interest to see that Philby has proved beyond any doubt that Palgrave described what he never saw, and that once again Burton was correct in his judgment and intuition.

Philby has an interesting note on p. 146 of Vol. II of "The Heart of Arabia."

He is speaking of Palgrave's misstatements about Riyadh, the Wahhabi capital, and states that, in complete contradiction of Palgrave's remarks, immorality is practically unknown there. He mentions Burton, who made a similar statement in his terminal essay to the "Nights" (Vol. X, p. 246.)

It is most gratifying to have these early statements of Burton confirmed by an explorer of to-day who has just completed the programme which in 1853 Burton set himself to carry out. But to return to the Pilgrimage. Burton now followed the pilgrim route to Mecca, which he reached

after hardships so great that the reader must refer to Burton's own description, or that in Hitchman's account, already referred to, in order to understand how wonderful a feat Burton accomplished not only in getting to Mecca unharmed, but also in getting out of it with a whole skin. Before leaving the subject of the Pilgrimage I would like to correct a common error, namely, that Burton was the first unbeliever, or the first Englishman, to enter Mecca. He was neither. He was the first English Christian to enter Mecca of his own free will as a true Mohammedan pilgrim, and not as a convert. The first Englishman to enter Mecca was Joseph Pitts. Pitts was a sailor born at Exeter in 1663. In the course of his travels he was captured by an Algerian pirate off the Spanish coast. He was sold as a slave at Algiers and forced to become a Mohammedan. He hated his new religion, and "ate heartily in private of hog." In 1680 he went to Mecca, where he stayed four months, twice entering the Ka'bah. He was very little impressed with what he saw, and sums up his impressions by the words: "I profess I found nothing worth seeing in it."

The first European "Haji" was an Italian named Ludovico Bartema (1503), the next Vincent le Blanc (1568), a Frenchman whose story must be taken with reserve. He was followed by a German, Wild, in 1607; Pitts, 1680; Badia Y Leblich, a Spaniard, 1807; Seetzen, a German, 1809–10; Burckhardt, a Swiss, 1814–15; Finati, an Italian, 1814; Roches, a Frenchman, 1841–2; Wallin, a Swede, 1845; Burton, 1853; von Maltzan, a German, 1860; Bicknell, English, 1862; Keane, English, 1877–8; Hurgronje, Dutch, 1885; Gervais-Courtellement, a Frenchman, 1894; and Wavell in 1908.

Besides these are a number of renegades and nameless Europeans mentioned by various explorers as either getting to the gates of Mecca, or being actually in the town itself. Further accounts of these and also of the above-mentioned travellers will be found in D. G. Hogarth's "The Penetration of Arabia," London, 1904, and Auguste Ralli's "Christians

at Mecca," London, 1909. The conclusion of this latter work is interesting. "It is possible," says Ralli, "to divide Christian pilgrims to Mecca into three groups. First come those from Bartema to Pitts, inclusive, whom I have already compared to a cloud of light skirmishers. They are followed by votaries of science—Badia, Seetzen, Burckhardt, Hurgronje. In a parallel column advance those impelled by love of adventure or curiosity—von Maltzan, Bicknell, Keane, Courtellement. Burton belongs to both the latter groups; Wallin to the first, but he fell on evil days; and it is hard to classify Roches." Of all the above-mentioned travellers only Bartema, Wild, Pitts, Seetzen, Burckhardt, Wallin, Burton and Keane also visited Medina. Special reference should be made to Ralli's bibliography at the end of his book.

It is interesting to note that after the surrender of Medina in the late war, a Turkish map of the city, on the 1/50,000 scale, was captured. It was the first map available since Burton's plan, which faces p. [*1*] of Vol. II of the "Pilgrimage."

There is one name it is impossible to omit when speaking of Arabian travellers—that of Mr. Charles Montagu Doughty. This great explorer did not go to Mecca, but travelled undisguised with the pilgrim caravan as far as Medain Saleh. Had it not been thoroughly against his principles to pass as a Moslem he might have got to Mecca itself. His views on the subject are as definite to-day (I have recently had several most interesting letters from him) as they were in 1875. After his return from Arabia, Doughty lived for many years in the south of Europe, and (partly through prejudice against Burton for passing himself off as a Moslem) never read or even saw Burton's "Pilgrimage," or other works on the East. Thus it seems a great pity that this attitude should have been taken when Doughty could not possibly have seen matters from Burton's point of view. For surely no one could read the "Pilgrimage," or know the author personally, without realizing that Burton was the last man in the world to pry into the secrets of

the Moslem religion (which in many points he so greatly admired) with any idea of irreverence or obloquy.

To give but one example of the spirit in which Burton made his Pilgrimage—he had suffered all the hardships and privations like so many of the other pilgrims, and when back in London he tried to form a company for enabling the pilgrims to reach the Holy City with greater ease and comfort. The company was known as "The Hadjilik, or Pilgrimage to Mecca, Syndicate, Limited." It had a capital of £10,000, in 100 shares of £100 each. I have in my collection a copy of the original prospectus. What became of the company I cannot say, but I suppose it went the way of so many schemes, for I can find no mention of it anywhere.

Burton's "Pilgrimage" and Doughty's "Arabia Deserta" are two of the greatest works of travel ever published. The latter has recently been reprinted by the Medici Society.

Burton reviewed "Arabia Deserta" when it first appeared, and his copy, full of corrections and additions, is to be seen in the Central Library, Kensington.

Certain mistakes Doughty made about the Pilgrim Rites could of course have been avoided if he had read "The Pilgrimage."

We will now consider in detail all the editions and issues of "The Pilgrimage."

1855–6.

1ST EDITION.

/ Personal Narrative / of a / Pilgrimage to El-Medinah / and Meccah. / By Richard F. Burton, / Lieutenant Bombay Army. / [*quotation*] / / In Three Volumes. / Vol. I.—El-Misr. [*Vol. II.—El-Medinah; Vol. III.—Meccah.*] / London: / Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. / 1855. [*Vol. 3. 1856*] / [The Author reserves to himself the right of authorizing a Translation of this Work.] /

Vol. I:—

Pp. [*xvi*] + 388, with one folding map, a plain plate on tinted paper (frontispiece) and two coloured plates.

The map faces page [*1*], and comes immediately after the errata sheet which with its blank verso forms pp. [*xv*] and [*xvi*] of the preliminaries.

Vol. II:—

Pp. iv + 426, with two plans (one folding), one coloured plate (frontispiece), three plain plates on tinted paper, and three small plans and an inscription in the text.

This volume contains four Appendices as follows:—

1. A Murshid's Diploma. . . . . pp. 341–346
2. The Navigation . . . of Ludovicus Vertomannus, ... pp. 347–375
3. The Pilgrimage of Joseph Pitts . . . pp. 376–412
4. Giovanni Finati. . . . . pp. 413–426

Vol. III:—

Pp. [*xii*] + 448, with one folding plan, two coloured and five plain plates (four on tinted paper) and two small plans in the text. This is the only volume containing a list of plates (pp. [*xi*] and [*xii*]).

Bound in blue cloth with black ornamental border on both covers. Lettering on back in gold.

$5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9\frac{1}{8}''$.

All edges uncut.

Very rare and increasing in value.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library was that given by him to his wife. Vol. I contains some interesting cuttings and letters. Vol. II has three Arabic extra illustrations and an Arabian map of the Red Sea area. Vol. III contains some cuttings and has various corrections.

2ND EDITION. 1857.

/ Personal Narrative / of a / Pilgrimage / to / El Medinah and Meccah. / By / Richard F. Burton, / Captain Bombay Army. / [*quotation*] / / Second Edition. / In Two Volumes. / Vol. I. [*Vol. II*] / London: / Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts. / 1857. / The right of translation is reserved. /

Vol. I:—

Pp. [*xvi*] + 418, with one folding map, two plans (one folding), three coloured and two plain plates on tinted paper, and seven small illustrations, etc., in the text.

The folding map faces p. 88, instead of facing p. [*1*] as in the 1st edition.

The two plans, one each of the coloured (The Pilgrim) and plain plates, are from Vol. II, the others from Vol. I, of the 1st edition.

The plan facing p. 294 is stated to face p. 97, Vol. II. This is obviously a misprint, for the plan is in its correct position. There is, however, a plan facing p. 97 of Vol. II without any printed instructions on it as to its position, so it seems the information was printed by mistake on the wrong plan. This is misleading to a librarian, and I noted that the British Museum authorities have wrongly taken out these two plans and put them back in their changed places, thinking they had been wrongly bound up.

A glance at the list of illustrations or text adjoining the plates shows that they were all bound up correctly.

Vol. II:—

Pp. [*vi*] + 422, with one folding plan, two coloured and seven plain plates (six on tinted paper), and twenty-two small illustrations, plans, etc., in the text. Of these, two uncoloured plates are from Vol. II, and the rest from Vol. III of the 1st edition.

Two distinct chapters are each numbered "Chapter XXIII," viz. "The Damascus Caravan" and "From El Medinah to El Suwayrkiyah" (see pp. 50 and 58). In the first edition "The Damascus Caravan" is not a fresh chapter, but a postscript to Chapter XXII. In the second edition it is made a fresh chapter, but owing to the fact that the next chapter is also numbered XXIII the numbering of the subsequent chapters is not thrown out.

There is, however, an alteration in the chapter which in the 1st edition was Chapter XXVIII—"Of Hajj or Pilgrimage." This is removed from its proper place as in the first edition, and becomes Appendix VI. Thus, Chapter XXIX of the first edition becomes Chapter XXVIII in the second edition, and there are thirty-four chapters in the second edition instead of the original thirty-five of the first edition.

There are six Appendices, four of them are from the first edition, the fifth is on the tribes of El Hejaz, and the sixth has been already referred to above. The index is moulded on that of the 1st edition. There are various additional notes in the text.

There were two issues and a "remainder," as follows:—

First Issue:—

Bound in blue cloth, with elaborate border and design in black on both covers. Lettering on back in gold.
5″ × 7¾″.
All edges uncut.

2nd Issue:—

Bound in blue cloth, but with border and design in blind. Lettering on back in gold.
5″ × 7¾″.
All edges uncut.

Remainder:—

Bound in red cloth, with blind border on both covers. Lettering on back in gold.
Slightly smaller than the other issues.
Top edges uncut, others trimmed.

A certain number of copies of the second edition were bought by booksellers from the publishers in an unbound state, to be subsequently issued in somewhat elaborate binding. These were sold for school prize books. They occasionally turn up, and their appearance is sometimes difficult to explain.

TAUCHNITZ EDITION. 1874.

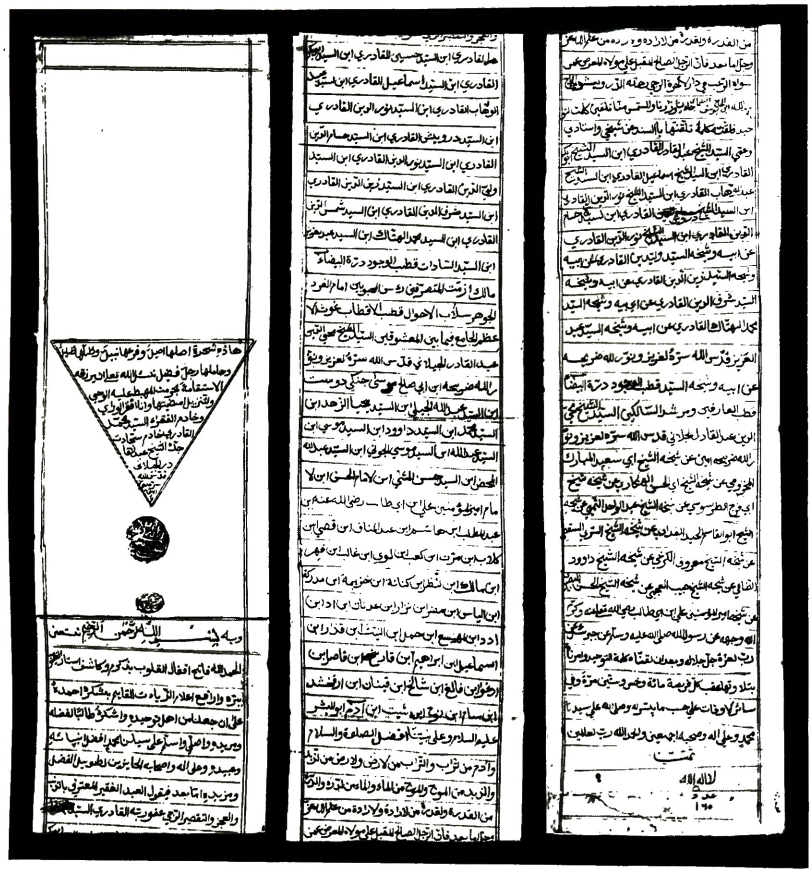
Half-Title Page:

/ Collection / of / British Authors / Tauchnitz Edition. / Vol. 1400. [*Vol. 1401, Vol. 1402*] / Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to / Mecca and Medina By R. F. Burton. / In Three Volumes. / Vol. i [*Vol. ii; Vol. iii*] /

The quotation which appeared on the title-page of the previous editions is now on the verso of the half-title page.

Title-page:

/ Personal / Narrative / of a / Pilgrimage / to / Mecca and Medina / By / Richard F. Burton. / Copyright Edition. / In Three Volumes.—Vol. i. [—*Vol. ii.—Vol. iii*] / Leipzig / Bernard Tauchnitz / 1874 / The Right of Translation is reserved. /



THE MURSHID'S DIPLOMA, IN THE KADIRI ORDER OF THE MYSTIC CRAFT EL TASAWROUF.

Burton was initiated into this order under the name of Bismillah Shap, or King-in-the-name-of-Allah.

For a translation, see Vol. II, Appendix I, of the "Pilgrimage." See also the "Nights," Vol IV, p. 41.

(*From the Central Library, Camberwell.*)

Vol. I :—
Pp. xx + 274, with sketch-map facing title-page.

Vol. II :—
Pp. vi. + 294.

Vol. III :—
Pp. [*vi*] + 270.

Bound in white paper covers similar to the issues of the better French novel.
$4\frac{1}{8}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$.
All edges trimmed.

This edition is the third chronologically, but, as it is a foreign publication, is not counted as such in England; hence Mullan's edition of 1879 is designated "Third edition, revised."

The original preface by T. L. W[*olley*] occupies pp. [*ix*]–xi, and a preface by Burton (dated Trieste, 1873) pp. [*xii*]–xviii.
The appendices in Vol. III (which are not named as such) are :—

Remarks on the Map. By A. Sprenger. .	pp. [*161*]–[*172*]
The Mecca Pilgrimage.	pp. [*173*]–[*182*]

The appendices of the first and second editions are omitted.
The index occupies pp. [*183*]–270.
There are no separate page-headings in this edition.
The additional notes, plans in the text, etc., mentioned in the case of the second edition, are here omitted, as well as some which appeared in the first edition (e.g. see end of Ch. XIII of Vol. I).
The map, being by Sprenger, is naturally different from those in previous editions. The chapters are not numbered consecutively throughout the three volumes, but afresh in each volume. In this edition the "Damascus Caravan" forms a chapter of its own, and no two chapters bear the same number as in the second edition. "Of Hajj or Pilgrimage" is removed altogether. Thus there are in all thirty-five chapters, as in the original edition. They are divided up as follows :—

Vol. I.—Fourteen chapters.
Vol. II.—Twelve chapters.
Vol. III.—Nine chapters.

Third Edition Revised. 1879.

/ Narrative / of / A Pilgrimage / to / Meccah and Medinah. / By / Richard F. Burton. / [*quotation*] //

Third Edition, Revised. / [*publisher's device*] / William Mullan & Son, / London and Belfast. / 1879. /

Pp. xvi + 518, with three folding maps, one plate and twenty-seven small illustrations, plans, diagrams, etc., in the text. (This number includes the two in the first appendix.)
Bound in green cloth, bevelled edges, with four-line black border top and bottom on both covers. On the front cover the lines enclose lettering and pictorial design (of Burton in pilgrim dress in the desert) in gold; on the back cover they enclose publisher's design in black. Lettering on back in gold.
5″ × 7⅞″.
Top edges uncut, others trimmed.

This edition also has two prefaces. The first of these is headed "Preface to the Third Edition" (pp. [*v*]–x) and is dated "London, 31st March, 1879." It is, however, except for a few minor alterations, an exact copy of the preface to the Tauchnitz edition.

This is followed by "Preface to the First Edition" (pp. [*xi*]–xiii), which is signed in full "Thomas L. Wolley."

There is an appendix called "The Bayt Ullah" (pp. [*489*]–509) which in the previous editions kept its position as a chapter in the text. This is followed by "Notes on My Journey," by A. Sprenger, which is the same as "Remarks on the Map" in the Tauchnitz edition.

The map referred to (which does not appear in the "Third Edition" Revised) was in the second edition.

The map in this edition is coloured, in which state it has not appeared before.

Finally, there is the "Mecca Pilgrimage" (pp. [*515*]–518), as in the Tauchnitz edition.

There is no index—a great drawback.

There are separate page-headings.

The numbering of the chapters resembles that of the second edition (i.e. there are two chapters numbered XXIII). "Of Hajj or Pilgrimage" is omitted, and as "Bayt Ullah" is no longer a chapter there are only thirty-three chapters instead of the original thirty-five.

"Memorial" Edition. 1893.

/ Personal Narrative / of a / Pilgrimage / to / Al-Madinah & Meccah / By / Captain Sir Richard F. Burton, / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., &c., &c., &c. / Edited by His Wife, / Isabel Burton. / [*quotation*] / / Memo-

rial Edition / [*rule*] / In Two Volumes / Volume I. [*Volume II.*] / London: / Tylston and Edwards / MDCCCXCIII. / (All rights reserved.) /

Vol. I:—

Pp. [*xxx*] + 436, with coloured folding map, portrait (frontispiece), six plates (two coloured), two folding plans and eight illustrations in the text.

The page before the map bearing the sectional title "Al-Misr" is not counted in the numbering. It should really form p. 1 of the text.

The preface to the third edition is reproduced, besides a new preface by Lady Burton.

The coloured map is from that used in the third edition.

Vol. II:—

Pp. xiv + 479, with eight plates (three coloured), one folding plan and twenty illustrations in the text. The page after the dedication bearing the sectional title "Al-Madinah (continued)" is not counted in the numbering. It should really form p. 1 of the text.

This volume contains eight appendices, as follows:—

I.	Of Hajj, or Pilgrimage. . . .	pp. 279–293
II.	The Bayt Ullah.	pp. 294–326
III.	Murshid's Diploma.	pp. 327–332
IV.	Navigation and Voyages of Vertomannus.	pp. 333–357
V.	Pilgrimage of Joseph Pitts. . . .	pp. 358–389
VI.	Giovanni Finati.	pp. 390–401
VII.	Notes on My Journey—Sprenger. . .	pp. 402–408
VIII.	The Meccah Pilgrimage	pp. 409–414

It will thus be seen that this edition is very complete, as it has the various appendices from all the past editions. There is also a full index (pp. 415–479).

As in the second edition, there are thirty-four chapters instead of the original thirty-five, owing to two being made appendices, "The Damascus Caravan" being numbered as a separate chapter.

Bound in black cloth, with narrow border in blind on both covers, that on the front cover enclosing stamped design in gold of Burton as a Pilgrim, and Arabic device in gold in right-hand corner; that on the back cover enclosing stamped design of the mausoleum at Mortlake in gold.

Lettering on back in gold.

$5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{5}{8}''$.

All edges trimmed, top edges red.

The Editions of Messrs. G. Bell & Sons.

In 1864 the various "Libraries" of Henry Bohn were taken over by Messrs. G. Bell & Sons. The former division of Bohn's publications into "Libraries," distinguished by such generic terms as "Standard," "Classical," "Historical," etc., was preserved.

Bell's trade-mark was stamped on the back, and on the front of the volumes was a publisher's device embodying the names of both Bohn and Bell.

In 1898 a two-volume edition of the "Pilgrimage" appeared in the "Standard" library. This was reprinted from time to time as occasion demanded.

By 1920 the reprint on sale was the 1914 issue, which is described in full below.

All Bell's editions of the "Pilgrimage" are based on the Memorial Edition, and thus have a full number of appendices. Another attraction is the very reasonable published price.

In 1905 Messrs. Bell started the "York" Library, in which was reprinted a number of the old Bohn series. The "Pilgrimage" appeared in two volumes in 1906.

In 1913 the "York" Library was superseded by a cheaper series, known as the "Popular" Library.

The "Pilgrimage" first appeared in this series in 1913 and was reprinted in 1915 and 1919, which later issue is still in print.

Both the "York" and "Popular" editions were exactly similar to the "Standard," with the exception of the omission of most of the full-page plates and maps.

Further details of each edition will be given.

1898–1914.

The "Standard" Library Edition.

/ Personal Narrative / of a / Pilgrimage / to / Al-Madinah & Meccah / By / Captain Sir Richard F. Burton, / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., / &c. / Edited by His

Wife, / Isabel Burton / With an Introduction by / Stanley Lane-Poole / Vol. I [*Vol. II.*] / London / G. Bell and Sons, Ltd. / 1914. /

Vol. I :—

Pp. [*xxxiv*] + 436, with one folding map, two double-paged plans, seven plates (uncoloured), and eight small illustrations, plans, etc., in the text.

The plate facing the title-page mentioned in the list of illustrations is wanting. This was due to the liquidation (in 1914) of the Continental firm who made the original coloured plate which forms the frontispiece of the 1898 issue.

Vol. II :—

Pp. viii + 479, with eight plates (uncoloured) and twenty small illustrations, plans, etc., in the text.

The sectional titles " Al-Misr " and " Al-Madinah (continued) " are not counted in the numbering.

There are eight appendices, as in the Memorial Edition.

There are no separate page-headings, as in the 1st and 2nd editions.

Bound in red cloth, with narrow border in blind on both covers.

Lettering on back in gold.

$4\frac{7}{8}'' \times 7\frac{1}{4}''$.

Fore edges trimmed, others uncut.

This edition, as previously explained, was first issued in 1898, when it appeared in red cloth. Originally issued at 3/6 per volume; but during the war the price was raised to 5/– a volume, and is now 6/– a volume. Of the above edition only Vol. I is now in print.

" York " Library. 1906.

This edition was similar to the " Standard " as far as the text, pagination, etc., is concerned.

Bound in light red cloth, with fancy design in gold on front cover.

Lettering on back in gold.

$4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{5}{8}''$.

Top edges gilt, others trimmed.

This edition was also issued in leather of the same colour as the cloth.

All the full-page plates and maps were omitted, with the exception of an uncoloured frontispiece in each volume and the plans (two in Vol. I and one in Vol. II).

The price was 2/– cloth and 3/– leather.

Out of print.

"POPULAR" LIBRARY. 1913–19.

This edition superseded the "York" Library and is the same in every respect, except that there are no full-page illustrations or maps at all.

The sectional titles "Al-Misr" and "Al-Madinah (continued)" are now counted in the numbering because there is no list of illustrations. Thus the pagination is the same as in the other editions of Bell & Sons.

The twenty-eight illustrations in the text are retained.

The volumes form numbers 7 and 8 of the Library.

Bound in green cloth, with blind border enclosing printer's devices (different) on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
$4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{5}{8}''$.
All edges trimmed.

First issued in 1913, and reprinted in 1915 and 1919 (Vol. II only).

Originally issued at 1/–, but now raised to 2/6.

Strange as it may seem, public demand has warranted the sale of the above volumes separately. Vol. II is the favourite, and so many more copies of this volume have been sold that it has been reprinted separately.

Both volumes are still in print. Vol. I is 1915, and Vol. II 1919.

PRICES.

First Edition. 1855–6. 3 *Vols.*

Published Price.—£2 3s. 0d.

Sale-Rooms.—	£	s.	d.	*Date.*
	3	12	0	June 1890
	5	0	0	March 1891
(Half morocco)	3	3	0	April 1891
	5	2	6	March 1892
	5	15	0	April 1892
	6	5	0	June 1892
	5	5	0	May 1893
	3	15	0	June 1893
(Damaged)	1	0	0	Nov. 1893
(Half calf)	2	2	0	March 1894
(Soiled)	2	12	0	May 1894
	3	15	0	May 1894

	£	s.	d.	Date.
	4	4	0	May 1895
	2	19	0	June 1896
	2	0	0	May 1899
(Half morocco)	2	0	0	March 1900
(Full mor., tooling, etc.)	4	10	0	Dec. 1900
(Presentation copy)	2	8	0	June 1903
	2	0	0	July 1905
	1	18	0	Nov. 1905
	2	0	0	April 1900
	1	6	0	April 1907
(Half morocco)	1	16	0	Nov. 1907
	2	4	0	March 1908
	1	0	0	May 1908
	2	5	0	June 1910
(Half russia)	1	7	0	Dec. 1910
(Half calf)	2	2	0	Oct. 1916
	3	10	0	April 1919
	3	2	6	Sept. 1919
(Binding damaged)	3	0	0	Feb. 1920
(Very fine copy)	4	5	0	Nov. 1921
	3	15	0	Dec. 1921

Catalogues.—65/–, 80/–, 42/–, 105/–, 52/6, 100/–, 115/–, 150/– (half morocco, May 1922), 110/– (fine copy, June 1922), 100/–.

Second Edition. 1857 (irrespective of issue).
Published Price.—24/–.
Sale-Rooms.—28/–, December 1888.
Catalogues.—10/–, 8/6, 12/6.

Tauchnitz Edition. 1874.
Sale-Rooms.—No separate record.
Catalogues.—4/–, 5/–.

Third Edition, revised. 1879.
Published Price—6/–.
Sale-Rooms.—No separate record.
Catalogues.—10/–, 12/6.

"Memorial" Edition. 1893.
Published Price.—12/–.
Sale Rooms.—18/– November 1919, 18/– May 1920, 20/– May 1921.
Catalogues.—14/–, 18/–, 21/–, 20/– (half calf), 15/–.

The Editions of Messrs. Bell & Son.
Sufficient detail concerning the price of these issues has already been given.

FOREIGN EDITIONS AND ADAPTATIONS.

The " Pilgrimage " has been translated into a number of European languages, besides having been issued in condensed editions in America. The only two, however, worthy of mention are a French and a Spanish edition. Details of these are as follows :—

The French Edition.

This is an abridged edition, and includes, besides the " Pilgrimage," some account of Burton's travels to the Lake regions and to Utah.

Voyages du Capitaine Burton à la Mecque, aux grands lacs d'Afrique et chez les Mormons abrégés par J. Belin-de Launay d'apres le texte original et les traductions de Mme H. Loreau et contentant 3 cartes et 12 gravures sur bois.
Paris. Libraire Hachette & Cie. . . . 1872. . . .

Pp. xvi + 336.

There is a very good copy of the above in the Burton collection at the Central Library, Kensington. It contains a few corrections by Burton in French. There were many editions issued ; the first appeared in 1870, the fourth was reached by 1881, and the fifth appeared in 1887. See the new Catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Tome XXI. p. 862, 1905.

The Spanish Edition.

Peregrinacion a la Meca y Medina, por Ricardo F. Burton.
Nuevo Viajero Universal, Celebres Viajeros Del Siglo XIX.

Tome II. Asia. Madrid. 1860.

Pp. [*438*]–496, with three illustrations.

All the chapters of the above are summaries of the original. There is a copy of this edition in the British Museum.

There is a German publication in two volumes, issued at Leipzig in 1861, containing an account of the " Pilgrimage " and journeys to Somaliland and Harar. See Kayser's Index Librorum, Theil 15–16, 1865–6, p. 26, under the name Karl Andree, the editor of the series of which the above was the first issue.

1856.

/ First Footsteps / in / East Africa ; / or, / An Exploration of Harar. / By / Richard F. Burton, / Bombay Army, / Author of " Personal Narrative of a

Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah." / London : / Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. /1856./

Pp. [*xlii*] + 648, with two maps, four coloured plates, and seven illustrations in the text.

First Issue :—

Bound in dull violet cloth, with blind ornamental border on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9\frac{1}{4}''$.
All edges uncut.

Now exceedingly rare and practically unobtainable.

Second Issue :—

Bound in brick-red cloth, with blind ornamental border on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 9\frac{1}{8}''$.
Bottom edge trimmed, others uncut.

There were " prize " editions of this book made, as in the case of " Goa " and the second edition of the " Pilgrimage," so it turns up in a large variety of bindings. Comparatively common and easily procurable.

On p. 24 there is a note : " The mosquito bites bring on, according to the same authority [the people of Zayla] deadly fevers ; the superstition probably arises from the fact that mosquitoes and fevers become formidable about the same time." It is interesting that this native opinion has now been proved to be correct.

The contents of these two issues are identical ; they comprise :—

(1)	Preliminaries	pp. [*i*]–[*xlii*]
(2)	Narrative and Postscript . . .	pp. [*1*]–458
(3)	Appendix I—Speke's Diary . . .	pp. [*459*]–508
(4)	Appendix II—The Harari Language .	pp. [*509*]–582
(5)	Appendix III—Meteorological Observations	pp. [*583*]–590
(6)	Appendix IV—[Omitted] . . .	pp. [*591*]–[*594*]
(7)	Appendix V—Lieut. Barker's Narrative .	pp. [*595*]–622
(8)	Index	pp. [*623*]–648

Appendix IV requires some detailed explanation. In its present state it merely contains the curt intimation, " It has been found necessary to omit this Appendix." We have, however, a clue as to what it was to have contained by turning to p. xxvii of the Intro-

duction, where it states that Appendix IV was to be "A brief description of certain peculiar customs, noticed in Nubia, by Brown and Werne under the name of [*in*]-fibulation."

A little research work shows exactly what these "peculiar customs" were and why they were omitted.

In the first place there was no early traveller in Nubia of the name of Brown; it is obviously a misprint for Browne, and the traveller referred to is W. G. Browne (1768–1813). He was murdered in Persia after exploring in Egypt, Nubia, Darfur, Syria, etc. In his book, "Travels in Africa, Egypt and Syria," 1799, he describes infibulation in an article on "excision" on pp. 347–9, with notes in Latin.

Ferdinand Werne was a German, who in 1839–42 accompanied expeditions up the White Nile sent by Mehemet Ali. He published three works on his travels, but the one Burton is alluding to is "Reise durch Sennaar nach Mandera, Nasub, Cheli, im Lande zwischen dem blauen Nil und dem Atbara," Berlin, 1852. Female circumcision and infibulation are described on pp. 25–7. (In his paper read before the Anthropological Institute on similar customs amongst the Dahomans, Burton refers to Werne, but muddles up the titles of his 1848 and 1852 publications. See pp. 208–9 of this work.)

On his expedition to Harar, Burton discovered that infibulation prevailed among the Somalis, and, following his usual thorough methods, wrote a short account on the subject, intended as an appendix to his "First Footsteps. . . ." He had not, however, counted on his publisher, who probably had no idea what infibulation was till he read the appendix—then he got shy, with the result that it was found "necessary to omit this appendix." The want was supplied many years later by Major J. S. King, in an article entitled "The Practice of Female Circumcision and Infibulation among the Somal and other Nations of North-East Africa," "Journ. Anth. Soc., Bombay," Vol. II, No. 1, 1890, pp. 2–6. King refers to Burton's omission and mentions that in Appendix II in his vocabulary of the Harari language Burton (p. 551) gives the words, "Puella suta—*Duffun Wahashí*, (sicut est mos Somolorum et nationis Gallae). Puella aperta—*Kufut Wahashí*." The word *wahashí* means a marriageable girl. Thus it is clear what the "certain peculiar customs . . ." were; and the remark by Burton on p. 119 is explained, viz. "Generally the Somali women are of cold temperament, the result of *artificial* as well as natural causes."

King describes the ceremony in full, and makes up for Burton's omission in an interesting and authoritative article.

Since Burton's time the great importance of detailed attention on the part of travellers to all kinds of deformations and mutilations among natives has been fully realized. (See "Notes and Queries on

Anthropology," fourth edition, 1912, published by the Royal Anth. Inst., pp. 23, 24.

It has been discovered that infibulation is widely spread in East Africa, affecting, besides the Somalis and Galla, the Beja, Danakil and Massawa, and is found in Kordofan, Sennaar, Kisumu, and among the Masai tribes of Kenya colony (British East Africa) and Tanganyika Territory. For details reference should be made to "Anthropological Studies in Kavirondo and Nandi," by C. W. Hobley, "Journ. Anth. Inst.," Vol. XXXIII, 1903, p. 351; also to "The Circumcision Ceremony among the Naivasha Masai," by S. Bagge, "Journ. Anth. Inst.," Vol. XXXIV, 1904, p. 169; and "Circumcision and Clitoridectomy as practised by the Natives of British East Africa," by C. M. Beadnell, "British Medical Journal," April 29, 1905, pp. 964–5. The whole question was discussed in Chapter V of P. C. Remondino's "History of Circumcision," 1891.

For further references see the article on "Mutilation" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 11th edition, Vol. 19, p. 100, and "The History of Human Marriage," by E. Westermarck, Vol. I, 1921, p. 155.

Burton's own copy of "First Footsteps . . ." in the Kensington Library contains the coloured originals of the two maps, several cuttings and two documents in Arabic.

The work was reprinted in the "Memorial" Edition (q.v.):—

/ First Footsteps / in / East Africa / or, / An Exploration of Harar / By / Captain Sir Richard F. Burton, / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., &c., &c., &c. / / Edited by His Wife, / Isabel Burton. / Memorial edition. / [*rule*] / In Two Volumes. / Vol. I. [*Volume II.*] / London: / Tylston and Edwards. / MDCCCXCIV / (all rights reserved.) /

Vol. I:—

Pp. [*xxvi*] + 209, with one map, two coloured plates, and three small diagrams in the text.

Vol. II:—

Pp. [*x*] + 276, with one map, two coloured plates, and four small plans, etc., in the text.

Bound in black cloth, exactly similar to the Mem. Edit. of the "Pilgrimage."

$5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 8\frac{5}{8}''$.

All edges trimmed, top edges red.

This edition contains the whole of the original work plus a preface

by Lady Burton (Vol. I, pp. xi–xiv.) There is a curious error in the "List of Illustrations" in Vol. I (p. ix), where it gives "The Fal" for p. 62. Neither in this edition nor in the original is any such illustration to be found.

This edition is fairly common and easily procurable.

In 1922 the "remainder" was bound up in plain black cloth and gold lettering on the back. The retail price was 9/–. It was bought up by a well-known London "remainder" buyer, and by September 1922 all copies had been sold to the "trade."

The book was reproduced in Dent's "Everyman's Library" as Vol. 500 :—

/ First / Footsteps / in East / Africa By / Richard / F. Burton / [*design*] / London : Published / by J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. / and in New York / by E. P. Dutton & Co /

The fancy stops and other decorations on the title-page are omitted in the above description.

Pp. xx + 363, with two maps and seven illustrations in the text ; no plates.

This edition is not dated. It was issued in 1910 in four styles of binding, all measuring $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7''$, with various gold designs and with all edges cut :—

(1) Dark green cloth, top edge green, price 1/–.
(2) Light green linen-faced cloth, all edges green, price 1/6.
(3) Brown quarter pigskin, all edges brown, price 2/–.
(4) Red leather, corners of cases and paper rounded, price 2/–.

There is an Introduction, pp. vii–xvii, by Henry W. Nevinson, and a short Bibliography on p. xviii. The latter contains a number of errors : thus, the "Supplemental Nights" are in six volumes, not five ; Hitchman's "Life" was published in 1887, not 1897 ; and so on.

With regard to the appendices, practically the whole of (I), (II) and (III) of the original is reproduced ; (IV) is omitted ; (V) becomes Appendix II ; (VI) is omitted ; (VII) becomes Appendix III ; (VIII) is omitted. This omission of the Index much detracts from what would otherwise be a useful edition. It is now temporarily out of print.

PRICES.

1st Edition (probably always the second issue) :—
Published Price.—18/–.

Sale-Rooms.—38/– (half mor.), April 1891; 17/–, Feb. 1912; 22/–, March 1915; 10/–, Oct. 1919 (poor copy).
Catalogues.—17/6, 18/–, 22/6, 15/–, 18/–, 12/6, 25/–, 22/6, 20/–, 14/–, 24/–, 25/–, 25/–, 24/–.

Memorial Edition :—
Published Price.—12/–.
Sale Rooms.—No separate record.
Catalogues.—6/6, 9/–, 7/6, 15/–.

Everyman Edition :—
Sufficient detail concerning the prices of these issues has already been given.

1860.

/ The / Lake Regions of Central Africa / A Picture of Exploration / By / Richard F. Burton / Capt. H.M.I. Army: Fellow and Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society / [*rule*] / [*quotation*] / [*rule*] / In Two Volumes / Vol. I. [*Vol. II.*] / London / Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts / 1860 / The right of translation is reserved /

Vol. I :—
Pp. [*xviii*] + 412, with one tinted folding map (facing p. 412), six plates (tinted) and eight illustrations in the text.

Vol. II :—
Pp. [*viii*] + 468, with six plates (tinted) and fourteen illustrations in the text.

First Issue :—
Bound in dull violet cloth, with ornamental blind border on both covers. Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9\frac{1}{8}''$.
All edges uncut.

This issue was rather a failure, very few copies being sold. Hence it is very rare, and fetches a large price whenever it turns up, which is very seldom.

Second Issue (remainder):—
Bound in brick-red cloth, with plain-line blind border on both

covers. Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{7}{8}''$.
Top edge uncut, others trimmed.

This remainder issue proved unexpectedly popular, and is comparatively common. It contains the whole of the matter, but the map is generally in Vol. II.

Burton's copy at the Kensington Library is of the second issue.
Vol. I contains several original drawings, maps, a pile of cuttings, and numerous corrections in the text.
Vol. II is also corrected (in red chalk), and has inserted a number of the "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society" and numerous cuttings.

There was a simultaneous issue in America.
The title-page was exactly the same as far as the quotation, except there are no rules.
Then follows :—

New York : / Harper & Brothers, Publishers, / Franklin Square. / 1860. /

It was issued in a single volume containing exactly the same matter as the English edition. All the illustrations are included, but none are tinted.

Other details are as follows :—

Pp. 572, of which the first eighteen pages, numbered in Roman figures, are the preliminaries.
Both sides of all the plates are counted in the numbering.
According to the advertisements at the end of the volume, it was bound in muslin [cloth ?], but the only copy I have handled is that at the Royal Geographical Society. It is bound in full black morocco, with stamped design on both sides in blind.
Lettering on back in gold.
All edges gilt.

It was a presentation copy from Burton to the Royal Geographical Society, and bears his inscription.

PRICES.

Published Price.—£1 11s. 6d.

Sale-Room Prices.—(2nd issue in probably all cases.)

	£	s.	d.	*Date.*
(Half morocco)	1	0	0	March 1888
	1	10	0	June 1891
	1	8	0	June 1891
	1	16	0	April 1892
	1	7	0	Nov. 1892
	1	5	0	Nov. 1907
	1	3	0	May 1911
	1	0	0	Feb. 1912
(Presentation copy)	1	16	0	June 1912
	1	4	0	March 1915
	0	18	0	Oct. 1916
	1	17	0	March 1922

Catalogues.—30/–, 36/– (full calf), 42/– (mor.), 30/–, 32/–, 16/–, 20/–, 28/–, 15/–, 16/–.

I cannot state the value of the American edition, having never seen one in the sale-room or in catalogues. Personally I would give about 25/– for a clean copy.

1860.

/ The Lake Regions / of / Central Equatorial Africa, / with / Notices of the Lunar Mountains and the / Sources of the White Nile ; / Being / the Results of an Expedition Undertaken under the Patronage / of Her Majesty's Government and the Royal Geographical / Society of London, in the Years 1857–1859. / By Richard F. Burton, F.R.G.S., / Captain H.M.'s Indian Army, Etc. / London : / Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street, / and Charing Cross. / 1860. /

Pp. 454, with one folding map.
Bound in paper wrapper, stitched.
5½″ × 8¾″.
All edges uncut.

This was printed and issued separately, with a special title-page of its own. The actual contents are an offprint, with the map but without the index, of the paper which forms the bulk of Vol. XXIX of the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society," 1859.

Very rare.

PRICE.

This is unrecorded.

I would value a sound clean copy at quite £2.

Apart from the above, a French résumé of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa," appeared in 1860, and a complete reprint of the work two years later.

Details of these two French editions are as follows:—

(1) Résumé historique de l'exploration a la récherche des grands lacs de L'Afrique Orientale. Faite en 1857–1858, par R. F. Burton et J. H. Speke.

Par V. A. Malte-Brun.

Paris [1860]. Libraire de la Société de Géographie, 21, Rue Hautefeuille.

Pp. 62, with large folding map.

There is a copy of the above in the library of the Royal Geographical Society.

(2) Voyage aux grands lacs de L'Afrique Orientale par Le Capitaine Burton ouvrage traduit de l'Anglais avec l'autorisation de l'auteur par Mme H. Loreau et illustré de 37 vignettes. Paris. Librairie de L'Hachette et Cie . . . 1862.

The above edition consists of over 700 pages, being the original two volumes in one.

1861.

/ The City of the Saints / and / Across the Rocky Mountains to California / By / Richard F. Burton / Author of "A Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah" / London / Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts / 1861 / The right of translation is reserved /

Pp. [*xxii*] + 707, with two folding maps, eight plates, and nine illustrations in the text.

First Edition :—

Bound in green cloth, with double border on both covers in blind, that on the front cover enclosing stamped circular design of a beehive, the Mormon symbol of industry.

$5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9\frac{1}{8}''$.

Bottom edges trimmed, others uncut.

Second Edition :—

Title as above, except that " Second Edition " is inserted between " Meccah " and " London," and that the date is 1862.

Contents, binding, size, etc., exactly as in first edition.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library contains a few pages of the original MS. from a note-book, and several cuttings on the Mormons.

PRICES.

1st Edition :—

Published Price.—18/–.

Sale-Rooms.—8/–, Dec. 1897; 12/– (half calf), Nov. 1915.

Catalogues.—18/–, 20/–, 20/–, 18/–, 20/–, 18/–, 16/–.

2nd Edition :—

Sale-Rooms.—Unrecorded (probably not distinguished in the catalogue from the first edition).

Catalogues.—16/–, 18/–, 16/–, 12/6, 20/–, 16/–, 10/6.

1863.

/ The / Prairie Traveller, / a Hand-book / for / Overland Expeditions. / With Illustrations, and Itineraries of / the Principal Routes between the / Mississippi and the Pacific, / and a Map. / By Randolph B. Marcy, / Captain U.S. Army. / (Now General Marcy, Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.) / Edited (with notes) by / Richard F. Burton, F.R.G.S., / Etc. / Published in the United States by Authority of the War Department. / London : / Trübner & Co., 60, Paternoster Row. / [*rule*] / 1863. /

Pp. xvi + 251, with one folding map, one plate and twelve illustrations in the text.

Bound in purple cloth, with elaborate border in blind on both

covers, that on the front cover enclosing stamped design in gold of mounted scout.
Lettering on back in gold.
5″ × 7¾″.
Bottom edge trimmed, others uncut.

This book was remaindered, and bound up in black cloth, with blind imprint and gold lettering, by the Freethought Publishing Company.

4⅞″ × 7⅜″.
All edges trimmed.

PRICES.

Published Price.—6/6.
Sale-Rooms.—Never sold separately.
Catalogues.—6/–, 6/–, 10/–, 8/–, 8/–, 12/6, 8/–.

1863.

/ Abeokuta / and / The Camaroons Mountains. / An Exploration. / By / Richard F. Burton, / Vice Pres. Anthrop. Soc. of London; Gold Medallist, Geog. Socs., Paris and London; / F.R.G.S. London; M.A.S.; M.A.S. Bombay; M. Ethno. S. London. / [*quotation*] / In Two Volumes. / Vol. I. [*Vol. II.*] / London: / Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine Street, Strand. / 1863. / [The right of Translation is reserved.] /

Vol. I :—
Pp. xvi + 333, with two plates.

Vol. II :—
Pp. v + 306, with one folding map and three plates.

Bound in green cloth, with blind border on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
5¼″ × 8¼″.
All edges uncut.
One of the above plates (the frontispiece) is a portrait of Burton. It is noted because his portraits in his works are rare.

The British Museum has Burton's own copy of Vol. I. It is prepared for a second edition. The title-page was to be changed to "Abeokuta and the Camaroons Mountain, a Reconnaisance . . ."

The frontispiece was to be a general view of Abeokuta instead of Burton's portrait. The volume is full of corrections and additional notes.

The copy at the Kensington Library is complete (2 vols.) and also belonged to Burton. It is full of cuttings, etc., but there are no corrections.

PRICES.

Published Price.—25/–.
Sale-Rooms.—20/–, May 1915; 38/–, Nov. 1920.
Catalogues.—26/–, 45/–, 22/–, 25/–, 20/–.

At a sale in November 1921 I came across a copy not recorded above. It was bound in red-brown cloth, with ornamental blind border on both covers, and lettering in gold. It was probably the "remainder" copy, which I did not think existed.

It cannot be an earlier issue than that in green cloth owing to the fact that one of Burton's desired alterations has been made, viz. the frontispiece, which in the green cloth issue was a portrait of Burton, is now omitted, and the plate originally facing p. 140 is placed in its stead.

The title-page, etc., is the same, so it is not a second *edition*, or else this would have been altered according to Burton's plan as stated in the British Museum copy. It was easy enough to remove and alter plates, but resetting type is another matter altogether.

The size is 5″ × 8″, otherwise the two issues are identical.

1863.

/ Wanderings in West Africa / From / Liverpool to Fernando Po. / By A F.R.G.S. / With Map and Illustration. / In Two Volumes. / Vol. I. [*Vol. II.*] / London : / Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine St., Strand. / 1863 / [The Right of Translation is reserved.] /

Vol. I :—
Pp. [*x*] + 303, with one folding map.
Vol. II :—
Pp. [*vi*] + 295, with one plate.

Bound in dark purple-brown cloth, with blind and gold border on both covers. Lettering on back in gold.
5″ × 7¾″.
Bottom edge trimmed, others uncut.
Not uncommon; good copies frequently come into the market.

It apparently was Burton's original idea to entirely suppress his name from the above work, and in his own copy, now in the Kensington Library (which is full of corrections), there is no clue given as to the author, for "By a F.R.G.S." appears also on the back of the book.

In all other copies which I have seen, with the exception of that in the British Museum, Burton's name is given in full on the cover, although the title-page is always as described above.

PRICES.

Published Price.—21/-.

Sale-Rooms.—Can find no separate record.

Catalogues.—18/-, 14/-, 18/-, 12/6, 18/-, 14/-, 12/-, 12/6, 16/-, 21/-, 10/6, 16/-.

1864.

/ A / Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome. / With Notices of / the So-called "Amazons," the Grand Customs, the / Yearly Customs, the Human Sacrifices, the / Present State of the Slave Trade, / and/ the Negro's Place in Nature. / By / Richard F. Burton, / (Late Commissioner to Dahome,) / Author of "A Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah." / (*two quotations*] / / / / In Two Volumes. / Vol. I. [*Vol. II.*] / London : / Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine Street, Strand, / 1864 / [The Right of Translation and Reproduction reserved.] /

Vol. I :—

Pp. [*xviii*] + 386, with one plate. (Page 2 is counted as pp. 2–6.)

Vol. II :—

Pp. vi + 412, with one plate.

First Edition :—

Bound in dark purple cloth, with triple-line blind border on both covers, that on the front cover enclosing stamped design in gold of amazon.

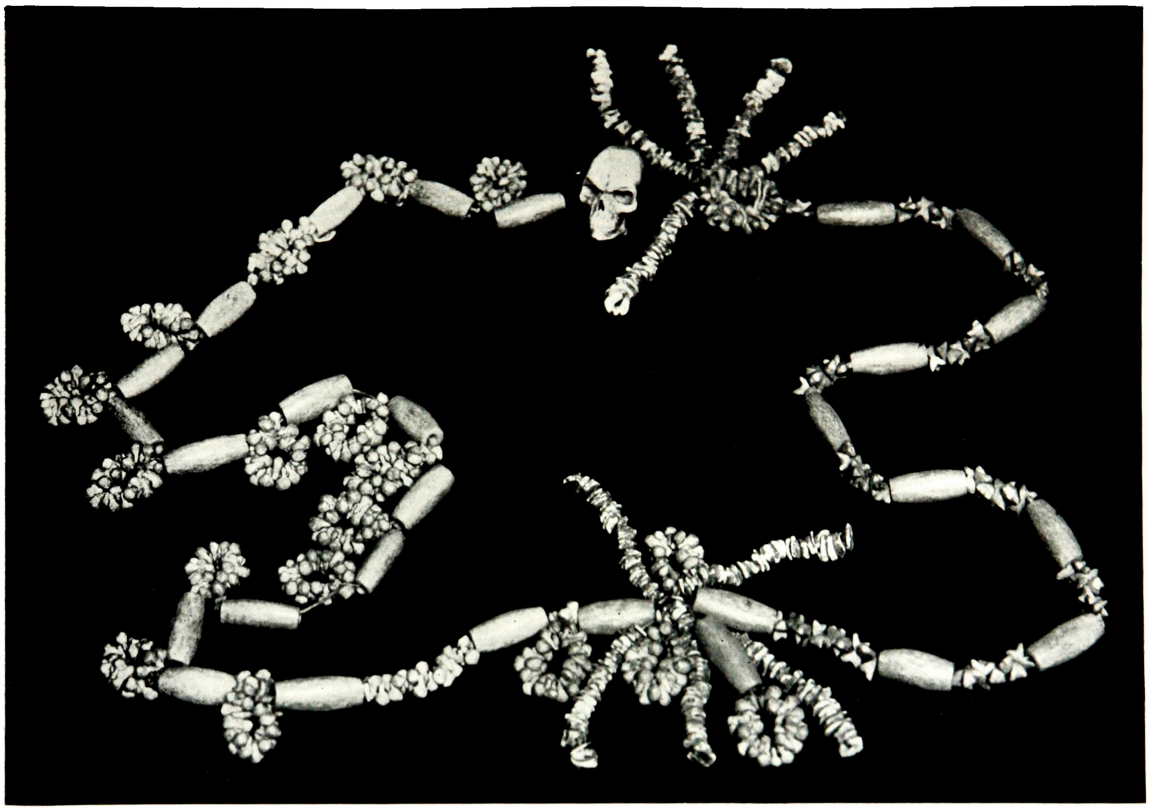
Lettering on back in gold.

$5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$.

All edges uncut.

Page 181 of Vol. II is numbered 381 by mistake.

Very rare in good condition.



NECKLACE MADE FROM HUMAN BONES, GIVEN TO BURTON BY GELELE, KING OF DAHOME, TO WHOM HE HAD BEEN SENT ON A MISSION TO SUPPRESS CANNIBALISM.

(*From the Central Library, Camberwell.*)

Second Edition :—

Title as above, except that " Second Edition " is inserted between " Vol. I. [*Vol. II*] " and " London."
Same date.
Bound like the first edition, but the cloth is rather lighter in colour.
Size practically the same as above.
All edges uncut.
Page 181, Vol. II, bears the correct number.
It contains the same matter as the first edition, but the order of the appendices is modified.
Rare in good condition.

There was a " remainder " of the second edition similar in every way to the above, except that the blind border is much more elaborate and on the back the words " Tinsley Brothers " are substituted by a wavy and plain gold line.

The work was reprinted in the " Memorial " Edition (q.v.) :—

/ A Mission / to / Gelele, / King of Dahome / With Notices of / the So-called " Amazons," the Grand Customs, / the Yearly Customs, the Human Sacrifices, / the Present State of the Slave Trade, / and / the Negro's Place in Nature. / By / Captain Sir Richard F. Burton, / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., &c ; &c ; &c. / (Late commissioner to Dahome) / Author of " A Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah." / Edited by His Wife, / Isabel Burton, / [*two quotations.*] / / / / Memorial Edition / [*rule*] / In Two Volumes. / Volume I. [*Volume II.*] / London : Tylston and Edwards. / MDCCCXCIII. / (all rights reserved). /

Vol. I :—

Pp. xxi + 256, with one plate.

Vol. II :—

Pp. viii + 305, with one plate.

Bound in black cloth, with narrow border in blind on both covers, that on the front cover enclosing stamped design in gold of amazon and Arabic design in the right-hand corner also in gold ; that on

the back cover enclosing design in gold of the mausoleum at Mortlake.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 8\frac{5}{8}''$.
All edges cut, top edges red.

This edition contains the whole of the original work, plus a short preface by Lady Burton (pp. xi, xii).
The order of the appendices is as in the first edition.
This edition is fairly common and easily procurable.

PRICES.

1st Edition :—
Published Price.—25/–.
Sale-Rooms.—20/– (half calf), Nov. 1919; 18/– (half calf), May 1920; 18/–, May 1921; 36/–, Dec. 1921.
Catalogues.—18/–, 14/–, 21/–, 16/–, 14/–, 20/–, 18/–, 21/–, 12/–, 22/–, 21/– (2nd edit.), 18/6 (2nd edit.).

2nd Edition :—
About 1/– less than the first edition.

The "Memorial" edition is worth about 12/–, which was the original published price.
A July 1921 catalogue quoted it at 15/–.

1864.

/ The Nile Basin. / Part I. / Showing / Tanganyika to be Ptolemy's Western / Lake Reservoir. / A Memoir read before the Royal Geographical Society, / November 14, 1864. / With Prefatory Remarks. / By Richard F. Burton, F.R.G.S. / [*swell dash*] / Part II. / Captain Speke's Discovery of the Source / of the Nile. / A Review. / By James M'Queen, Esq., F.R.G.S. / Author of a "Geographical Survey of Africa." / (Reprinted by permission from the "Morning Advertiser.") / London : / Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine St., Strand. / 1864. / [The Right of Translation is reserved.] /

Pp. iv + 195.
Part I of this book, which constitutes Burton's portion, contains two maps and terminates on p. 65.
Part II contains one map.
Bound in purple-brown cloth, with blind triple-line border on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$.
All edges uncut.
Not common in poor condition ; good copies are scarce.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library contains numerous cuttings, reviews, etc.

PRICES.

Published Price.—7/6.
Sale-Rooms.—Never sold separately.
Catalogues.—7/–, 5/–, 4/–, 7/6, 4/6, 7/6, 6/–.

1865.

/ Wit and Wisdom / from / West Africa ; / or, / A Book of Proverbial Philosophy, Idioms, / Enigmas, and Laconisms. / Compiled by / Richard F. Burton / (Late) H.M.'s Consul for the Bight of Biafra and Fernando Po, / Author of " A Mission to Dahomey," " A Pilgrimage to / El Medinah and Meccah," &c. / London : / Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine St., Strand. / 1865 / [The Right of Translation is reserved.]

Pp. [*xxxii*] + 455.
Bound in red cloth, with blind triple-line border enclosing design in blind on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{3}{8}''$.
All edges uncut.
Rare, especially if in good condition.

The work was " remaindered " in plum-coloured cloth, with blind borders on both covers, and gold lettering on the back.
On the back the title is given as " Negro wit and wisdom," below which is a gold stamped design of a negro.
Title-page, pagination, etc., the same as the original issue.
$5\frac{1}{8}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$.
Top edges uncut, others trimmed.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library is bound in mauve cloth. This is in all probability an author's copy. It contains a rough sheet of notes, some cuttings on proverbs, and a long review by W. Stirling.

It appears that author's copies were bound up in a number of different coloured cloths before the red was finally decided upon.

Burton presented one bound in blue cloth, with exactly the same blind designs, to the Anthropological Institute.

PRICES.

Published Price.—12/6.
Sale-Rooms.—42/–, May 1896; 29/–, March 1915.
Catalogues.—30/–, 40/–, 45/–, 50/–, 30/–.
This is a very interesting work and well worth £2.

1865.

/ The Guide-book. / [*double rule*] / A / Pictorial Pilgrimage / to / Mecca and Medina. / (Including Some of the More Remarkable Incidents in the / Life of Mohammed, the Arab Lawgiver.) / By / Richard F. Burton, / Author of "A Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah." / London: / Printed for the Author, / by William Clowes & Sons, Stamford Street and Charing Cross. / 1865. /

Pp. 58, with one plate. (This wood-cut is a portrait of Burton.)
Bound in stiff, green paper covers, with narrow border in black on front cover enclosing title in black lettering.
5″ × 7⅝″.
All edges trimmed.
Exceedingly rare.

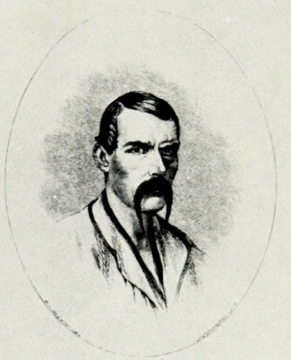
There is a perfect copy at Camberwell, and two in the Kensington Library (one mutilated); the British Museum has no copy.

PRICES.

This very rare booklet has never appeared for sale in the sale-room except once amongst a large collection of Burton books (June 1910).

I have never seen it in a second-hand catalogue.

I would value it from £3 to £10 according to the condition.



RICHARD F. BURTON.

THE GUIDE-BOOK.

A

PICTORIAL PILGRIMAGE

TO

MECCA AND MEDINA.

(INCLUDING SOME OF THE MORE REMARKABLE INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF MOHAMMED, THE ARAB LAWGIVER.)

BY

RICHARD F. BURTON,

AUTHOR OF "A PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A PILGRIMAGE TO EL-MEDINAH AND MECCAH."

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET & CHARING CROSS.

1865.

FRONTISPIECE AND TITLE-PAGE OF THE "GUIDE-BOOK" TO MECCA.

(*From the Author's Collection.*)

1865.

/ Stone Talk / (ΛΙΘΟΦΩΝΗΜΑ) : / Being Some of the / Marvellous Sayings of a Petral Portion of / Fleet Street, London, / to One / Doctor Polyglott, Ph.D., / By / Frank Baker, D.O.N. / [*rule*] / [*quotation*] / [*rule*] / London : / Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly. / [*rule*] / 1865. /

Pp. [*iv*] + 121.

Page 41 is not numbered. The "errata" sheet faces page [1] and is not counted in the numbering.

Bound in violet cloth, with blind ornamental border on both covers, that on the front cover enclosing design of a stone on the pavement surrounded by a snake biting its own tail, that on the back cover enclosing design in blind.

5″ × 8⅛″.

Lettering on back in gold.

Bottom edges trimmed, others uncut.

This work is a bitter satire, in blank verse, enumerating many of the crimes which England has committed, and castigating her hypocrisy.

It is certainly one of the cleverest of all Burton's books, although it is practically unknown.

It is very rare. Its scarcity is increased by the fact that Lady Burton bought up and destroyed a large number of the copies, to save her husband from possible trouble with the "authorities" (see her "Life," Vol. I, pp. 392–5).

There are two most interesting copies of "Stone Talk" in the Kensington Library.

One of them belonged to Lady Burton, and is inscribed "From a friend," for at first Burton kept his identity as author a secret from even his wife. The copy has numerous corrections and contains lists of the papers and clubs to which copies were sent. The other copy was Burton's own, and in all probability was an author's copy, as there is no "errata" page and it is covered with corrections and additions.

It is, in fact, so altered that a fresh reprint would seem necessary. It appears that the publisher, seeing the expense this would involve, merely made an "errata" of the main corrections.

Thus Burton's copy still contains sufficient new matter for a second edition.

At the end of the book is inserted the publisher's statement

showing that the issue was limited to 200 copies at 5/- each. The statement is made out to J. Hain Friswell, the author of "The Gentle Life," issued in 1864 (see "Dictionary of National Bibliography," Vol. XX, pp. 277, 278).

This explains the dedication of "Stone Talk," which is: "To my old friend the author of 'The Gentle Life' these lines . . . are regretfully dedicated. . . ."

It seems, therefore, that Friswell "saw the book through the press." There is also a letter inserted in Burton's copy. It, too, is from the publishers, and states that the papers are afraid to criticize the work. "I am afraid," continues the letter, "it is too sensible and strong to sell. Mild evangelical slang is the stuff for the present market. . . ."

An interesting statement is also included in the letter, showing that of the 200 copies, 128 went to the Press and author, and that the profit on the book was just over £6!

PRICES.

Published Price.—5/-.
Sale-Rooms.—21/-, Jan. 1912 (re-bound; one of the original covers retained).
Catalogues.—20/-.

I can only find this one entry in a second-hand catalogue, but I would value the book at quite £2.

If it was more known it would soon become very valuable.

1869.

First Title-page:

/ The / Highlands of the Brazil. / By Captain Richard F. Burton, / F.R.G.S., Etc. / [*illustration; different in the two volumes*] The Aboriginal Indian (Tupy) of Brazil. [Brazil is usually represented by a Tupy woman.] / Vol. I. [*Vol. II.*] / London : / Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine Street, Strand. / 1869. / [All Rights of Translation and Reproduction reserved.] /

Second Title-page:

/ Explorations / of The / Highlands of The Brazil; / With / A Full Account of the Gold and / Diamond

STONE TALK

(ΛΙΘΟΦΩΝΗΜΑ):

BEING SOME OF THE

MARVELLOUS SAYINGS OF A PETRAL PORTION OF FLEET STREET, LONDON,

TO ONE

DOCTOR POLYGLOTT, PH.D.,

BY

FRANK BAKER, D.O.N.

Tolle, Lege.—*St Augustine.*

LONDON:
ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, PICCADILLY.
1865

DEDICATION

TO MY OLD FRIEND

THE AUTHOR OF "THE GENTLE LIFE"

THESE LINES,

UNGENTLE AND UNGENTEEL,

ARE

REGRETFULLY DEDICATED,

HE BEING ONE

WHO, IN A SPIRITLESS AND CHARACTERLESS AGE,

HAS ENDEAVOURED,

HOWEVER UNSUCCESSFULLY OR SUCCESSFULLY,

TO INSTIL

SPIRIT AND CHARACTER.

TITLE-PAGE AND DEDICATION OF BURTON'S RARE SATIRICAL POEM, "STONE TALK."

(*From the Author's Collection.*)

Mines. / Also, / Canoeing down 1500 Miles of the Great River São Francisco, / From Sabará to the Sea. / By / Captain Richard F. Burton, / F.R.G.S., Etc. / Vol. I. [*Vol. II.*] / London ; / Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine St., Strand. / 1869. / [All Rights of Translation and Reproduction reserved.] /

Vol. I :—

Pp. xii + 443, with one plate (frontispiece) and one illustration (on first title-page).

Vol. II :—

Pp. viii + 478, with one folding map, one plate and one illustration (on first title-page).

First Issue :—

Bound in green cloth, with double-line border in blind on both covers, that on front cover enclosing stamped design in gold of Indian.
Lettering on back in gold.
The map faces p. [1] of Vol. II.
$5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 9\frac{1}{8}''$ (nearly).
All edges uncut.

Second Issue :—

Bound in green cloth, with double-line border in blind enclosing blind stamped diamond-shaped design on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
The map is at the end of Vol. II.
Size as in first issue.
Bottom edges trimmed, others uncut.

"*Remainder*" *Issue* :—

Bound like the second issue.
$5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 9''$.
Bottom edges trimmed, others uncut.
The second title-page only is in this issue.
The map is retained, but there are no illustrations.

Burton's own copy at Kensington has numerous alterations and additions in the text. There are also several cuttings inserted.

PRICES.

Published Price.—30/-.

It is impossible to say to which issue the following refer, as in no case were they distinguished :—

Sale-Rooms.—23/–, June 1891; 23/–, Nov. 1892; 27/–, March 1915; 19/–, April 1915; 50/–, March 1922 (calf gilt, marble edges).

Catalogues.—26/–, 30/–, 30/–, 35/–, 17/6, 17/6, 21/–, 35/–, 35/–.

The Origin of "Vikram and the Vampire."

My special interest in "Storiology" must be given as an excuse for departing for a few minutes from my general rule in this chapter, and giving in some detail the *unde derivatur* of "Vikram and the Vampire." Burton's work is not a translation, but an adaption, and in his introduction we read: "It is not pretended that the words of these Hindu tales are preserved to the letter. . . . I have ventured to remedy the conciseness of their language, and to clothe the skeleton with flesh and blood." The tales in Burton's adaption are certainly greatly altered from the original, and are, moreover, incomplete, as he only used eleven out of the original twenty-five.

The date of the original collection of the vampire tales is unknown. They were certainly written in Sanskrit some time anterior to A.D. 1070.

I give the above date as the latest possible, because it marks, as near as can be determined, the time that Somadeva, the Kashmirian Court poet, composed the "Kathā Sarit Sāgara," and among the numerous tales which this great work contains is the "Vetāla Panchaviñsati, or twenty-five tales of a Demon." The whole work was most ably translated by the late Mr. C. H. Tawney in 1880–6.

He calls the king Trivikramasena. He lives on the banks of the Godāvarī, in a place named Prathishthāna.

The tales are similar to Burton's, but much more condensed. Apart from the "Vetāla Panchaviñsati," appearing in the "Kathā Sarit Sāgara," it is also found as a separate collection of tales in many of the Indian dialects.

The best known version is that in Hindu, called the "Baital Pachīsī," translated about 1799 by one Lalulal, and it is from this version that Burton made his (incomplete) adaption.

Among other versions may be mentioned the Mahratta translation of 1830 by Sadashiv Chatre, and the Tamil version, translated into English by Babington under the title of "Vedāla Kadai."

There are also two Telugu versions and one in Bengali based upon the Hindu.

There is also a Mongolian form of these stories to be found in "Sagas from the Far East," by Miss M. H. Busk. Here they are known as the tales of Siddhī Kur (that is to say, a corpse into which a vampire has entered). It is based on Professor Julg's German translation.

It is impossible to say if the form in which the tales appear in the "Kathā Sarit Sāgara" is the earliest, or whether they were originally a separate collection merely used by Somadeva in the same way as he incorporated tales from the Panchatantra and Jātakas.

Perhaps we would find their original form in the lost "Bṛihat-Kathā," or "Great Tale," by one Gunādhya, of which Somadeva states the "Kathā Sarit Sāgara" is only a part.

As has already been mentioned, Burton's work is an incomplete adaption of the Hindu version, and until 1921 no actual translation (complete or otherwise) existed. In this year, however, C. A. Kincaid has published a complete translation. It is called "Tales of King Vikrama," and is useful to compare with Burton's adaption. It is interesting to note that many tales of the "Thousand Nights and a Night" have their origin in the "Kathā Sarit Sāgara," a work which should be far more known than it is, for, as the Sanskrit title says, it is indeed an "ocean of streams of story."

1870.

/ Vikram and the Vampire / or / Tales of Hindu Devilry. / Adapted by / Richard F. Burton, F.R.G.S. &c. / [*quotations*] / / / / / With Thirty-three Illustrations / by / Ernest Griset. / London: / Longmans, Green, and Co. / 1870. [*1869*] /

Pp. xxiv + 319, with sixteen plates and seventeen illustrations in the text.

First Issue :—

Bound in black cloth, bevelled edges, with gold lettering on front cover within ornamental frame of vampires in red, the latter being also on back cover. Gold lettering and vampires in red on back.
$5\frac{1}{8}'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}''$.
Top edges uncut, others trimmed.
Very rare.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library contains eight pages of MS., numerous cuttings, and a statement showing that nearly £100 was lost over the book.

Second Issue :—

Bound in red cloth, bevelled edges, with covers and back as in first issue, except that design is different.
$5'' \times 7\frac{5}{8}''$.
All edges trimmed.

Third Issue :—

Bound in green cloth, bevelled edges; design lettering, size and edges as in second issue.

Copies of the second and third issue turn up occasionally, but they are seldom in good condition.

This work was originally published as a serial in "Fraser's Magazine," 1868 and 1869 (see p. 213).

It was reprinted in the "Memorial" edition (q.v.) :—

/ Vikram / and / The Vampire / or / Tales of Hindu Devilry / Adapted by / Captain Sir Richard F. Burton, / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., &c. ; &c. ; &c. ; / Edited by His Wife, / Isabel Burton. / [*two quotations*] / / / / / Memorial Edition. / [*rule*] / With Thirty-three Illustrations / by / Ernest Griset. / London : / Tylston and Edwards. / MDCCCXCIII. / (all rights reserved) /

Pp. [*xxiv*] + 243, with the same thirty-three illustrations, which are, however, in a somewhat different order.
Bound in black cloth, with narrow border in blind on both covers, that on the front cover enclosing stamped design in gold of the vampire in flight and Arabic design in the right-hand corner also

in gold; that on the back cover enclosing design in gold of the mausoleum at Mortlake.
$5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 8\frac{5}{8}''$.
All edges cut, top edges red.

This edition contains the whole of the original work, plus a list of illustrations (pp. ix, x), and a preface by Lady Burton (pp. xi, xii).

A large-paper edition of this, limited to 200 copies, was also issued.

Title as last, except that "Memorial Edition" is omitted, and after "Ernest Griset" there is inserted :—

/ and / A New Photogravure Frontispiece / by / Albert Letchford. /

Bound in black cloth, with pictorial stamped design and lettering in gold on front cover, stamped design in gold of the vampire in flight on back cover.
Lettering on back in gold.
$6\frac{1}{8}'' \times 10\frac{1}{8}''$.
Top edge gilt; others uncut.

Except for the addition of the photogravure frontispiece, and the consequent shifting of the plate which forms the frontispiece of the small-paper edition, the pages and illustrations are as in the small-paper edition.

PRICES.

1st Edition (irrespective of issue) :—
Published Price.—9/–.
Sale-Rooms.—20/–, Nov. 1908; 13/–, Oct. 1912; 17/–, Jan. 1915; 15/–, Dec. 1920.
Catalogues.—12/–, 15/–, 7/6, 18/–, 10/6, 8/–, 16/–, 15/–, 18/–, 7/6, 10/–, 20/–, 25/–, 36/–, 18/–, 21/–, 30/–.

Memorial Edition :—
Ordinary Paper :—
Published Price.—6/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Never sold separately.
Catalogues.—3/–, 3/6, 5/–, 4/–, 6/–, 7/6, 16/6, 15/–.
Large Paper :—
Published Price.—25/–.
Sale-Rooms.—14/–, July 1915.
Catalogues.—21/–, 42/–, 50/–, 42/–.

These latter prices are too high. £1 10s. should be quite enough for a really clean copy.

1870.

First Title-page:

/ Letters / from the / Battle-fields of Paraguay. / [*illustration*] / London : / Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine Street, Strand. / 1870. /

Second Title-page:

/ Letters / from the / Battle-fields of Paraguay. / By / Captain Richard F. Burton, / F.R.G.S., Etc. / Author of "Explorations of the Highlands of The Brazil," / Etc. Etc. / With a Map and Illustrations. / [*quotation*] / / London : / Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine Street, Strand. / 1870. / [All rights of Translation and Reproduction are reserved.]

First Issue:—
Pp. [*xx*] + 481, with one folding map, one plate (frontispiece) and one illustration on first title-page.
Bound in blue cloth, with ornamental border in blind on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 9''$.
Bottom edges trimmed, others uncut.
Both title-pages are in this issue.

Second Issue:—
Bound in red, with different design and lettering.
$5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{7}{8}''$.
Top edge uncut, others trimmed.
The map, illustrations, and both title-pages are in this issue.

Third Issue:—
Bound in red.
The second title-page only is in this issue.
The illustrations are absent, despite the statement on the title-page.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library is full of corrections and numerous cuttings, some signed "Traveller" and "Wandering Gypsy" [Burton ?].

There is also a long letter from Burton (apparently unfinished) clearing up certain points in a review of the above work.

PRICES.

Published Price.—18/-.
Sale-Rooms.—No record.
Catalogues.—18/-, 20/-, 18/-, 15/-, 17/-.
This is a rare book. I would value it to-day at £1.

1872.

/ Unexplored Syria / Visits to / The Libanus, The Tulúl el Safá, / The Anti-Libanus, The Northern Libanus, / and The 'Aláh. / By / Richard F. Burton / and / Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake. / In Two Volumes. / Vol. I. [*Vol. II.*] / London : / Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine St., Strand. / 1871. /

Vol. I :—
Pp. [*xx*] (p. xviii is misprinted " viii " in all issues) + 360, with one folding map, eleven plates (ten folding), and eleven illustrations in the text.

Vol. II :—
Pp. [*viii*] + 400, with sixteen plates (one folding), and seventeen illustrations in the text.

The lists of illustrations given in the two volumes are very faulty. The pages at which the plates are bound in accordingly vary widely in different copies.

As defective copies, with some of the plates missing, turn up rather frequently in the market, the following complete list of the plates, and of their approximate positions, may prove useful to the reader :—

Vol. I :—
Kanawát Altar . . . . . Frontispiece
Hamah Inscriptions, ten folding plates. . At end of volume

Vol. II :—
Zenobia . . . . . Frontispiece
Palmyrene Figures . . . . . p. 240
Tesserae from Umar Bey's Collection . . . . p. 240
Flint Flakes . . . . . p. 240
Skulls from Palmyra . . . . . p. 256
Mortuary Cavern . . . . . p. 263
Flints from Bethlehem, three plates . . . . p. 289
Inscriptions, chiefly Greek, seven plates (one folding) . p. 384

Vol. I contains a reprint of "Proverbia communia Syriaca," published in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," Vol. V, New Series, 1871, pp. 338–66.

Vol. II contains an appendix (pp. [225]–390), which consists, with additions, of several papers published in the "Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland" for January and April 1872, also the article on "Remains from Yabrúd," published in Vol. II of the "Journ. Anth. Inst." for 1873. Further details concerning these papers will be found on pp. 218–22 of this work.

First Issue :—

Bound in yellow cloth, with border of double black lines on both covers, that on the front cover enclosing black lettering.
Lettering on back in black.
$5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 9''$.
All edges uncut.
Rare.

Second Issue :—

Bound in similar cloth, with border of fancy black lines on both covers.
Lettering as in first issue.
Slightly smaller.
Top edge uncut, others trimmed.

Third Issue (*probably "remainder"*) :—

Bound in similar cloth, with border as in second issue, but no lettering on front cover.
Lettering on back in black.
Top edge uncut, others trimmed.

Copies of the second and third issues turn up rather frequently, but *complete* copies are scarce.

PRICES.

(Irrespective of issue.)

Published Price.—32/–.
Sale-Rooms.—24/–, Nov. 1919.
Catalogues.—15/–, 14/–, 18/–, 18/6, 15/–.

This book is not worth £1 unless complete and in good condition; never more. The 1919 price was probably "run up." It usually appears for sale in a bundle, and is not catalogued separately.

My own copy of the first issue of "Unexplored Syria" is very interesting, as it was given by Burton to E. H. Palmer. As perhaps all my readers will not remember the connection

between these two men, I make no apology for stating the facts briefly, especially as they indirectly concern "Unexplored Syria." Professor Edward Henry Palmer (1840–82) was a great Orientalist and linguist, and after completing a course of teaching Persian and Hindustani at Cambridge, was engaged to join the survey of Sinai, undertaken by the Palestine Exploration Fund. The following year (1870) he explored the desert of El-Tīh with Charles Tyrwhitt Drake. They made friends among the Bedawi and worked their way to the Lebanon and Damascus. The meeting of the three men was described by Burton years later. "On July 11, 1870," he says, "when we were in summer quarters at Bludān, Anti-Libanus, I suddenly found two Englishmen camping with a gypsy-tent below the garden," and then Burton speaks of the happy times they had together, and refers to his friends' premature deaths. "How little we thought that within four years one would find a grave at Jerusalem, the victim of its fatal climate; and that the other would return to seek death on the scene of his old labours!" Burton soon made great friends with the two strangers, and the numerous expeditions the three men went on together, the adventures they met with, and the important discoveries they made, form the one really bright spot in the unhappy Damascus consulship. Palmer and Drake returned to England, but in 1871 Drake went out again to Damascus and lived with the Burtons. The result of the expeditions that were carried out during the next nine months produced Lady Burton's "Inner Life of Syria," and Burton and Drake's joint work "Unexplored Syria."

After the Government had made its wicked and unforgivable blunder of recalling Burton, among those who wrote in protestation was Palmer. His letter to the "Civil Service Gazette" (reprinted in Lady Burton's "Life," Vol. I, pp. 580–1) is most interesting. I will quote but one passage. "The Mohammedans, whose 'fanatical aversion to Captain Burton' is the ostensible pretext for his recall, have been holding mass meetings, and even praying publicly in the mosques that God will send him back to them."

The letters from Drake, reproduced by Lady Burton on the following pages, shed much light on the disgraceful recall.

In 1882 the Government, having got into trouble over the Suez Canal, required the support of the Bedawi of the Sinaitic Peninsula. Palmer was sent out on secret service work, ostensibly to buy camels.

Mr. W. S. Blunt, whose death occurred only in the early autumn of 1922, wrote to the Press pointing out the danger of sending out an expedition, which in reality carried no less a sum than £20,000. His voice was not heard, and Palmer and his companions were lost. On October 27, 1882, Burton got a telegram from the Government ordering him to look for Palmer. As can be imagined with a man like Burton, he was off in a flash. "If there's a chance of saving dear old Palmer," he said, "I'll go anywhere and do anything."

On his way out he met his old friend General Gordon, who in so many ways resembled Burton himself.

Had Burton known that not only Palmer, but Gordon also, was to meet his fate at the hands of murderers!

As soon as he reached Suez Burton discovered, with his inevitable bad luck, that Sir Charles Warren had sent men out already to search for Palmer. The details of the search and the history of Palmer's life are to be found in "The Life and Achievements of Edward Henry Palmer," by Sir Walter Besant, 4th Edition, 1883. On his return to Trieste, Burton wrote a long article on Palmer and his personal friendship with him.

It was reprinted in Lady Burton's "Life" as Appendix H in Vol. II, pp. [591]–616.

Hitchman wrote an interesting account of Palmer's expedition and Burton's search. (See his "Life," Vol. II, pp. 431–6; also "Encyclopædia Britannica," XIth edit., Vol. 20, p. 644.)

1872.

/ Zanzibar; / City, Island, and Coast. / By / Richard F. Burton. / In Two Volumes. / Vol. I. [*Vol. II*] / London:

/ Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine Street, Strand. / 1872 / [All Rights reserved.]

Vol. I :—
Pp. xii + 503, with one folding map, four plans, and four plates.
The page between xii and 1 is not counted in the numbering.

Vol. II :—
Pp. vi + 519, with seven plates.
The page between vi and 1 is not counted in the numbering.

First Issue :—
Bound in dark-chocolate cloth, with ornamental border on both covers, enclosing on front cover stamped design in gold of Indian.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 9''$.
All edges uncut.

Second Issue :—
Bound in lighter coloured cloth, without design of Indian.
$5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 8\frac{7}{8}''$.
Other details as in first issue.
Bottom edge trimmed, others uncut.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library contains an exceedingly interesting and private letter from Percy Badger, the famous Orientalist. There is also a very long review of "Zanzibar" inserted.

PRICES.

Publication Price.—30/–.
Sale-Rooms (irrespective of issue).—20/–, May 1893; 20/–, Dec. 1915 (half calf); 35/–, Oct. 1916 (with autograph).
Catalogues.—25/–, 35/–, 21/–, 22/–, 15/–, 26/–, 35/–.

1873.

/ The Lands of Cazembe. / [*double rule*] / Lacerda's Journey to Cazembe / in 1798. / Translated and Annotated / by Captain R. F. Burton, F.R.G.S. / [*rule*] / Also / Journey of the Pombeiros / P. J. Baptista and Amaro José, across Africa from Angola / to Tette on the Zambeze / Translated by B. A. Beadle; / and a / Résumé of the Journey of MM. Monteiro

and Gamitto. / By Dr. C. T. Beke. / Published by the Royal Geographical Society. / London : / John Murray, Albemarle Street. / 1873. /

Pp. [*viii*] + 271, with one folding map.
Bound in blue cloth, double blind border on both covers, and gold lettering and R.G.S. device on back.
$5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 8\frac{5}{8}''$.
All edges trimmed.

Burton's portion of the book ends on p. 164. He had, however, written two appendices, which, being of a controversial and critical nature, were rejected by the R.G.S.

These appendices, together with a preface, were published privately at Trieste in July of the same year (1873). Full details of this pamphlet will be found in Part III (p. 224).

Burton's own copy of "The Lands of Cazembe" at the Kensington Library contains an extra map of the Cazembe district and several cuttings of reviews, etc.

It has two copies of the "Supplementary Papers" inserted at the end.

PRICES.

This work is still obtainable at the Royal Geographical Society, price 2/6 to Fellows and 5/– to the public. These copies are not reprints, but the original edition, and as they are in perfect condition not more than 2/6 or 3/– should ever be paid for a second-hand copy. Thus, among the following few prices quoted from catalogues, it will be seen that in one instance the price was no less than three times the cost (to the general public) of an absolutely new copy at the R.G.S. It is, of course, never sold separately in the sale-rooms.

Catalogues.—3/6, 3/–, 15/–, 6/–, 12/–, 2/6, 12/–, 5/–.

1874.

/ The / Captivity of Hans Stade / of Hesse, / in A.D. 1547–1555, / Among the Wild Tribes of / Eastern Brazil. / Translated by / Albert Tootal, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro, / and / Annotated by / Richard F. Burton. / [*rule*] / [*two quotations*] / / / / / /

[*rule*] / London : / Printed for the Hakluyt Society. / [*rule*] / M.DCCC.LXXIV. /

Pp. xcvi + 169.
Bound in light blue cloth, with fancy blind border on both covers enclosing design, in gold on front cover and in blind on back cover, of the ship "Victoria."
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 9''$.
All edges uncut.
Pp. [i] to xciv (Preface and Introduction) are written by Burton.

PRICE.

The above work forms number 51 of the first series of the publications of the Hakluyt Society.

Up till the end of 1919 new copies of "Hans Stade" were obtainable at the original price of 10/6 to members and 14/– to non-members. The cost of production, however, so increased that in 1920 all the prices of back numbers were raised to half as much again, and by 1921 they were practically twice as much.

Thus to-day "Hans Stade" is 20/– to members and 25/– to non-members.

It must be remembered that these are new copies, and the value of second-hand copies varies according to the condition.

1875.

/ Ultima Thule ; / or ; / A Summer in Iceland. / By / Richard F. Burton. / With Historical Introduction, Maps, and Illustrations. / Vol. I [*Vol. II*] / William P. Nimmo. / London : 14 King William Street, Strand ; / and Edinburgh. / 1875. /

Vol. I. :—
Pp. [*xx*] + 380, with one folding map, three plates (one double), and thirteen illustrations in the text (six of the latter are "figs"). The plate facing p. 298 is not mentioned in the "List of Illustrations" on p. xix.

Vol. II. :—
Pp. [*viii*] + 408, with one folding map, eight plates, and twelve illustrations in the text.

Bound in blue cloth, with double black border on both covers; that on the front cover enclosing map of Iceland and arms stamped in gold and black between ornamental designs in black; that on the back cover enclosing diamond-shaped stamped design in blind between ornamental designs also in black.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{7}{8}'' \times 9''$.
Bottom edges trimmed, others uncut.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library is full of most interesting cuttings, letters, etc.

He wrote a sequel to the above called "Iceland Revisited." It was never published, and the correspondence with various publishers is inserted in the Kensington copy. There are also several pages of MS.

PRICES.

Published Price.—32/–.
Sale-Rooms.—14/–, Nov. 1915 (half calf); 22/–, May 1917 (half morocco); 22/6, Oct. 1920.
Catalogues.—25/–, 21/–, 25/–, 28/6, 24/–, 21/–, 50/–.

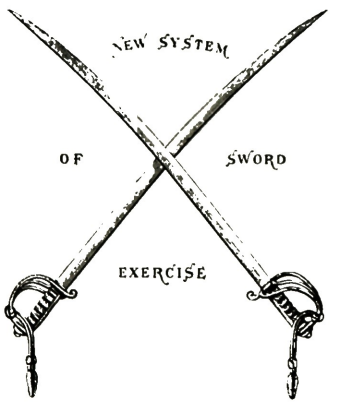
This latter price is exactly twice too high.

1876.

/ Etruscan Bologna: / A Study. / By / Richard F. Burton, / Author of "Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Mecca," / "City of the Saints and Rocky Mountains to California," Etc. / London. / Smith, Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo Place. / 1876. / [All rights reserved.] /

Pp. xii + 275, with one folding plate and about twenty-seven illustrations and plans in the text.
Bound in grey cloth, with black decorative border top and bottom on front cover enclosing design of "Temple of Misanello restored" in gold. There is a similar border on the back cover, but in blind.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{8}''$.
All edges trimmed.

The "remainder" was similar in every way, except that the decorative border was different and only ran about half-way across the cover, and the edges were bevelled.



A NEW SYSTEM

OF

SWORD EXERCISE FOR INFANTRY.

BY

RICHARD F. BURTON,

AUTHOR OF "A SYSTEM OF BAYONET EXERCISE" (1853).

LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, 13, CHARING CROSS.

1876.

HALF-TITLE AND TITLE-PAGE OF THE RARE "SWORD EXERCISE" BOOK.

(*From the Author's Collection.*)

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library is increased to twice its original bulk by a huge amount of fresh matter consisting of letter cuttings, reviews, plans in MS., etc., etc.

The originals of all the plans and illustrations are also inserted.

PRICES.

Published Price.—10/6.
Sale-Rooms.—Never sold separately.
Catalogues.—4/6, 4/6, 9/–, 7/–, 9/6, 18/–, 8/6, 18/–, 20/–.

The last quotation is from a June 1922 catalogue. It is more than double the value. The book is no scarcer to-day than it was in 1912.

1876.

/ A New System / of / Sword Exercise for Infantry. / By / Richard F. Burton, / Author of 'A System of Bayonet Exercise' (1853). / London : / Printed and Published by / William Clowes and Sons, 13, Charing Cross. / [*rule*] / 1876. /

Pp. 59, with a diagrammatic frontispiece and numerous "figs." in the text.
Bound in red cloth, with double-line blind border on both covers, that on the front cover enclosing stamped design in gold of crossed swords with lettering also in gold.
This design and lettering is copied from a half-title page, which forms p. [1] of the book itself.
$4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{3}{8}''$.
All edges trimmed.
Very rare.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library is prepared for a second edition. It is full of alterations, fresh plans, diagrams, and about 10 pages of MS.

PRICES.

Published Price.—3/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Unrecorded.
Catalogues.—10/6.

The above price was very cheap, especially as the copy was in excellent condition. I purchased it in 1920. The value of a good copy I would place at quite £2.

1876.

/ Two Trips to / Gorilla Land / and the Cataracts / of the Congo. / By / Richard F. Burton. / (*device*] / In Two Volumes. / Vol. I. [*Vol. II.*] / London / Sampson Low, Marston, Low & Searle, / Crown Buildings, Fleet Street. / 1876. / (All rights reserved.) /

Vol. I :—
Pp. xiv + 261, with one folding map and seventeen illustrations in the text. Title of Part I not counted in numbering.

Vol. II :—
Pp. vi + 355, with one folding map, four plates, and four illustrations in the text.
Title of Part II not counted in the numbering.
The last page of Vol. II is misprinted as 255.

Bound in green cloth, bevelled edges, with stamped illustration in gold on the front cover in the form of a framed picture hanging by chains from a picture-rail (in black).
Below this are three thick lines in black. These lines, and the black line forming the picture-rail, are also on the back cover.
Lettering on back in gold.
5¼″ × 9″.
Bottom edges trimmed, others uncut.
Scarce.

The Kensington (Burton's own) copy is in brown cloth, but this is probably an author's copy. It contains over a hundred pages of the original MS., besides numerous reviews, etc.

PRICES.

Published Price.—28/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Unrecorded separately. In Nov. 1920, with seven other odd books, it realised 26/–.
Catalogues.—35/–, 45/–, 30/–, 30/–, 16/–, 17/6, 21/–, 35/–, 30/–.

1877.

/ Scind Revisited : / With Notices of / the Anglo-Indian Army ; Railroads ; / Past, Present, and Future, / Etc. / By / Richard F. Burton / In Two Volumes / Vol. I [*Vol. II*] / [*publisher's device*] /

London : / Richard Bentley and Son / New Burlington Street. / Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen / 1877 / (All rights reserved.) /

Vol. I :—
Pp. xii + 343.
Vol. II :—
Pp. iv + 331.

Bound in grey-mauve cloth, with fancy border on front cover, enclosing floral design in black. Only top and bottom border on back cover, in blind.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{8}''$.
Bottom edges trimmed, others uncut.

Burton had a map and a number of photographs for this work, which he forwarded to the publishers, but on February 5, 1877, they were returned, as it was considered that the expense would be too great.

The original letters from the publishers are inserted in the copy at Kensington Library.

PRICES.

Published Price.—24/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Unrecorded.
Catalogues.—25/–, 18/–, 21/–, 30/–, 32/–, 38/–, 24/–.

1878.

/ The Gold-Mines of Midian / and / The Ruined Midianite Cities. / A Fortnight's Tour / in Northwestern Arabia. / By / Richard F. Burton / Membre de l'Institut Égyptien. / London : / C. Kegan Paul & Co., 1, Paternoster Square, 1878. /

1st Edition :—
Pp. xvi + [*398*].
With a folding map and several illustrations in the text, chiefly of inscriptions. The map faces p. 392.
There is a Preface by Lady Burton, dated "Trieste, January 1878."

Bound in red silky cloth, bevelled edges, with black decorative design and border on both covers, that on the front cover enclosing lettering in gold, and that on back cover enclosing publisher's imprint in black.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9''$.
Top edges uncut, others trimmed.

2nd Edition :—
Title-page the same as the first edition, except that the words "Second Edition" are printed between "Égyptien" and "London."
The quotations on p. [*iv*] are omitted.
The map faces the same page, and the binding is the same except that the edges are not bevelled, there is no gold lettering on the front cover, and the publisher's imprint on the back cover is larger and slightly different.

The two editions can also be distinguished in the shelf, as on the back of the first edition are gold horizontal lines as well as black lines, while in the second edition the gold lines are omitted. The design above the lettering is slightly more elaborate in the second edition. Pagination, size, state of edges, etc., is the same in both cases.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library contains a mass of most interesting unpublished matter, including a packet of letters on the petroleum of Midian. On the back of the folding map he has written an account of the shells he found with drawings of several of the specimens. There are also many pages of MS. and numerous letters.

PRICES.

Published Price.—18/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Never sold separately.
Catalogues (irrespective of edition).—12/–, 15/–, 15/–, 14/6, 15/–, 8/6 (binding faded), 12/–.

1879.

/ The Land of Midian / (revisited). / By / Richard F. Burton. / With Map and Illustrations on Wood and by / Chromo-lithography. / In Two Volumes / Vol. I. [*Vol. II*] / London : / C. Kegan Paul & Co., 1, Paternoster Square. / 1879. /

Vol. I :—

Pp. xxviii + 338, with three coloured and six plain plates; nine illustrations in the text.

Vol. II :—

Pp. [*viii*] + 319, with folding map, three coloured and four plain plates; eight illustrations in the text.
The map comes immediately before the index.

Bound in yellow ochre cloth, bevelled edges, with pictorial design on front cover in black, enclosed by heavy black lines which are continued on back and back cover.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9''$.
Top edge uncut, others trimmed.

Burton's own copy at the Kensington Library is full of cuttings, extra notes, MS., etc.

PRICES.

Published Price.—32/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Not sold separately.
Catalogues.—18/–, 15/–, 16/–, 18/–, 20/–, 20/–, 15/–, 20/– (with author's inscription).
This always sells for about 3/– more than "The Gold Mines."

THE KASÎDAH.

1ST EDITION.

1st Issue. [*1880.*]

/ [*Three lines of Arabic*] / The Kasîdah / (couplets) / of Hâjî Abdû El-Yezdî / a Lay of the Higher Law / Translated and Annotated / by / His Friend and Pupil / F. B. / London : Privately Printed. /

Pp. iv + 34.
Bound in stiff light yellow paper covers, with half-title, and the three lines of Arabic (meaning "Abdû Hâjî Al-Kasîdah, or The Lay of the Higher Law by Abdû the traveller") in black.
$8'' \times 10\frac{5}{8}''$.
All edges uncut.

2nd Issue. 1880.

/ [*Three lines of Arabic*] / The Kasîdah / (couplets) /

of Hâjî Abdû El-Yezdî / a Lay of the Higher Law / Translated and Annotated / by / His Friend and Pupil / F. B. / London / Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly. / 1880. /

Pp. iv + 34.
Binding, size and state of edges exactly the same as the 1st issue.

The above two issues of the first edition were both published by Bernard Quaritch, primarily for the use of Burton and his friends.

The first issue (undated) was very small indeed, and later in the year the second issue appeared.

Very few of these copies were sold, and the remainder were returned to Burton.

The entire first edition did not in all probability consist of more than 200 copies, and Messrs. Quaritch state that under a hundred were sold.

[2ND EDITION.] 1894.

/ [*Three lines in Arabic*] / The Kasîdah / (couplets) / of Hâjî Abdû Al-Yazdi / a Lay of the Higher Law / Translated and Annotated by His Friend and Pupil F. B. / By / Captain Sir Richard F. Burton / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., &c., &c., &c. / London / H. S. Nichols and Co. / 3 Soho Square London W / MDCCCXCIIII /

The words " The Kasîdah " and " H. S. Nichols and Co." are in red.
Pp. [8] + 42.
The text is printed only on one side of the paper, and the printed side alone is numbered.
Bound in black cloth, with the three lines of Arabic stamped in gold on both covers, that on the front cover between ornamental border in blind.
Lettering on back in gold.
8½″ × 10½″.
Top edges gilt, others uncut.

The issue was limited to 100 numbered copies.
There is a preface by Lady Burton, dated February 15, 1894.
The spelling of the word El-Yezdî is altered in this edition to Al-Yazdi.

[3RD EDITION]. 1900.

/ [*Three lines in Arabic*] / The Kasîdah / (couplets) / of Hâjî Abdû Al-Yazdi / a Lay of the Higher Law / Translated and Annotated by His Friend and Pupil F.B. / By / Captain Sir Richard F. Burton / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., &c., &c., &c. / London / H. J. Cook / 21 Golden Square W / MDCCCC. /

The words " The Kasîdah " are in red.
Pp. 8 + 42.
The arrangement of the text and numbering is the same as in the Nichols edition.
Binding exactly similar to the 1894 edition.
Lettering on back in gold.
$7\frac{7}{8}'' \times 10\frac{1}{4}''$.
Top edges gilt, others uncut.
The issue was limited to 250 copies.
The preface is the same as that in the 1894 edition, but is undated.

It will be noted that the altered spelling of El-Yesdî to Al-Yazdi is still retained.

A descriptive note, written and printed by Mr. Mosher in his list of books for 1896, is used by Mr. Cook in this edition as his own publisher's note over date of April 27, 1900 (p. [*3*] of the preliminaries).

Lady Burton, in her "Life," issued in 1893, reprinted the whole of the " Kasîdah." It was divided into two portions as follows :—

The Verses.—Vol. I, pp. 185–96.
The Notes.—Vol. II, pp. 456–76.

1914.

/ The Kasîdah / of Hâjî Abdû El Yezdi / a Lay of the Higher Law / By / Sir Richard F. Burton, K.C.M.G. / With a Foreword / by / Roger Ingpen / London / Hutchinson & Co., Paternoster Row / 1914 /

Pp. [*xviii*] + 110.
Bound in paper-vellum wrappers with turn-down side edges.
Lettering on front cover and back in brown.
$4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$.

All edges uncut.
The frontispiece and outside cover of the second issue of the first edition are here reproduced.

A few large-paper vellum copies were also issued.

Besides the above English editions, there have been a great number of American ones. The "Kasîdah" has, apparently, always been more popular in America than in England. Practically all the American editions were issued in T. B. Mosher's Old World Series.

The following details of the different editions and issues are taken from the tenth edition, 1917 :—

The Old World Editions : 1896–1917.

The Kasîdah of Hâjî / Abdû El-Yezdî / Translated and Anno-tated by His Friend / and Pupil, F. B. [*device*] / Portland, Maine / Thomas B. Mosher, / MDCCCXCVI.

1. Narrow F'cap octavo (3¾″ × 7″), vellum bds. Pp. xvi + 1–100 (925 copies on Van Gelder paper, and 100 on Japan vellum.)
2. The same. Second edition. MDCCCXCVIII. (925 copies on Van Gelder paper, and 50 on Japan vellum.)
3. The same. Third edition. MDCCCC. The Notes are printed in larger type the same as in the text of the poem. Pp. xvi + 1–124. (925 copies on Van Gelder paper, and 100 on Japan vellum.)
4. The same. Fourth edition. MDCCCCIII. Pp. xvi + 1–124. (925 copies on Van Gelder paper.)
5. The same. Fifth edition. MDCCCCVI. Pp. xvi + 1–126. (925 copies on Van Gelder paper.)
6. The same. Sixth edition. MDCCCCVIII. Pp. xvi + 1–126. (925 copies on Van Gelder paper, and 50 on Japan velium.)
7. The same. Seventh edition. MDCCCCIX. Pp. xvi + 1–126. (925 copies on Van Gelder paper.)
8. The same. Eighth edition. MDCCCCXI. Pp. xvi + 1–124. (925 copies on Van Gelder paper, and 50 on Japan vellum.) With frontispiece portrait from the etching by Flameng.
9. The same. Ninth edition. MDCCCCXIII. Pp. xvi + 1–124. (925 copies on Van Gelder paper.) With frontispiece portrait from the etching by Flameng.

10. The same. Tenth edition. MDCCCCXVII. Pp. xvi + 1–126. (925 copies on Van Gelder paper, and 50 on Japan vellum.) With frontispiece portrait from the etching by Flameng.

There also appeared quarto editions, as follows :—

1905.

Sir Richard F. Burton / The Kasîdah / Portland Maine / Thomas B. Mosher / MDCCCCV.

125 numbered copies on Van Gelder hand-made paper; 15 copies on Japan vellum, numbered and signed; and 5 copies on pure vellum printed for special subscribers; also 10 copies with "Privately Printed" imprint for England.
Royal quarto. [10 × 13]. Half vellum bds. Pp. [*leaves*] viii + 1–56. This volume is set in 14-point old-style Roman type, each couplet in unbroken lines across the page. Printed on right-hand side of the leaf only. The frontispiece is a Bierstadt reproduction of the etching by Léopold Flameng after Lord Leighton's portrait, the exact size of the original plate, 7″ × 8½″.

1915.

The Kasîdah / of Hâjî Abdû El-Yezdi / Translated and Annotated / by His Friend and Pupil, F. B. / Sir Richard F. Burton, K.C.B. / [*device*] / Portland Maine / Thomas Bird Mosher / MDCCCCXV.

Medium quarto. [9¼″ × 12¼″.] Half vellum bds. Pp. xxviii + 1–74. 250 copies on Van Gelder hand-made paper; also 20 copies on Japan vellum, numbered and signed.
This volume is set in 12- and 14-point old-style Roman type, each couplet in unbroken lines across the page, and follows the arrangement, with additional matter and facsimiles of the first quarto edition of 1905. With Flameng portrait on Japan vellum, size of original etching, 7″ × 8½″.
The facsimiles given are those of the wrapper design and title-page of the first edition (Quaritch, 1880).

1918.

/ [*Three lines of Arabic*] / The Kasîdah of Hâjî / Abdû el-Yezdî / Translated and Anno- / tated by His

Friend / and Pupil, F. B. / (Sir Richard F. Burton) / [*device*] / With Additional Notes by George Roe / The Ball / Publishing Company / Boston, 1918 /

Pp. 128.
Bound in dark red cloth, with gold design and gold lettering on front cover. No lettering on back.
$3\frac{5}{8}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$.
Top edges gilt, others trimmed.

There was also an issue in dark red leather similar in all respects to the above.

1921.

/ The Kasîdah of Hajî / Abdu El-Yezdî / Translated and Annotated / by His Friend and Pupil / F.B. / (Sir Richard Francis Burton) / New York / Robert M. McBride & Company / 1921 /

pp. 135.
Page [*1*] contains the three lines of Arabic, with their translation.
Bound in dark green cloth, with stamped medallion in relief of Burton, and title in gold on front cover.
Lettering on back in gold.
$4\frac{3}{8}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$.
Top edges trimmed, others uncut.

PRICES.

1st Edition :—
Published Price.—4/–.

1st Issue :—
Sale-Rooms.—Nov. 1920, 250/– (with Cook's edition); March 1922, 140/– (half calf, covers bound in).
Catalogues.—84/–, 210/–, 200/– (fine copy in linen case).

2nd Issue :—
Sale-Rooms.—25/– (half mor. covers bound in), Dec. 1918.
Catalogues.—147/– (half mor. covers bound in), 240/–.

The records of the sale of the two issues of this first edition are unsatisfactory.

Either issue is worth about £10 in England, or £15 in America.

In the above records the copy at 25/– in half morocco and that later priced at 147/– are identical!

2nd Edition :—
Published Price.—21/–.
Sale-Rooms.—28/–, April 1899; 56/–, March 1922.
Catalogues.—30/–, 35/–, 30/–, 40/–, 84/–.

3rd Edition :—
Published Price.—21/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Can find no record.
Catalogues.—25/–, 30/–, 30/–, 35/–, 45/–, 60/–, 50/–, 105/– (a ridiculous figure).

Ingpen's Edition :—
This is worth about 5/–, the original published price.
The vellum copies are very rare, and would fetch 30/– (retail).

The Mosher Editions :—
The Old World Series, about 5/–.
The quarto editions are roughly worth as follows :—
Hand-made paper, 20/–.
Japan vellum, 40/–.
Pure vellum, 100/–.

Ball Edition :—
Published Price.—60 cents, cloth; 90 cents, leather.
Cloth, about 4/–.
Leather, about 6/–.

McBride Edition :—
Published Price.—$2·25.
Sold at 7/6 in England.

1880.

/ Os Lusiadas / (The Lusiads) : / Englished / by / Richard Francis Burton : / (Edited by His Wife, / Isabel Burton). / In Two Volumes—Vol. I. [—*Vol. II.*] / London : / Bernard Quaritch, / 15 Piccadilly, W. / 1880. / All rights reserved. /

1st Issue :—
Vol. I.—Pp. [*xx*] + 250.
In most copies there is inserted an errata leaf after p. [*xx*].
Vol. II.—Pp. [*ii*] + 251–471.
Bound in green cloth, with gold corners on front cover; publisher's device.
Lettering on back in gold.
$4\frac{3}{8}'' \times 7\frac{1}{8}''$.
All edges uncut.

2nd Issue :—

Similar in every way, except that the size is $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$, with top edge gilt and others uncut.

These two volumes form the first two of a series dealing with all Camöens' writing and life.

Six volumes only were issued out of a probable ten. The binding was uniform (except in the case of the second edition) and the volumes were numbered consecutively on the back.

1881.

/ Camoens : / His Life and His Lusiads. / A Commentary / By / Richard F. Burton / (Translator of the Lusiads). / In Two Volumes.—Volume I. [—*Volume II.*] / London : / Bernard Quaritch, / 15 Piccadilly, W. / 1881. / All rights reserved. /

1st Issue :—

Vol. I.—Pp. [*viii*] + 366.

Vol. II.—Pp. [*367*]–738.

Bound in green cloth, with gold corners ; on front cover, publisher's device.

Lettering on back in gold.

$4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{7}{8}''$.

Top edges gilt, others uncut.

These two volumes form Vols. III and IV of the series, and are numbered as such on the back of the cover.

2nd Issue :—

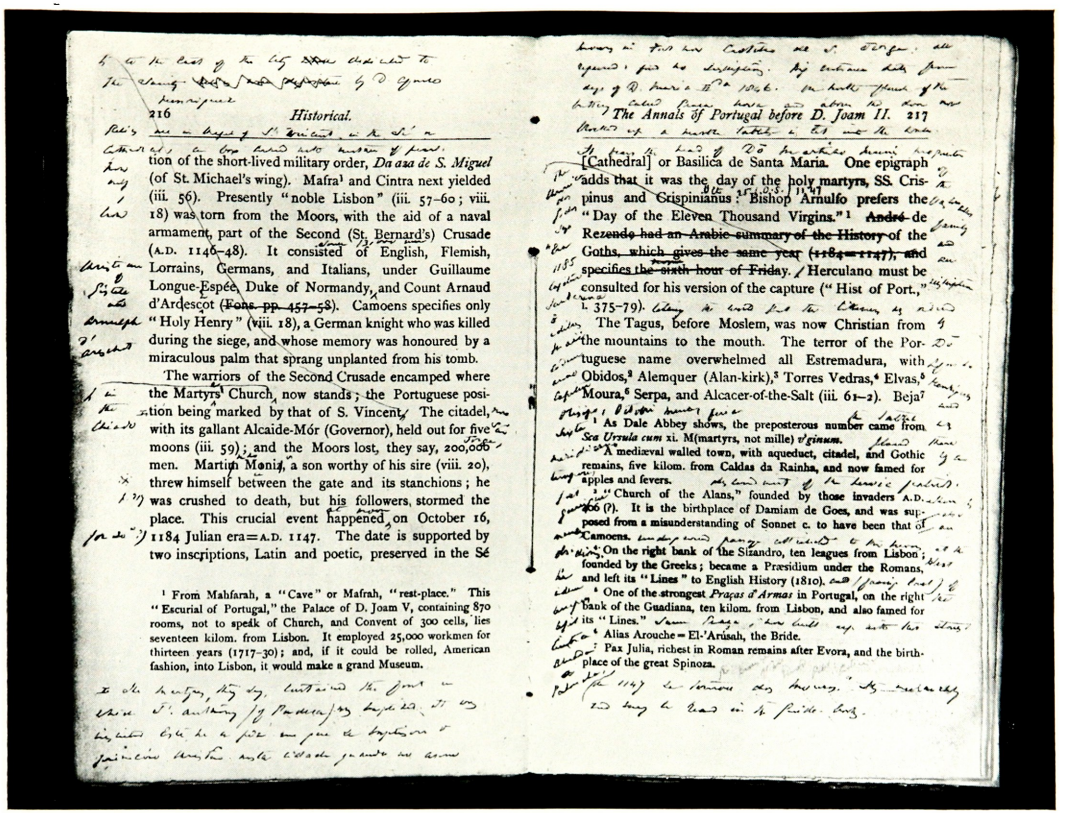
Similar in every way, except that the binding is red cloth, with blind imprint and lettering in gold.

$4\frac{1}{8}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$.

All edges trimmed.

1884.

/ Camoens / [*rule*] / The Lyricks. / Part I. [*Part II*] / (Sonnets, Canzons, Odes, and Sextines) / Englished by / Richard F. Burton, / And imprinted for the Translator at London in October, 1884. / [*rule*] / London : / Bernard Quaritch, / 15 Piccadilly. / 1884. / All rights reserved. /



216 *Historical.*

tion of the short-lived military order, *Da asa de S. Miguel* (of St. Michael's wing). Mafra[1] and Cintra next yielded (iii. 56). Presently "noble Lisbon" (iii. 57–60; viii. 18) was torn from the Moors, with the aid of a naval armament, part of the Second (St. Bernard's) Crusade (A.D. 1146–48). It consisted of English, Flemish, Lorrains, Germans, and Italians, under Guillaume Longue-Espée, Duke of Normandy, and Count Arnaud d'Ardescot (~~Fons. pp. 457–58~~). Camoens specifies only "Holy Henry" (viii. 18), a German knight who was killed during the siege, and whose memory was honoured by a miraculous palm that sprang unplanted from his tomb.

The warriors of the Second Crusade encamped where the Martyrs' Church, now stands; the Portuguese position being marked by that of S. Vincent. The citadel, with its gallant Alcaide-Mór (Governor), held out for five moons (iii. 59); and the Moors lost, they say, 200,000 men. Martim Moniz, a son worthy of his sire (viii. 20), threw himself between the gate and its stanchions; he was crushed to death, but his followers stormed the place. This crucial event happened on October 16, 1184 Julian era=A.D. 1147. The date is supported by two inscriptions, Latin and poetic, preserved in the Sé

[1] From Mahfarah, a "Cave" or Mafrah, "rest-place." This "Escurial of Portugal," the Palace of D. Joam V, containing 870 rooms, not to speak of Church, and Convent of 300 cells, lies seventeen kilom. from Lisbon. It employed 25,000 workmen for thirteen years (1717–30); and, if it could be rolled, American fashion, into Lisbon, it would make a grand Museum.

[Cathedral] or Basilica de Santa Maria. One epigraph adds that it was the day of the holy martyrs, SS. Crispinus and Crispinianus; Bishop Arnulfo prefers the "Day of the Eleven Thousand Virgins."[1] ~~Andrés~~ de Rezendo ~~had an Arabic summary of the History~~ of the Goths, ~~which gives the same year (1184=1147), and~~ specifies ~~the sixth hour of Friday~~. Herculano must be consulted for his version of the capture ("Hist of Port.," i. 375–79).

The Tagus, before Moslem, was now Christian from the mountains to the mouth. The terror of the Portuguese name overwhelmed all Estremadura, with Obidos,[2] Alemquer (Alan-kirk),[3] Torres Vedras,[4] Elvas,[5] Moura,[6] Serpa, and Alcacer-of-the-Salt (iii. 61–2). Beja[7]

[1] As Dale Abbey shows, the preposterous number came from *Sea Ursula cum* xi. M(martyrs, not mille) *v̄ginum*.

[2] A mediæval walled town, with aqueduct, citadel, and Gothic remains, five kilom. from Caldas da Rainha, and now famed for apples and fevers.

[3] "Church of the Alans," founded by those invaders A.D. 466 (?). It is the birthplace of Damiam de Goes, and was supposed from a misunderstanding of Sonnet c. to have been that of Camoens.

[4] On the right bank of the Sizandro, ten leagues from Lisbon; founded by the Greeks; became a Præsidium under the Romans, and left its "Lines" to English History (1810).

[5] One of the strongest *Praças d'Armas* in Portugal, on the right bank of the Guadiana, ten kilom. from Lisbon, and also famed for its "Lines."

[6] Alias Arouche = El-'Arúsah, the Bride.

[7] Pax Julia, richest in Roman remains after Evora, and the birthplace of the great Spinoza.

DOUBLE PAGE FROM BURTON'S OWN ANNOTATED COPY OF CAMÖENS' "LUSIADS."

(*From the Central Library, Kensington.*)

Vol. I.—Pp. [*viii*] + 265.

Vol. II.—Pp. [*ii*] + [*267*]–540.

Bound in green cloth, with gold corners; on front cover, publisher's device.

Lettering on back in gold.

$4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{7}{8}''$.

Top edges gilt, others uncut.

These two volumes form Vols. V and VI of the series, and are numbered as such on the back of the cover.

Burton's collection of works on and translations of Camöens, now at the Kensington Library, is probably unique.

There is every edition imaginable in every language in which a work of Camöens ever appeared.

There are two copies of his own "Life and Lusiads . . ." One of these is in one volume and is full of corrections, cuttings, letters, etc., of all kinds. Especially interesting are two letters from Colonel Henry Yule, in one of which he thanks Burton for the copy he has received and says he has got many "tips" for his new Indian glossary. This was his "Hobson Jobson," which he issued in 1886 in collaboration with A. C. Burnell.

Burton's own copy of the "Lyricks" is also most interesting, as it contains amongst other things two letters from Swinburne, another from Professor Sayce, and one from his old friend St. Clair Baddeley.

There is also a list of the people to whom copies of the book were sent, two statements of the sale, and numerous cuttings, etc.

PRICES.

(The six volumes.)

Published Price.—£2 4s.

Sale-Rooms (irrespective of issue):—

	£	s.	d.	*Date.*
	1	7	0	Dec. 1897
	1	14	0	June 1903
	1	12	0	Dec. 1900
	2	0	0	May 1908
(Presentation copy from Burton)	3	12	6	Oct. 1912
	3	10	0	Nov. 1912
	4	4	0	Feb. 1913
	4	0	0	July 1914
(Presentation copy from Burton to Swinburne)	7	18	0	Oct. 1916
(Auto. letter by Lady Burton)	4	2	6	Oct. 1916
	5	0	0	Feb. 1919

Catalogues.—105/–, 85/–, 252/– (presentation from Burton to Swinburne), 115/–.

The value of the six volumes to-day (Nov. 1922) is about £6, varying with the condition of the books. One recent catalogue quoted the "Lusiads" alone at four guineas. This is nearly double its value.

The published prices for the separate works was as follows:—"Lusiads," 12/–; "Life," 16/–; "Lyricks," 16/–.

1881.

/ A Glance / at / The "Passion-Play." / By Richard F. Burton. / London: / W. H. Harrison, 33, Museum Street. / 1881. /

The words "The 'Passion Play'" and "Richard F. Burton" are in red.

Pp. 168, with one illustration (frontispiece) and three plans and twelve pages of music in the text. Each page is bordered by a bright red line, and the names of the chapters are also underlined in red.
Bound in red silky cloth, bevelled edges, with double gold border on front cover enclosing lettering in gold. Blind double border on back cover.
Lettering on back in gold.
$4\frac{7}{8}'' \times 7\frac{3}{8}''$.
All edges gilt.
Becoming scarce.

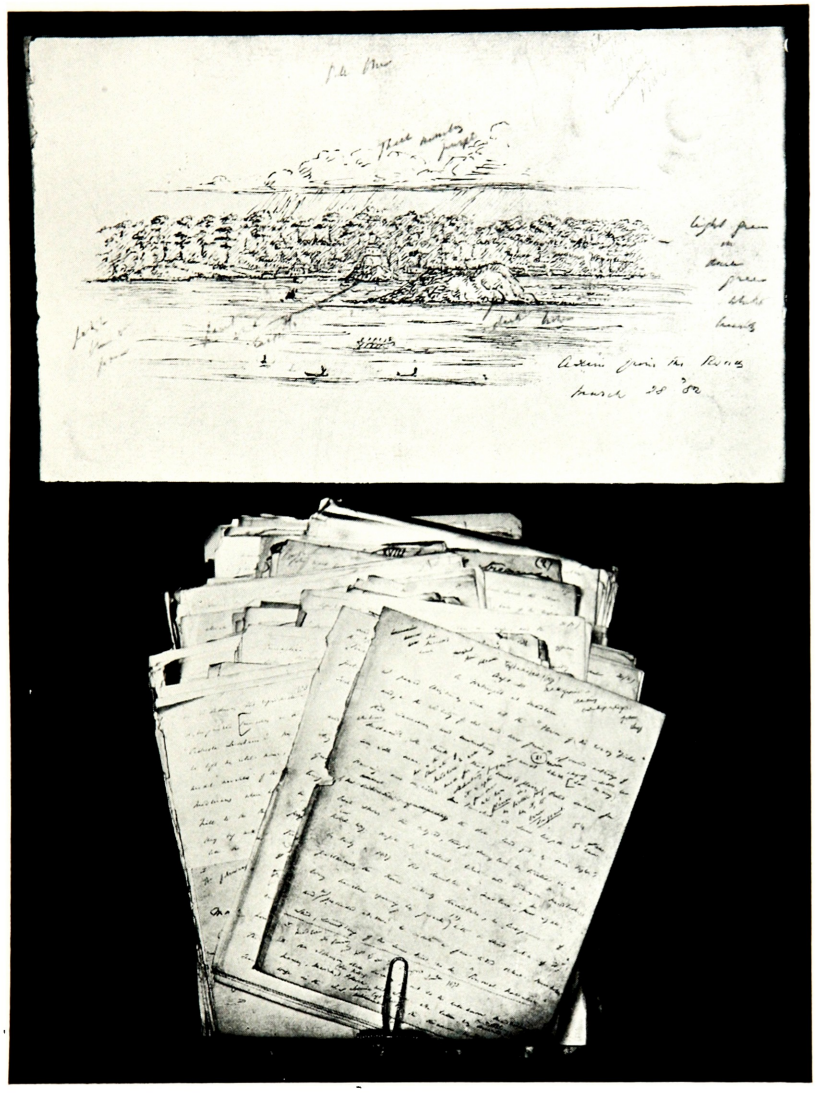
PRICES.

Sale-Rooms.—11/–, July 1921.
Catalogues.—15/–, 12/6, 21/–, 15/–, 12/6.

1883.

/ To the Gold Coast for Gold / A Personal Narrative / By Richard F. Burton / and / Verney Lovett Cameron / [*publisher's device*] / In Two Volumes—Vol. I [—*Vol. II.*] / London / Chatto & Windus. Piccadilly / 1883 / [All rights reserved.] /

Vol. I:—
Pp. [*xiv*] + 354, with two folding maps and two illustrations in the text.



THE ORIGINAL PEN AND INK SKETCH OF AXIM, GOLD COAST, MADE BY BURTON FOR THE FRONTISPIECE TO "TO THE GOLD COAST FOR GOLD."

ALSO THE ORIGINAL MS. OF THE WORK.

(*From the Central Library, Kensington.*)

Vol. II :—

Pp. vi + 381, with a coloured frontispiece and one illustration in the text.

Bound in red cloth, with black fancy border top and bottom enclosing design in gold of a nugget of gold in double-lined black frame.
Plain line border on back cover enclosing publisher's device in black.
Lettering on back in gold.
5″ × 7¾″.
Bottom edges trimmed, others uncut.

I have had a copy of the above bound in yellow cloth. The explanation of this is that at that time the binders used to submit half a dozen copies bound in different coloured cloths. One was selected, while the rest were used as press copies.

This fact may account for unrecorded colours in the case of other books.

Burton's copy at Kensington is bound in red, and contains many interesting letters, cuttings, etc., besides corrections and additions in the text. The Library also possesses the complete MS. of the book, which shows at a glance what portions of the work were done by Burton and Cameron respectively.

The work is dedicated "To our excellent friend James Irvine," a fine old gentleman with whom my researches have brought me into constant touch. As regards its trade with England, I look upon him as "The Father of West Africa," and a good father too, for in the early days he was the one and only man who would *not* import spirits to the natives, although he knew that by this attitude he was losing a fortune. I shall have more to say about this patriot and pioneer in my introduction to the references to the "Mining World" (see p. 274 *et seq.*).

PRICES.

Published Price.—21/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Can find no separate record.
Catalogues.—24/–, 25/–, 21/–, 24/–, 24/–, 25/–, 26/–.

1884.

/ The / Book of The Sword / By / Richard F. Burton / Maître D'Armes (Breveté) / [*publisher's device*] / With

Numerous Illustrations / London / Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly / 1884 / [All rights reserved] /

Pp. [*xl*] + 299.
Bound in grey cloth, with design of crossed swords on front cover enclosed by decorative border in brown. Publisher's device in brown on back cover. Design of sword and lettering in gold on back. Numerous illustrations in text.
$7\frac{3}{8}'' \times 11''$.
All edges uncut.

This volume fell still-born on the public. It was only the first volume of three. Burton left MSS. notes for the other volumes, which will be described in some detail.
Very scarce.

PRICES.

Published Price.—£1 12s.

Sale-Rooms.—

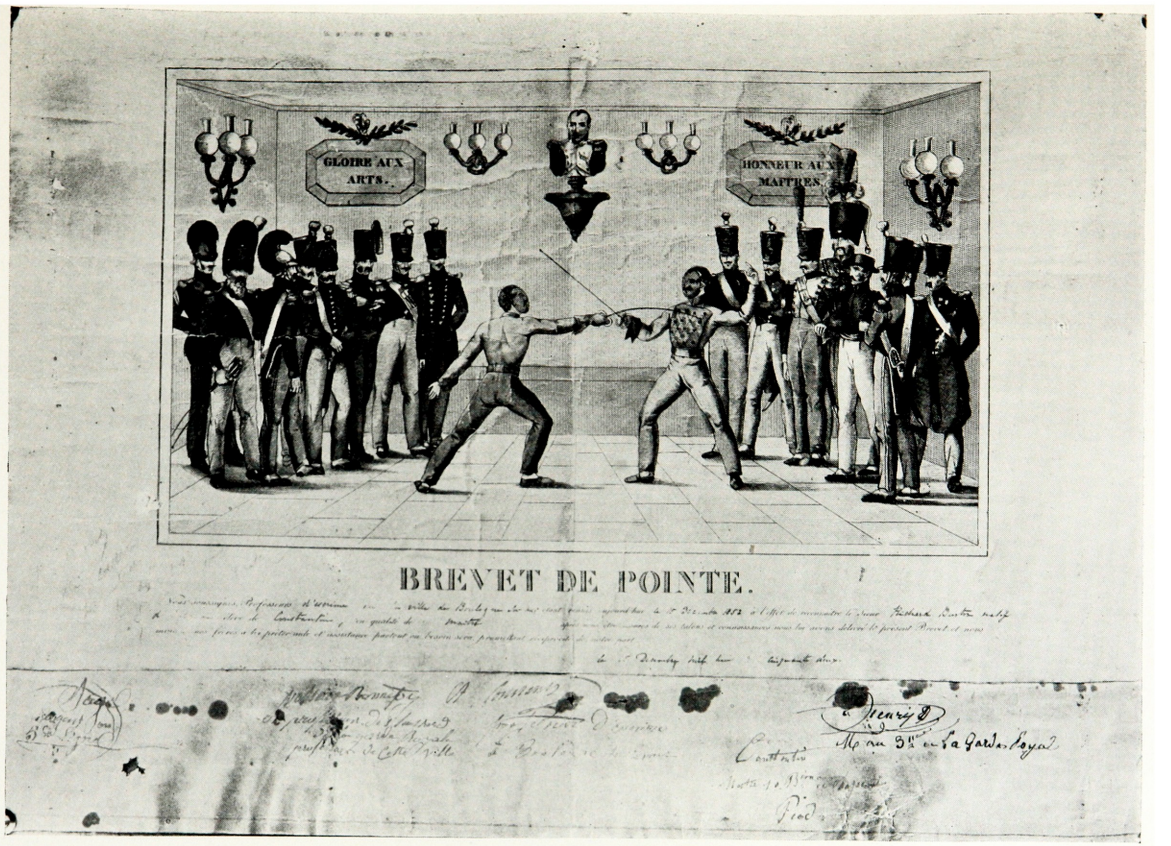
	£	s.	d.	Date.
	1	0	0	Dec. 1889
(With autograph letter)	1	0	0	Jan. 1890
(With russia gilt m.e.)	1	2	0	July 1895
	1	8	0	May 1908
	1	3	0	July 1910
	1	4	0	Oct. 1912
	0	19	0	Nov. 1912
	1	2	0	Dec. 1914
	1	8	0	Feb. 1916
	1	6	0	Nov. 1916
	2	2	0	June 1917
	2	4	0	June 1920
	2	15	0	March 1922

Catalogues.—52/–, 26/–, 60/–, 45/–, 40/–, 35/–.

THE "SWORD" MS., NOTES, ETC., AT KENSINGTON.

With regard to Burton's intended second and third volumes I am able to give certain information which should be of interest not only to students of weapon-lore, but also to readers and collectors in general.

Some time after Burton's death Lady Burton went through the matter which had been collected for the



THE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF BURTON'S BREVET DE POINTE.

(*From the Central Library, Camberwell.*)

additional volumes and handed it to Mr. A. Forbes Sieveking to edit and "see through the press." So incomplete was the work, however, and so mixed and unfinished were the notes, that Mr. Sieveking at once saw that no publisher would handle such a work even if it could be put into some sort of order. Certain publishers actually were approached, but the failure of volume I, combined with the very unfinished state of the fresh matter, made further consideration of a new volume (there was now no question of two volumes) superfluous.

This being the case, nothing further was done, and all the letters, pamphlets, drawings, notes, etc., which were to have been moulded into Volumes II and III are now in the Burton Library at the Central Library, High Street, Kensington.

When Burton was originally working on his intended new volumes he wrote to the late Mr. Wareing Faulder, the well-known sword expert and collector, as follows:—

"TRIESTE, AUSTRIA,

"*April* 20, 1884.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Accept my best thanks for yours of March 4th; I was prevented from answering it at once by an ugly attack which confined me to bed.

"Would you add to your kindness by writing on the back of the enclosed photos a few notes on state of specimens, length and shape of blade, maker's marks and inscriptions, if any. These details will be invaluable.

"In preparing my second volume, it will begin with:—Cap. I, Ireland (Celts); then Cap. II, Germany; Cap. III, Byzantines; Cap. IV, Arabs, rise of El Islam—the Damascus blade; Cap. V, Spanish; Cap. VI, Toledo and Bilboa; Cap. VII, Mediaeval swords generally, distributed into centuries—and followed by chapters on various subjects; e.g. Cap. VIII, Famous blades; Cap. IX, Inscriptions; Cap. X, Sword-makers' marks—and whatever else may

suggest itself. Do you like the scheme? and have you anything to propose by way of a change?

"Requesting you to excuse the trouble I am giving you,

"I am,

"Yours very faithfully,

"R. F. BURTON.

"W. WAREING FAULDER, ESQ.

"P.S.—Do you recall to mind any of the multitudinous mediaeval legends of the sword, and have you made a study of that branch of weapon-lore?"

The above letter shows quite clearly the ground which Burton intended his second volume to cover. It will perhaps be interesting to give some short description of the actual matter which he collected, and which is, as already stated, at the Central Library, Kensington. The matter is kept partly in two quarto and partly in two folio book-boxes. I will deal with the contents of the quarto boxes first. Here there is an interesting description of details of King Arthur's sword, with portions of Sir Thomas Malory's translation of "Morte d'Arthur." This was received by Burton from Mr. R. S. Charnock, of Telbury House, New Thornton Heath, Surrey, on July 12, 1884. There is also a drawing of two large two-handled swords known as Wallace's Swords, with an interesting explanatory letter originally written by David, the 11th Earl of Buchan, in 1814.

The next item of interest is a letter from Mr. Walter Gregor, dated August 8, 1884, containing information with regard to the old Scottish custom connected with the empty scabbard or "Twme Scheith." There is also a letter from Mr. Faulder, dated March 4, 1884, the answer to which has already been quoted in full. Here Mr. Faulder encloses photos from his own European collection.

There are fifteen other letters and seven postcards, all dealing with the subject, some answering queries and others seeking information from Burton connected with the sword.

One of the quarto boxes contains a copy of Vigeant's bibliography of fencing, with a review of the work inserted. There are also various pamphlets on swords and sword-exercises, and an interesting letter giving details of the "Excalibar" sword. Finally, there is a large folio sheet of notes (and drawings) on the Borneo Parang and Malay Kris.

The two folio boxes, however, contain the more important matter, and will be described separately.

Folio box 1 consists of:—

1. 93 letters and MS. notes, etc.
2. Envelope of 25 printed items.
3. 40 miscellaneous cuttings, catalogues, etc.
4. Packet of Burton's MS. of new "Sword" material.

1. The letters in this bundle include information connected with the sword from Professor Sayce, Colonel Yule, R. S. Charnock, etc., etc. There are also many sheets of Burton's own notes and letters from magazines, learned societies, and so forth.

2. The items in this envelope consist of cuttings from the "Field," "Athenæum," and various other papers. All have bearing on swords or metals used in their manufacture.

3. This includes old book catalogues, list of arms and armour for sale, folded diagrams of fencing positions, cuttings from the "St. James Gazette," "Athenæum," "Academy," "Mail," "St. James Budget," "Graphic," and a letter from and article by F. P. Verney in the "Contemporary Review" on mythical and mediaeval swords.

4. This section consists of an Italian translation of Burton's "System of Sword Exercise," made by M. G. Mattilich, odd letters, etc., and, finally—what is most important—all Burton's MS. of what he has done under various headings towards the next volume of "The Book of the Sword." This matter consists of about sixteen small folded packets.

In many cases there is much blank paper showing where the information is not yet to hand.

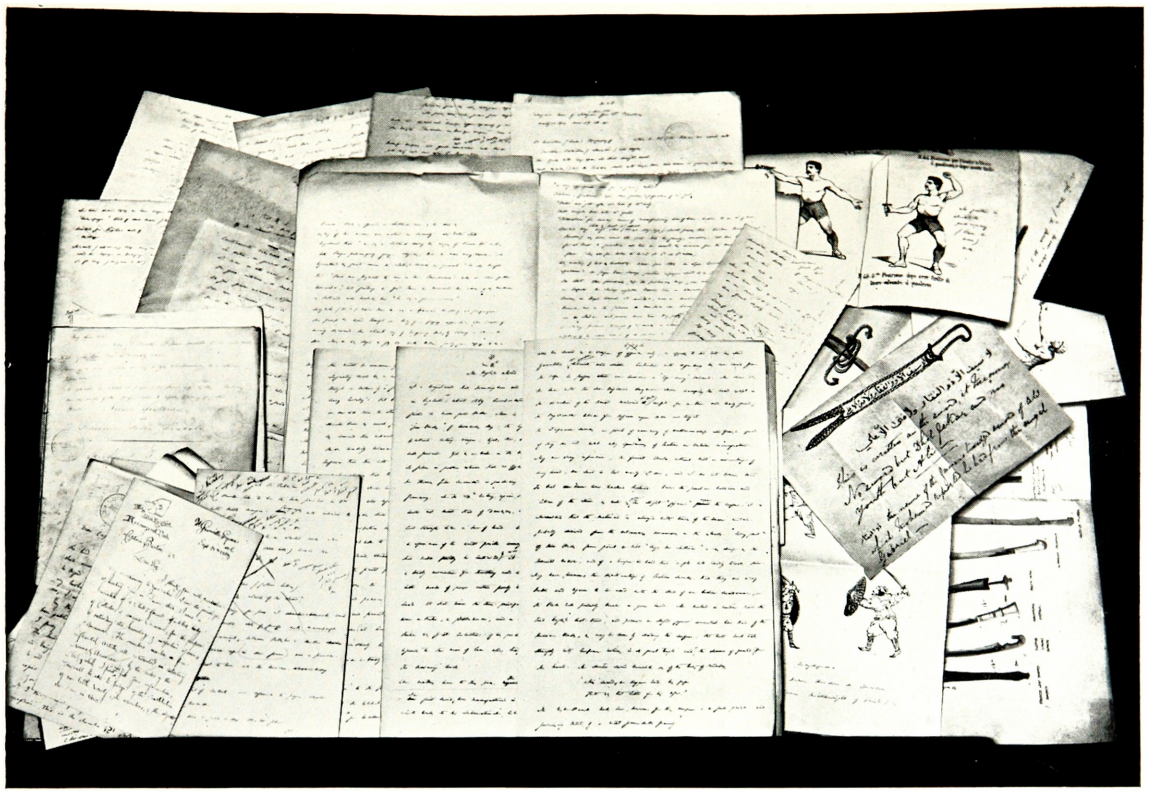
Box 2, Folio:—

This box contains matter of the utmost interest.

There are eleven quarto and folio packets of MS., nine of which are Burton's work on the sword in the East and in mediaeval times, while the other two are on the Damascus blades. One gives a long description of the process of working the blade of Goojrat, while the other treats of the Damask steel in Russia. Some of the packets of MS. are especially interesting. There is one on duels, another on the sword from 325 to A.D. 1500, a third is on the sword among the Kelts, two fairly thick packets deal with the period from 1307 to 1327, while another deals with Indian arms. Apart from the above there is a black folder containing about a dozen envelopes of illustrations of swords of all kinds. Some are original drawing in pen and ink, some are painted, while, again, others are cut out from old books, modern periodicals, etc., etc. There are also odd sheets of MS., letters, and so forth.

Finally, there are some copies of "Iron," and a price list of swords, etc.

Mr. Sieveking has discussed with me quite recently the possibility of making some use of the MSS., but they are really too disjointed and incomplete to handle with a view to publication as a complete volume.



THE MS. NOTES, CUTTINGS, ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC., INTENDED FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE "BOOK OF THE SWORD."

(*From the Central Library Kensington.*)

THE BOOK

OF THE

THOUSAND NIGHTS AND A NIGHT

Original Edition	1885–8	16 vols.
Lady Burton's Edition	1886–[8]	6 vols.
Smithers Editions	1894–7	12 vols.
Reprints of the Original	1900–20	16 & 17 vols.

1885.

(ORIGINAL EDITION.)

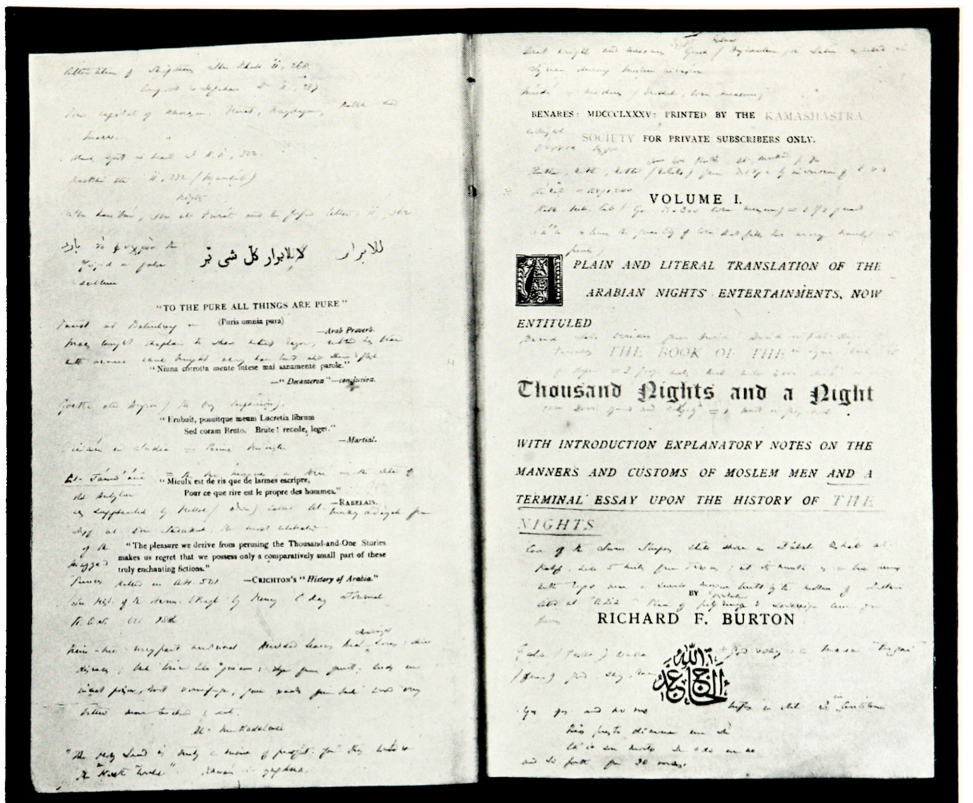
/ Benares : MDCCCLXXXV : Printed By the Kamashastra / Society For Private Subscribers Only. / Volume I.—[*Volume II, III, &c.*] / A Plain and Literal Translation of the / Arabian Nights' Entertainments, Now / Entituled / The Book of The / Thousand Nights and a Night / With Introduction Explanatory Notes on the / Manners and Customs of Moslem Men and a / Terminal Essay upon the History of the / Nights / By / Richard F. Burton / [*Arabic design*] /

The words " Kamashastra Society," " The Book of The Thousand Nights and a Night," and " The Nights " are in red. The rest is in black.

Vol. 1.—Pp. [*xxviii*] + 362	Vol. 6.—Pp. viii + 303
,, 2.—Pp. [*viii*] + 343	,, 7.—Pp. viii + 382
,, 3.—Pp. viii + 356	,, 8.—Pp. [*viii*] + 359
,, 4.—Pp. [*x*] + 308	,, 9.—Pp. viii + 359
, 5.—Pp. [*xii*] + 406	,, 10.—Pp. [*viii*] + 532

Bound in black cloth, with broad gold diagonal band on both covers and back, enclosing lettering in black relief.
Arabic designs in gold on both sides of cover.
Lettering on back in gold.
The colour of the cloth was specially chosen by Burton as representing the colour of the Abbaside banners and dress. It was originally a badge of mourning adopted by them for the Imâm Ibrahim bin Mohammed, put to death by the Ommiade Caliph Al-Marwan.
Vol. 1 appeared on September 12, 1885, six months later than promised in the prospectus.
6″ × 9$\frac{11}{12}$″.
All edges trimmed, top edges red.

The subscription price was one guinea for each volume.



"TO THE PURE ALL THINGS ARE PURE"

(Puris omnia pura)

—*Arab Proverb.*

"Niuna cosrotta mente intese mai sanamente parole."

—"*Desserta*"—*confutato.*

"Erubuit, posuitque meam Lucretia librum
Sed coram Brutо. Brute! recede, leger."

—*Martial.*

"Mieulx est de ris que de larmes escripre,
Pour ce que rire est le propre des humains."

—RABELAIS.

"The pleasure we derive from perusing the Thousand-and-One Stories makes us regret that we possess only a comparatively small part of these truly enchanting fictions."

—CRICHTON'S "*History of Arabia.*"

BENARES: MDCCCLXXXV: PRINTED BY THE KAMASHASTRA SOCIETY FOR PRIVATE SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

VOLUME I.

A PLAIN AND LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS, NOW ENTITULED

Thousand Nights and a Night

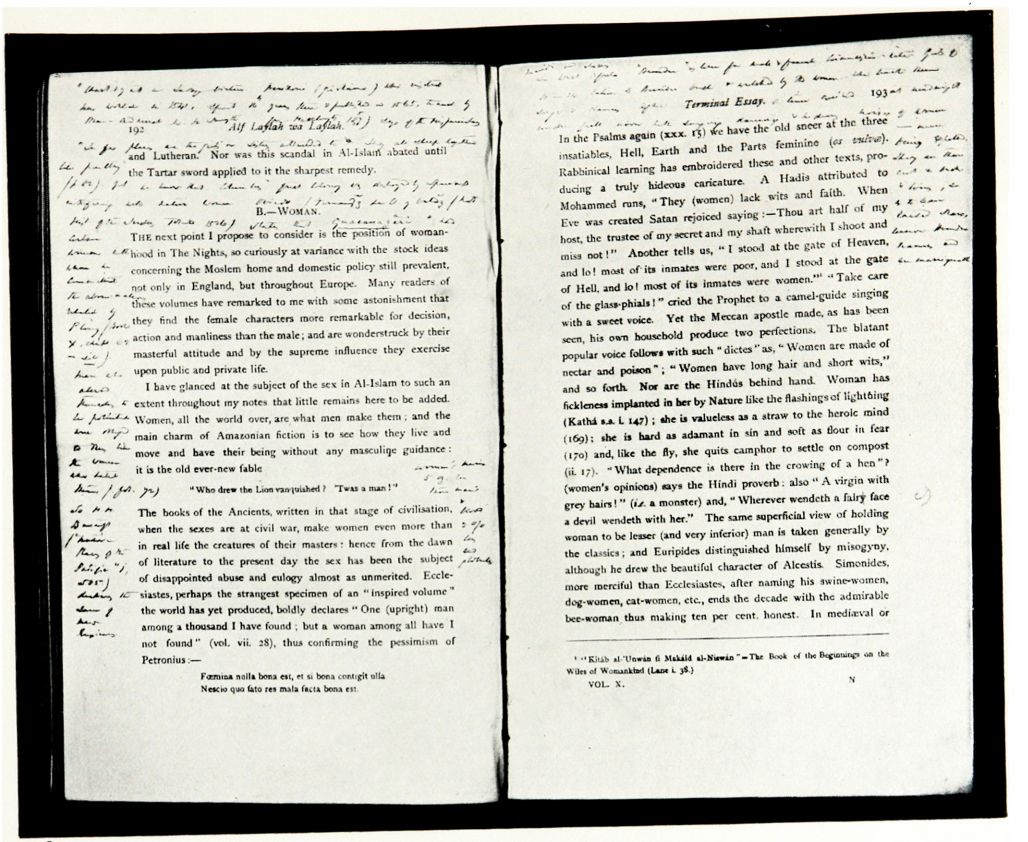
WITH INTRODUCTION EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF MOSLEM MEN AND A TERMINAL ESSAY UPON THE HISTORY OF THE NIGHTS

BY

RICHARD F. BURTON

BURTON'S OWN COPY OF THE "NIGHTS." TITLE-PAGE AND MOTTO-PAGE OF VOL. I. COVERED WITH HIS ANNOTATIONS.

(*From the Central Library, Kensington.*)



and Lutheran.' Nor was this scandal in Al-Islam abated until the Tartar sword applied to it the sharpest remedy.

B.—WOMAN.

THE next point I propose to consider is the position of womanhood in The Nights, so curiously at variance with the stock ideas concerning the Moslem home and domestic policy still prevalent, not only in England, but throughout Europe. Many readers of these volumes have remarked to me with some astonishment that they find the female characters more remarkable for decision, action and manliness than the male; and are wonderstruck by their masterful attitude and by the supreme influence they exercise upon public and private life.

I have glanced at the subject of the sex in Al-Islam to such an extent throughout my notes that little remains here to be added. Women, all the world over, are what men make them; and the main charm of Amazonian fiction is to see how they live and move and have their being without any masculine guidance: it is the old ever-new fable

"Who drew the Lion vanquished? 'Twas a man!"

The books of the Ancients, written in that stage of civilisation, when the sexes are at civil war, make women even more than in real life the creatures of their masters: hence from the dawn of literature to the present day the sex has been the subject of disappointed abuse and eulogy almost as unmerited. Ecclesiastes, perhaps the strangest specimen of an "inspired volume" the world has yet produced, boldly declares "One (upright) man among a thousand I have found; but a woman among all have I not found" (vol. vii. 28), thus confirming the pessimism of Petronius:—

Fœmina nulla bona est, et si bona contigit ulla
Nescio quo fato res mala facta bona est.

Terminal Essay.

In the Psalms again (xxx. 13) we have the old sneer at the three insatiables, Hell, Earth and the Parts feminine (*os uvulæ*). Rabbinical learning has embroidered these and other texts, producing a truly hideous caricature. A Hadis attributed to Mohammed runs, "They (women) lack wits and faith. When Eve was created Satan rejoiced saying:—Thou art half of my host, the trustee of my secret and my shaft wherewith I shoot and miss not!" Another tells us, "I stood at the gate of Heaven, and lo! most of its inmates were poor, and I stood at the gate of Hell, and lo! most of its inmates were women." "Take care of the glass-phials!" cried the Prophet to a camel-guide singing with a sweet voice. Yet the Meccan apostle made, as has been seen, his own household produce two perfections. The blatant popular voice follows with such "dictes" as, "Women are made of nectar and poison"; "Women have long hair and short wits," and so forth. Nor are the Hindûs behind hand. Woman has fickleness implanted in her by Nature like the flashings of lightning (Kathá s.s. i. 147); she is valueless as a straw to the heroic mind (169); she is hard as adamant in sin and soft as flour in fear (170) and, like the fly, she quits camphor to settle on compost (ii. 17). "What dependence is there in the crowing of a hen"? (women's opinions) says the Hindi proverb: also "A virgin with grey hairs!" (*i.e.* a monster) and, "Wherever wendeth a fairy face a devil wendeth with her." The same superficial view of holding woman to be lesser (and very inferior) man is taken generally by the classics; and Euripides distinguished himself by misogyny, although he drew the beautiful character of Alcestis. Simonides, more merciful than Ecclesiastes, after naming his swine-women, dog-women, cat-women, etc., ends the decade with the admirable bee-woman thus making ten per cent. honest. In mediæval or

[1] "Kitáb al-'Unwán fi Mabáid al-Niswán" = The Book of the Beginnings on the Wiles of Womankind (Lane i. 38.)

BURTON'S OWN COPY OF THE "NIGHTS."
SOME OF HIS ANNOTATIONS TO THE "TERMINAL ESSAY" IN VOL. X.

(*From the Central Library, Kensington.*)

1886–8.

(THE SUPPLEMENTAL NIGHTS—ORIGINAL EDITION.)

/ Benares : MDCCCLXXXVI : [*MDCCCLXXXVII, MDCCCLXXXVIII*] / Printed by the Kamashastra / Society for Private Subscribers Only. / Volume I.—[*Volume II, III, &c.*] / Supplemental / Nights / to the Book of The / Thousand Nights and a Night / With Notes Anthropological and Explanatory / By / Richard F. Burton / [*Arabic device*] /

The words " Kamashastra Society " and " Thousand Nights and a Night " are in red ; the rest in black.

Supp. : Vol. 1.—Pp. [*xii*] + 370
,, 2.—Pp. [*x*] + 392
,, 3.—Pp. xvi + 661.
,, 4.—Pp. [*xvi*] + 381.
,, 5.—Pp. [*xviii*] + 515.
,, 6.—Pp. viii + [*xiv*] + 500.[1]

Bound in exactly the same way as the original ten volumes, except that the broad band and all lettering are in silver instead of gold. 6″ × 9$\frac{11}{12}$″.
All edges trimmed, top edges red.

The volumes are dated as follows :—

Vols. I and II	1886
,, III and IV	1887
,, V and VI	1888

Owing to the fact that casual buyers might purchase one of the numerous reprints in mistake for the original edition, it will not be superfluous to give details of one distinguishing feature.

Illustrations can be removed, the original binding copied exactly, but the verso of the title-page of the original differs from all the subsequent issues, as it has the name and date of the copyrighter. This varies in different volumes, while in Vols. 3 and 4 the name " Ellis Spear " is crossed out and that of " Philip Justice " substituted.

[1] Owing probably to careless printing, there are two separate paginations of the " preliminaries."

The actual wording on the verso of each title-page is as follows :—

Vols. I & II . . .	Copyright 1885 by Ellis Spear.
Vols. III & IV . . .	Copyright 1885 by ~~Ellis~~ Spear Philip Justice.
Vol. V	Copyright 1885 by Philip Justice.
Vols. VI, VII, VIII, IX & X .	Copyright 1886 by Philip M. Justice.

Supplementary :—

Vols. I, II, III, & IV . .	Copyright 1886 by Philip M. Justice.
Vols. V & VI . . .	Copyright 1888 by Philip M. Justice.

The Original Edition of the "Nights" was reprinted in its entirety in German in the "Inselverlag," under the title "Die Erzählungen aus den Tausend und ein Nächten."

(Vollständige deutsche Ausgabe . . . auf Grund der Burton'schen englischen Ausgabe, etc.), 1907, etc., Leipzig.

1886–8(?).

/ [*Arabic design*] / Lady Burton's / Edition / of her Husband's / Arabian Nights / Translated literally from the Arabic / [*ornamental design*] / prepared for Household Reading / by / Justin Huntly McCarthy, / M.P. / Vol. I.—[*Vol. II*] / Entered at Stationers Hall / London, / Waterlow & Son Limited, London Wall. / 1886 /.

The title-page is printed in brown and green inks.

Vol. I.—Pp. [*xxiv*] + 476, with a portrait of Lady B. (frontispiece).
„ *II.*—Pp. IV + 516, with a portrait of Sir R. F. B. (frontispiece).
„ *III.*—Pp. VIII + 511.
„ *IV.*—Pp. IV + 514.
„ *V.*—Pp. IV + 516.
„ *VI.*—Pp. [*iv*] + 486.

Bound in white cloth with gold design on front cover and Arabic design in gold on back cover. Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{7}{8}'' \times 9''$.
Top edges gilt, others uncut.

Vols. I and II are dated 1886; Vols. III, IV and V, 1887; and Vol. VI, 1886, which is in all probability a mistake for 1888.[1]

As is explained in the title-page, this edition is a much Bowdlerized version of the original edition.

It proved an absolute failure from the beginning, and in Volume 6 (pp. 451–3) of the "Supplemental Nights" Burton gives details of the edition, and states that of the thousand copies only 457 were sold in two years.

To be chronologically correct this edition should be placed between the original ten volumes and the "Supplemental Nights," but as the sixteen volumes practically always appear together as a single set I considered it best not to separate them.

The Nichols-Smithers Editions.

So numerous are the editions of the "Nights" connected with the names of Smithers and Nichols that one is apt to get very muddled in trying to find out which one possesses.

On reference to the "English Catalogue of Books," covering the years 1890 to 1897, we find on page 144 that in November 1894 there appeared the first edition of Smithers' "Nights" issued in twelve volumes at £6 6s. the set, without any illustrations, and bound in black cloth with elaborate gold design on the front cover. There were also twenty-five copies printed on Japanese vellum.

In turning up back sale-room price records it will be discovered that in four or five cases an 1893 Smithers edition is mentioned. Even as recently as May 10, 1921, one of the above-mentioned vellum copies appeared for sale at Sotheby's, and was entered in the catalogue as 1893. Inspection of the volumes themselves not only showed that a mistake had been made and the correct date was 1894, but it also cleared up how the mistake had in that case (and in all previous cases) arisen.[2]

[1] See p. 452 of the sixth Supplemental volume of the original edition of the "Nights," where Burton refers to his wife's edition as appearing "between 1886 and 1888."

[2] Further reference to this vellum copy will be made on a later page.

The date on the title-page is printed thus : MDCCCXCIIII instead of the usual MDCCCXCIV. The four strokes are however, printed very close together, and thus the mistake in cataloguing has been made. Further reference to numerous copies of the ordinary 1894 edition shows this explanation of the mistaken reference to an 1893 edition to be the only possible correct one.

In my prices of the 1894 edition, quoted further on in this section, I have left the original date of 1893 when it has been recorded as such, affixing the correct date in square brackets.

The next venture of Smithers was in 1896, when he began an issue in two-shilling parts. The parts were not illustrated, but at the same time Nichols commissioned Albert Letchford to paint sixty-five illustrations, as well as a portrait of Burton himself.

Mr. Letchford's sister has very kindly lent me a copy for the prospectus to this series of illustrations, which has been most valuable in clearing up one or two doubtful points. The prospectus appeared in 1896, the year that the issue of the parts commenced.

Part I came out about the middle of June 1896, and, as far as I can ascertain, the issue of parts was weekly. Thus it will be seen that the last part appeared at the end of August 1897. On inquiry at the sale-rooms and leading booksellers of London I find that this issue in parts is unrecorded in their own notes and absolutely unknown. I have personally handled a bundle of over fifty of them, so am positive that they actually did appear. They are, moreover, recorded on page 144 of the "English Catalogue of Books" mentioned above. The same authority also quotes an 1897 edition in twelve volumes, issued in December of that year at £10 10s. Reference to the prospectus mentioned above clearly shows that this edition is really the sixty-three parts, the issue of which had been completed at the end of the previous August, bound up with an 1897 title-page, and with the addition of the illustrations.

It will be seen that this allows four guineas for the binding

of the parts. It seems obvious that the issue in parts was quite a failure. After Letchford had done several of his pictures, Nichols commissioned him to do five more, thus making the seventy illustrations and the portrait, which most of us are now so accustomed to see in catalogues.

It is hard to say exactly why the number of illustrations was increased, but the most probable explanation is that it was found that certain tales had not been sufficiently illustrated.

It was also in 1897 that the so-called Grolier Society (Smithers and Nichols) sent out a very elaborate prospectus of an edition of the "Nights" in twelve volumes, to be issued in numerous forms by the Grolier Society. All forms were to consist of twelve volumes royal 8vo. The most expensive issue was the Edition de Grande Luxe, which is described in the prospectus as follows:—

"The Grolier Society is preparing an extra-illustrated Edition de Grand Luxe, to be bound by Zaehnsdorf in white vellum, with red inlay, heavily tooled in gold. The 71 heliogravure illustrations, the larger part with remarque, by Albert Letchford, and the 21 etchings by Lalauze, are each printed by hand in triplicate, once on India paper mounted, with plate mark, again on Imperial Japanese Vellum from the celebrated Japanese Government Insetsukyo Mills, and again on Van Gelder hand-made Holland paper: one set in Bartolozzi ink, one in purple ink, and one in black, making 276 plates in all. Each subscriber also receives a set of 71 reserved proofs on Japanese vellum, separate heliogravure reproductions (hand-printed) of the Letchford paintings, much larger than those engraved for the volumes. These reserved proofs are admirably suited either to be framed or bound in a large volume, 22½″ × 17½″. For this Edition de Grand Luxe is provided a casket (without extra charge) in polished mahogany, with handsome mouldings of darker shade. The plate-glass doors are overlaid with brass lattice work, hung on brass hinges, with two locks and key of Oriental design.

"Only twenty copies in this form are in existence, and as no more can be produced, this Edition de Grand Luxe will certainly double in value within the next few years. The Grolier Society's price for the twenty sets is 120 guineas each."

As is shown elsewhere in the book, this has only once appeared for sale, when it got the absurdly small price of £11 10s.

The second best issue was the Edition de Luxe described as follows :—

"An Edition de Luxe containing the 71 Letchford illustrations, the larger part with remarque, and the 21 Lalauze etchings in duplicate, each of the 92 being printed once on Japan paper, and once on India proof and mounted with plate mark (making 184 in all). The volumes bound by Messrs. Bain & Co. in cardinal red crushed morocco, the casket being of polished mahogany, with two locks and key of Oriental design. Fifty sets only at 60 guineas each."

Of this edition also one copy only has appeared in the sale-rooms. It fetched £9 10s.

Both these editions were undated and actually bore the name of the Grolier Society, London. There was no mention of either Smithers or Nichols. In the case of the other issues, however, matters were reversed and the names of Smithers and Nichols appeared instead of that of the Society.

Finally, there were four other styles of binding known as A, B, C, and D.

Style A.—This was issued in cloth at 15/- a volume, or £1 1s. if paid in monthly payments. It contained the seventy-one Letchford illustrations.

It is hard to say whether this cloth edition quoted at £9 in "Style A," is the same as the £10 10s. one mentioned in the "English Catalogue of Books," or not. It will be seen later that in some cases another set of plates was added, to complicate matters still more.

Style B.—Bound in half green morocco, issued at £1 1s. a volume, also with the seventy-one Letchford illustrations.

I have only seen one copy of this for sale. It was in a bookshop and had been bought privately.

Style C.—This is described in the prospectus as follows :—

"In three-quarter levant. Selected Syrian, large-grained, Angora goat skins, Sumac tanned, of the characteristic Damascus red. Full gold back and five doubled bands, Grolier corners, gold tops, tooled sides, silk head bands, triple-cord stitching, hollow backs, reinforced joints, gold veined end-papers. The twelve volumes enclosed in a leather casket, 23″ × 12½″ × 8½″, to place on an ordinary book-shelf or stand on a table. The casket in olive green morocco, lined soft cloth, with spring lock and key of Oriental design. It contains the 71 Letchford plates."

This set was issued at £15 15s. There were five hundred such sets, and it is this style that turns up most often in the rooms.

I have handled four sets exactly similar to the above, only bound in black morocco instead of red, one of which had the plates coloured.

Style D.—Bound in full blue-green levant morocco, gold top, full gold sides, in a casket of crimson morocco with spring lock and key with Oriental design. It was issued at 20 guineas. This also contains the seventy-one Letchford plates. For many years I thought that this full morocco issue never really appeared, but a copy was sold at Sotheby's in November 1920. It was a beautiful copy, but only got £9 10s., which, for present prices, was decidedly cheap.

All these styles, A, B, C, and D, are dated 1897.

From the above details it will be seen that there were very many issues of Smithers' edition, but even so we have not got to the end of them yet. For one finds cloth editions with the twenty-one plates by Lalauze, as well as the seventy-one by Letchford. These former are lettered alphabetically A–U. It was merely another venture of the company, and was not in the original prospectus. Some collectors and librarians will even still find they have editions which I have not described here. The reason is that in some cases the plates were taken from the portfolio in which they had been issued separately (in December 1897, at 63s. net), and bound straight in an 1894 edition, while still at the publishers, and thus one sometimes comes across such an edition with all Letchford's plates, and even sometimes with those by Lalauze as well. Such copies are really not genuine, and should be described as extra illustrated. The most usual form in which the plates occur with the 1894 edition is as a thirteenth volume in a portfolio bound to resemble the other volumes.

In the case of the 1894 vellum issue already mentioned there was a thirteenth volume, dated 1897, containing all the Letchford plates and those of Lalauze marked A–U.

It is unnecessary to describe every title-page of each of Nichols' issues in full, for in the case of the various 1897

editions the title-pages of the cloth and morocco issues were identical.

There is, however, a distinguishing feature which needs some explanation. The 1894 edition was known by gold lettering on the back as the " Library Edition."

The cloth 1897 editions (both that with only the Letchford plates and those copies with the addition of the Lalauze plates) were called on the back the " Illustrated Edition." The 1897 morocco issues, however, bore a half-title designating them as the " Library Edition," although they all have the Letchford plates. In order, therefore, to distinguish the three I would call them in order :—

1. The " Library Edition," 1894.
2. The " Illustrated Edition," 1897.
3. The illustrated " Library Edition," 1897.

With regard to the issues bearing the name of the Grolier Society, although they have slightly different title-pages, the ease with which they can at once be distinguished (even before opening) from the other Nichols' issues does not warrant separate reproduction.

In view, therefore, of the above, two title-pages only will be reproduced in full.

Firstly that of the 1894 edition, and secondly that of the three-quarter red morocco 1897 edition, which is identical with the cloth and other morocco issues of the same date as far as title-page, pagination, etc., is concerned.

/ The Book of the / Thousand Nights and a Night / Translated From The Arabic By / Captain Sir R. F. Burton / K.C.M.G. F.R.G.S. &c. &c. &c. / Reprinted From the Original Edition and Edited by / Leonard C. Smithers / [*publisher's device*] / In Twelve Volumes —Vol. I [*Vol. II, III, &c.*] / London / H. S. Nichols & Co., 3 Soho Square W / MDCCCXCIIII / (All rights reserved) /

Vol. I.—Pp. xxxii + 416.

The subsequent volumes have the same pagination as the 1897 edition described below.

The words "The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night" and "H. S. Nichols & Co., 3 Soho Square W" are in red.

Bound in black cloth, with elaborate gold design of Arabian panel impressed upon the front cover; triangular Arabic design in gold on back cover. Gold lettering and device on back, where the edition is called the "Library Edition."

6¼″ × 10⅛″.

Top edges gilt, others uncut.

All the Smithers' issues, besides having their own title-pages, have also those of the original edition inserted in their correct places. Consequently, as the original sixteen vols. are now cut down to twelve vols., the reproductions of the original title-pages often are not at the beginning of each volume, but occur in the middle or else towards the end, according as to where a new volume of the original edition should start. These reprinted title-pages are exactly similar to the original ones, except that the name of the copyrighter is omitted on the verso.

1897.

/ The Book of The / Thousand Nights and a Night / Translated From the Arabic by / Captain Sir R. F. Burton / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., &c. &c. &c. / Reprinted From the Original Edition and Edited by / Leonard C. Smithers / Illustrated by a Series of Seventy-one Original Illustrations / Reproduced From the Original Pictures in Oils / Specially Painted by / Albert Letchford / [*publisher's device*] / in twelve volumes—Volume I [*Vol. II, III, IV, &c.*] / H. S. Nichols Ltd / 39 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. / Mdcccxcvii / (all rights reserved) /

Vol. I.—Pp. xxxii + 416, with one portrait and ten illustrations.
Vol. II.—Pp. viii + 431, with six illustrations.
Vol. III.—Pp. x + 444, with nine illustrations.
Vol. IV.—Pp. x + 420, with six illustrations.
Vol. V.—Pp. viii + 400, with eight illustrations.
Vol. VI.—Pp. [*viii*] + 408, with six illustrations.

Vol. VII.—Pp. viii + 406, with seven illustrations.
Vol. VIII.—Pp. xii + 424, with four illustrations.
Vol. IX.—Pp. [*xiv*] + 444, with four illustrations.
Vol. X.—Pp. [*xx*] + 479, with four illustrations.
Vol. XI.—Pp. [*x*] + 495, with three illustrations.
Vol. XII.—Pp. xxiv + 399, with three illustrations.

Bound three-quarter red morocco, with green art linen sides; gold design on front cover and lettering on back. Enclosed in olive green morocco case.
6½″ × 10¼″.
Top edges gilt, others uncut.

A detailed description of this edition and other 1897 issues has already been given.

Apart from Letchford's illustrations to "The Thousand Nights and a Night" appearing bound in certain of Smithers' editions, as we have already seen, they were also issued in black cloth portfolios, some having elaborate ornamentation on the front, while others were plain. They were issued in two distinct sizes—folio, known as "large size," and royal octavo, known as "small size." Each size was issued in three distinct styles, as follows:—

LARGE SIZE.

A.—Five sets of reserved proofs, being the first impressions of each plate in two states, viz. one on Japanese vellum, and one on plate paper. Each plate signed by the artist, and the sets numbered 1 to 5.

B.—Grand Edition de Luxe, on Japanese vellum, each picture signed by the artist. Twenty-five sets numbered 6 to 30.

C.—Choice Edition de Luxe, printed on plate paper, proofs before letters. Two hundred and fifty sets numbered 31 to 280.

SMALL SIZE.

Series R.P.—The first impressions of the small plates. Twenty-five sets on remarque proofs, printed on Japanese vellum, numbered 1 to 25.

Series A.P.—The second impressions of the small plates. One hundred sets, signed artist's proofs printed upon Japanese vellum, numbered 26 to 125, each plate signed by the artist.

Series D.—Ordinary edition, printed on plate paper.

Before discussing the numerous and complicated reprints of the "Nights," I would like to call the attention of my readers

to Appendix III of this volume, where I give a short résumé of the life of Albert Letchford.

Reprints of the Original Edition of the "Nights."

The first and by far the best reprint of the original unexpurgated edition of the "Nights" was issued by the Press of the Carson-Harper Company in Denver, Colorado, in 1900–1.

It is similar to the original in every way, except that instead of the name of the copyrighter being on the verso of the title-page there is the following:—

/ This Fac-simile of the Original Edition / is issued by the Burton Society of / Denver Colorado for Private circula- / tion among its members. The edition / is limited to one thousand sets of which / This is / Number 735 [*or whatever the number may be*] /

Further down on the same page is the following:—

/ Nota Bene—There were no illustrations in the Benares / edition. Those contained in this volume were origi- / nally designed by Stanley L. Wood to supplement the / work. /

Finally, there is the name of the Press given as already quoted.

The size of each volume is $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{8}''$, that is to say, almost exactly the same as the size of the original.

The illustrations, one hundred in number, are on vellum-paper covered with a sheet of semi-transparent paper bearing the title of the illustration in red gothic type.

The last three volumes of the set, namely, Volumes 4, 5, and 6 of the "Supplemental Nights," are dated 1901.

The binding was exactly copied from the original edition. According to the "American Catalogue of Books," the work was issued to subscribers only. The prices per volume varied according to the bindings as follows:—

Buckram, $3.50	¾ Morocco, $7.50
¾ Levant, $12.50	Levant, $25 and $75.

It appears that the edition was a failure, and the electros which had been used in its production were sold, or in some way came into the hands of the so-called "Burton Club." This name is merely used as a kind of *nom de plume* of a certain Boston publisher.

The Burton Club Editions.

Owing to the fact that none of these issues bear any date, it is very difficult to tell the order of their appearance. As far as I can ascertain the date of the first reprint of this so-called "Burton Club" was 1903.

Each issue consisted of seventeen volumes instead of the original sixteen, the extra volume being formed by splitting the large third Supplemental volume into two separate volumes of equal size with the rest.

The binding of the first issue was drab buckram. The next year (apparently) a new issue appeared, this time bound in imitation of the original, i.e. in black cloth with gold and silver diagonal bands. The gold used was Dutch gold instead of gold leaf, consequently after a time it began to look very tarnished and shoddy, while in some cases it has completely worn away.

In each of these issues, and in fact in all subsequent issues of the "Burton Club," there are 114 plates (113 illustrations and one portrait) printed on vellum-paper. There is no key to these plates, and unless one happens to

know, it is impossible to tell who is the artist of a particular illustration. In some cases where I have compared the reproduction with the original, or even an earlier reproduction, I have noticed that the artist's name seems to have been purposely cut away. However this may be, the following list of artists with the number of their illustrations in the "Burton Club" issues will serve as a guide:—

Letchford	70
Lalauze	17
Batten	10
Gavarni	7
Wattier	1
Cormon	1
Learned	1
Gérôme	1
Bouguereau	1
Boulanger	2 (?)
Beda	1
De Beaumont	1
Leighton..	1
	114

The above set of illustrations forms quite an interesting collection of the works of English and French artists, whose styles greatly vary. It will be seen that all the well-known Letchford illustrations of the Smithers editions (with the exception of the portrait) are reproduced. This is rather to be regretted, for they had already been used to such a large extent, and are still easily obtainable. It would therefore have been better if the set had been formed of the works of many other artists picked from old editions, or if a new series had been especially painted.

It would not be superfluous to make a few remarks about some of the other artists.

The next in my list is Lalauze (1838–1906). Out of the original twenty-one only seventeen have been chosen. It

is impossible to say why the other four were omitted. It may have been that the "Burton Club" could not find the corresponding text. It, however, seems unlikely that such a trivial detail (!) as this would have troubled them, since out of the seventeen etchings which they have used only four are even in their correct volumes.

The twenty-one Lalauze etchings first appeared in the 1881–2 Jouaust edition of "Galland." In 1883 Scott used nineteen of them to illustrate his edition of the "Nights."

The ten plates by Batten are taken from Dixon's first and second series of "Fairy Tales from the Arabian Nights," issued in 1893 and 1895, where they form the full-page illustrations among a much larger quantity inserted in the text. A comparison of Dixon's edition with these reproductions will show to what extent the latter have suffered in the course of reproduction. The next two names on the list are Gavarni and Wattier. There are seven by the former, and only one by the latter. They originally appeared in the Janin edition of the "Nights" 1864, but the complete set in this edition was eleven by Gavarni and eight by Wattier. It is impossible to say why only eight, and by no means the best, were selected for this reprint.

Gavarni (1801–66), whose real name was Sulpice Guillaume Chevalier, was best known as a painter of Parisian life and the caricaturist of "Le Charivari." It was only during the last two or three years of his life that his popularity as a book illustrator prompted him to collaborate with Wattier (1800–68). His style was most unsuited for the "Nights," and it is probable that he only did the work because he was commissioned to do so.

I may here state that one of the chief reasons why the work of artists who have attempted to illustrate the "Thousand Nights and a Night" is usually so bad and un-Eastern is because they did not choose their own subjects, but were commissioned by publishers to illustrate some new edition of the "Nights," their name alone being the selling attraction.

Fernand Cormon (1845–), a Frenchman, born in

Paris, became one of the leading historical painters of modern France. For several years he painted subjects dealing with the Stone Age. I only know of his having done the one illustration to the "Nights," although earlier in life he was fond of Eastern subjects, and his "Murder in the Seraglio" (1868) will be remembered.

The next name on my list is that of Learned, and the only artist I can find of that name is Arthur Garfield Learned, born in Chelsea, Mass., 1872, and mentioned in "Who's Who in America," 1920–1, as an illustrator of various books for Boston publishers. Whoever he is, the single example of his work reproduced here shows that he never consulted the original text before starting to paint.

Jean Léon Gérôme (1824–1904), although a great painter of Turkish, Moorish, and Cairene subjects, never illustrated the "Nights," and the work reproduced in this American reprint is in reality one of his Moorish paintings.

The best reproduction of it will be found in "Œuvres choisies de J. L. Gérôme," Paris, Goupil et Cie., 2 vols, folio. Here it forms plate No. 61 in the second volume, where its title is given as "Un Bain Maure." This must not be confused with his "Bain Maure," which forms plate No. 72 of the same volume. Among his most famous Eastern productions may be mentioned "Prayer," "The Slave Market," "The harem out driving," "Turkish butcher."

A. W. Bouguereau (1825–1905) derived inspiration for his earlier pictures from his living at Rome, and he decorated several mansions on the lines of the frescoes he had seen at Herculanæum and Pompeii.

The so-called "Burton Club" lay themselves open to further reproval in the case of the painting of Bouguereau they have chosen, for in the first place he never produced any Eastern work, and secondly the one they have used is his well-known "Summer bath at Pompeii."

The most cursory glance at the architecture shows it could not possibly have any relation to Arabia or Persia. (See Ch. Vendryes' "Catalogue illustré des œuvres de Bouguereau," Paris, 1885.)

G. R. C. Boulanger (1824–88) was another artist who did not illustrate the "Nights," but whose Eastern works have been used indiscriminately for this American reprint. He was a pupil of Paul Delaroche, and painted Oriental, Greek and Roman subjects. (See "Dictionnaire gén. des artistes de l'Ecole Française," II.)

Francesco Beda (1840–1900) was a German artist who lived at Trieste. He is mentioned in Thieme-Becker ("All gem. Lexikon der Bildenden Künstler," II), but no bibliographical reference is given.

Sir Robert Witt has, among his enormous collection of reproductions, an example of Beda's work, "The Music School," which is quite pleasing and resembles to a marked degree the "Nights" (?) illustration reproduced in the American reprint.

Edouard de Beaumont (1821–88). This French artist specialized for the greater part of his life in arms and armour, and his work on the Cluny and Trocadero Collections is well known. He also illustrated the works of various French writers, including Victor Hugo and Eugene Sue. (See Thieme-Becker, "Künstler Lexikon," Vol. III, p. 120.) There is no mention of his ever having illustrated the "Nights." Sir Robert Witt has three good reproductions of his work.

Lord Leighton (1830–96) was very fond of Eastern subjects, and his paintings of Oriental groups are well known. He never illustrated the "Nights," but is mentioned here owing to the fact that he painted Burton's portrait, which was exhibited in 1876. It now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. (See frontispiece to this work.)

Details of the "Burton Club" Reprints.

The title-page and all other details (except the splitting up into two volumes of the third supplemental volume) were exactly the same in both the Carson-Harper Coy. and "Burton Club" reprints.

[1903] AND [1904] ?

/ A Plain and Literal Translation of the / Arabian Nights' Entertainments, Now / Entituled / The Book of The / Thousand Nights and a Night / With Introduction Explanatory Notes on the / Manners and Customs of Moslem Men and a / Terminal Essay upon the History of the / Nights / Volume I. [*II, III, IV, &c.*] / By / Richard F. Burton / [*Arabic device*] / Printed by the Burton Club for private subscribers only /

The words " A," " Thousand Nights and a Night," and " The Nights " are in red. The rest is in black.

On the verso of the title-page (which is vellum paper), instead of the name of the copyrighter as in the original, is the following :—

/ Illustrated Benares Edition, issued by / The Burton Club, for private circulation / among its members, and is strictly limited / to one thousand sets /

There were twenty sets issued with coloured plates. The work was very bad.

Vol. 1.—Pp. [*xxviii*] + 362, with fourteen illustrations.
,, 2.—Pp. [*viii*] + 343, with eight illustrations.
,, 3.—Pp. viii + 356, with seven illustrations.
,, 4.—Pp. [*x*] + 308, with six illustrations.
,, 5.—Pp. [*xii*] + 406, with nine illustrations.
,, 6.—Pp. viii + 303, with eight illustrations.
,, 7.—Pp. viii + 382, with seven illustrations.
,, 8.—Pp. [*viii*] + 359, with six illustrations.
,, 9.—Pp. viii + 359, with seven illustrations.
,, 10.—Pp. [*viii*] + 532, with five illustrations.

Details of the bindings have already been given.
Lettering in gold.
$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{5}{8}''$.
Top edges gilt, others uncut.

/ Supplemental / Nights / to the Book of The / Thousand Nights and a Night / With Notes Anthropo-

logical and Explanatory / Volume I, [*II, III, &c.* / By / Richard F. Burton / [*Arabic device*] / Printed by the Burton Club for private / subscribers only /

The initial letters of "Supplemental" and "Nights" are in red, also the words "Thousand Nights and a Night." The rest is in black.

The wording on the verso of the title-page is exactly the same as that in the "Nights" proper, above described, where it takes the place of the copyrighter's name as given in the Original edition.

Vol. 1.—Pp. [*xii*] + 370, with five illustrations.
,, 2.—Pp. [*x*] + 392, with six illustrations.
,, 3.—Pp. [*xvi*] + 306, with six illustrations.
,, 4.—Pp. 307–661, with five illustrations.
,, 5.—Pp. [*xvi*] + 381, with five illustrations.
,, 6.—Pp. [*xviii*] + 515, with five illustrations.
,, 7.—Pp. [*xiv*] + 500, with one portrait and four illustrations.

Details of bindings have already been given.
Lettering in gold.
$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{5}{8}''$.
Top edges gilt, others uncut.

The "Catch Word" Editions.

It appears that the issues of the "Burton Club" were a success, and it became obvious that there was still sufficient demand for further reprints. Accordingly a new lot were struck off, but the verso of the title-page was different. The copies were now numbered, and each issue was said to be limited to 1,000 sets, while each 1,000 sets were distinguished by the name of some Eastern port or city, such as "Mecca," "Medina," etc.

As far as can be ascertained the first of these appeared towards the end of 1905, and as each edition was sold a fresh one appeared, bearing a new distinguishing word.

I would therefore call these editions the "catch word" editions. I do not guarantee that the following list is either complete, or in correct chronological order, but it is supposed to be both. The "Mecca" edition I know was

out in November 1905, while a fresh one appeared about every two years.

The last, the "Luristan," reached London in the early spring of 1920.

List of the "catch word" editions:—

1. Mecca.
2. Medinah.
3. Aden.
4. Baghdad.
5. Samara.
6. Bassorah.
7. Shammar.
8. Luristan.

The exact wording of the verso as taken from the "Luristan" edition is representative of all the others:—

/ Luristan Edition. / Limited to 1,000 numbered / sets, of which this is 566. /

In some cases there are also the words "Printed in U.S.A." at the bottom of the verso.

The binding in most cases is in drab buckram or cloth, with a paper label, but there are several copies met with bound in imitation of the original, and I have noticed that it is usually these copies which also have on the verso "Printed in U.S.A."

It is very possible (and I might add probable) that in some cases the sheets were bought "in the flat" and bound up, or rather "cased," in England.

There was always a certain amount of trouble in getting these reprints over from America, and various methods have from time to time been adopted to satisfy or avoid official interference.

Sometimes the text was sent "in the flat," while the cases were dispatched separately. At other times no cases were sent, and a binding was made in England.

As can be well imagined, a huge profit has been made on these wretched reprints. At one time I knew of buyers giving only £4 for the seventeen volumes in the flat, while travellers were offering the volumes bound in imitation of the original for £8. The size of all these editions is usually $6\frac{3}{8}'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$.

The top edges of all the "Burton Club" reprints are gold, while the other edges are uncut.

There is also a "catch word" edition bound with the straight American backs in imitation of the original. This is really a horror, and is only suited to people who have more money than taste.

I understand a fresh lot came to England early in 1922. I sincerely hope these are the last of them, for by this time the electros must be absolutely worn out.

TABLE SHOWING THE VARIOUS EDITIONS OF THE "NIGHTS," WITH DETAILS OF DATE, TYPE, ETC.

Edition.	Number of Vols.	Date.	Illustrations.	Type and mode of reproduction.
Original . .	16	1885–8	None	Printed from type—all forms made by Miller & Richard, a Scotch firm. Printed at Stoke Newington ["Benares"].
Lady Burton's .	6	1886–[*8*]	Two frontispieces (portraits)	No special comments needed.
Smithers' various issues	12 and 13	1894 and 1897	Letchford (71). (Only to 1897 issues). In some cases also Lalauze (21)	No special comments needed.
"Facsimile" Denver Burton Society	16	1900–1	Wood (100)	Each page of Original edition photographed, from the negatives of which zincos were prepared, and electros from these latter were used for the printing.
Burton Club .	17	[*1903–4* ?]	Letchford, Batten, Gérôme, Lalauze, etc. (114 in all)	The zincos above mentioned were sold by the "Burton Society" to the "Burton Club," and the same electros were again used.
Burton Club "Catch word" issues	17	[*1905–20* ?]	Ditto as above	All these issues were also from the same electros; hence the extreme inferiority of the latter issues.

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

THE BOOK OF THE THOUSAND NIGHTS AND A NIGHT.

ORIGINAL EDITION. 1885–8.

As is only natural, the book of "The Thousand Nights and a Night" appears in the sale-rooms more than any other of Burton's works. For the first few years Vols. 1 to 10 appeared alone, as also did the "Supplemental Nights," but from 1900 onwards the sixteen vols. nearly always appear complete.

	£	s.	d.	*Date.*
Vols. 1–10	20	0	0	March 1887
Vols. 1–10	18	15	0	March 1887
Vols. 1–10	18	10	0	April 1887
Vols. 1–10	18	0	0	May 1887
Vols. 1–10	23	0	0	June 1887
Vols. 1–10	18	0	0	June 1887
Vols. 1–10	19	0	0	July 1887
Vols. 1–10	17	0	0	July 1887
Vols. 1–10	16	15	0	Aug. 1887
Vols. 1–10 and Supp. I, II, III, 13 vols.	22	10	0	Feb. 1888
Vols. 1–10 (with 2 auto. letters, prospectus and opinions of the Press)	19	10	0	June 1888
Vols. 1–10	18	0	0	July 1888
Supp. 1–4	2	15	0	July 1888
Vols. 1–10	18	0	0	Aug. 1888
Supp. 1–4	4	7	6	Aug. 1888
Supp. 5 and 6	1	0	0	Jan. 1889
Supp. 1–4	3	10	0	May 1889
Vols. 1–10 and Supp. I and II	19	0	0	May 1889
Supp. 1–5	5	5	0	May 1889
Supp. 1–5	2	2	0	May 1889
Supp. 1–5	2	14	0	May 1889
Vols. 1–10. Supp. 1–5	18	0	0	June 1889
Vols. 1–10	17	0	0	Aug. 1889
16 vols.	23	0	0	Dec. 1889
Supp. 1–6	4	10	0	Dec. 1889
16 vols. (with auto.)	23	0	0	—
16 vols.	24	13	6	April 1890
16 vols.	22	10	0	May 1890
16 vols.	22	10	0	June 1890

	£	s.	d.	Date.
Vols. 1–10	17	7	6	June 1890
16 vols.	19	0	0	June 1890
16 vols.	21	10	0	July 1890
16 vols.	19	19	0	July 1890
16 vols.	21	5	0	Feb. 1891
16 vols.	21	10	0	June 1891
Vols. 1–10	18	0	0	June 1891
Supp. 6 vols.	4	10	0	March 1892
16 vols.	25	0	0	April 1892
16 vols.	22	10	0	May 1892
16 vols.	25	10	0	July 1892
16 vols.	25	0	0	Aug. 1892
16 vols.	25	0	0	Nov. 1892
Supp. 6 vols.	3	10	0	Nov. 1892
Vols. 1–10	20	10	0	Dec. 1892
16 vols.	26	10	0	June 1893
16 vols.	26	15	0	Nov. 1893
16 vols.	26	0	0	Jan. 1894
16 vols.	27	10	0	April 1894
Vols. 1–10	22	0	0	June 1894
Supp. 1–6	3	15	0	July 1894
16 vols.	28	0	0	Nov. 1894
Supp. 1–6	2	14	0	Jan. 1895
16 vols.	26	10	0	Jan. 1895
16 vols.	27	0	0	April 1895
Vols. 1–10	21	0	0	April 1895
Vols. 1–10	20	10	0	May 1895
16 vols.	26	0	0	May 1895
16 vols.	28	0	0	Oct. 1895
16 vols. (calf, gilt)	25	5	0	Oct. 1895
16 vols.	26	0	0	Dec. 1895
Supp. 1–6	4	10	0	June 1896
16 vols.	26	10	0	July 1896
16 vols.	27	0	0	Oct. 1896
16 vols.	26	0	0	Dec. 1896
16 vols.	29	0	0	Jan. 1897
10 vols. (only)	18	15	0	Feb. 1897
16 vols.	27	0	0	May 1897
10 vols. (only)	21	0	0	June 1897
16 vols.	28	0	0	Dec. 1897
16 vols.	28	10	0	Feb. 1898
Supp. 1–6	9	10	0	Feb. 1898
Supp. 1–6	8	5	0	March 1898
16 vols.	28	10	0	April 1898
10 vols. (only)	19	10	0	June 1898

	£	s.	d.	Date.
16 vols., (lev. mor., ex. g.t.) (original covers preserved)	45	0	0	June 1898
16 vols.	29	5	0	June 1898
16 vols.	27	10	0	July 1898
16 vols.	29	0	0	Jan. 1899
16 vols.	21	0	0	Feb. 1899
16 vols.	28	10	0	Feb. 1899
16 vols.	28	10	0	March 1899
10 vols. (only)	23	0	0	May 1899
16 vols.	30	15	0	Nov. 1899
Supp. 1–6	7	7	0	April 1900
16 vols. (half mor.)	33	10	0	April 1900
Supp. 1–6	8	0	0	April 1900
16 vols.	31	10	0	May 1900
10 vols. (only)	23	0	0	Oct. 1900
16 vols. (Extra illustrated. Full mor., super ex. monogram, etc., tooled sides and photogravures)	50	8	0	Dec. 1900
16 vols.	32	10	0	May 1901
16 vols.	33	10	0	Oct. 1901
16 vols.	34	10	0	Nov. 1901
16 vols. (Tree calf and original cloth, with plates by Lalauze and Letchford. One set p.b.l.)	46	0	0	April 1902
Supp. 1–6	7	15	0	April 1902
16 vols.	27	10	0	Dec. 1092
16 vols.	31	10	0	Jan. 1903
16 vols. (With plates by Letchford and Wood)	32	0	0	June 1903
16 vols. (With plates by Letchford and Wood)	29	0	0	June 1903
16 vols.	28	0	0	Nov. 1903
16 vols.	28	10	0	Jan. 1904
16 vols.	29	10	0	April 1904
16 vols.	32	0	0	April 1904
16 vols. (With plates by Lalauze and Letchford. In tree calf. t.e.g. The original cloth preserved)	32	15	0	May 1904
16 vols.	30	0	0	Oct. 1904
16 vols.	26	5	0	Nov. 1904
16 vols.	28	10	0	Dec. 1904
16 vols.	29	0	0	Feb. 1905
16 vols. (mor. extra)	39	0	0	July 1905
16 vols.	24	5	0	Oct. 1905
16 vols.	26	10	0	Feb. 1906

	£	s.	d.	Date.
16 vols.	26	10	0	Feb. 1906
16 vols.	24	10	0	Dec. 1906
Vols. 1–10	17	0	0	Jan. 1907
16 vols.	26	10	0	Jan. 1907
16 vols (With one vol. of Letchford's plates.)	26	0	0	Jan. 1907
16 vols.	26	0	0	Oct. 1907
16 vols. (With plates by Letchford and Lalauze)	25	0	0	Dec. 1907
16 vols. (With plates by Letchford, Wood and Lalauze)	27	10	0	Feb. 1908
16 vols.	24	0	0	March 1908
16 vols.	24	0	0	Oct. 1908
16 vols.	21	0	0	Oct. 1908
16 vols.	21	0	0	Feb. 1909
16 vols.	22	0	0	Nov. 1909
16 vols. (Half mor., with autograph)	24	0	0	June 1910
16 vols.	23	10	0	Oct. 1910
16 vols.	28	0	0	March 1911
16 vols. (With 1 vol. of illustrations)	23	0	0	May 1911
16 vols.	25	0	0	July 1911
16 vols. (With Letchford's plates in portfolio. Artist's proofs. 1897)	26	0	0	Oct. 1911
16 vols.	22	0	0	Dec. 1911
16 vols.	24	10	0	Feb. 1912
16 vols.	22	10	0	March 1912
Supp. 1–6	6	0	0	June 1912
16 vols. (With a set of plates)	29	10	0	Oct. 1912
Vols. 1–10	15	0	0	Dec. 1912
Supp. 1–6	4	15	0	Dec. 1912
16 vols.	26	10	0	Feb. 1913
16 vols.	25	0	0	March 1913
16 vols.	26	0	0	April 1913
16 vols.	25	0	0	April 1913
16 vols.	24	0	0	Jan. 1914
16 vols.	26	0	0	Feb. 1914
16 vols. (Half mor. Zaehnsdorf)	34	10	0	May 1914
16 vols.	25	10	0	June 1914
16 vols.	24	0	0	April 1915
Vols. 1–10	17	15	0	June 1916
Vols. 1–10	23	10	0	June 1916
16 vols.	26	10	0	July 1916
16 vols. (Corrections in pencil by Payne)	35	0	0	Oct. 1916
16 vols. (binding soiled)	23	0	0	Dec. 1916
16 vols. (With Letchford's plates. Mor. g.e.)	33	0	0	May 1917

	£	s.	d.	Date.
Supp. 1–4	6	10	0	Oct. 1917
16 vols. (With Wood's plates) . .	34	0	0	Nov. 1917
16 vols. (With Wood's plates) . .	40	0	0	June 1918
Vols. 1–10	26	0	0	Aug. 1918
16 vols. (With 2 vols. of plates) . .	40	0	0	Aug. 1918
16 vols. (With 1 vol. of Letchford's plates, signed artist's proofs)	41	0	0	Jan. 1919
16 vols. (With 1 vol. of Letchford's plates)	46	0	0	Feb. 1919
16 vols. (With 1 vol. of Letchford's plates)	45	0	0	March 1919
16 vols. (With 1 vol. of Letchford's plates)	41	10	0	March 1919
16 vols. (Mor. extra, with the original black covers bound in, together with sets of plates by Letchford, Wood, Lalauze, and Brangwyn)	90	0	0	April 1919
16 vols. (Vellum. Red edges) . .	58	0	0	July 1919
15 vols. (1 missing). With letter from Burton explaining reasons for publishing, etc.	48	0	0	Nov. 1919
16 vols. (With 1 vol. of Letchford's plates)	46	0	0	March 1920
16 vols.	46	0	0	March 1920
Supp. 1–6	9	5	0	May 1920
16 vols.	44	0	0	June 1920
16 vols.	43	0	0	July 1920
16 vols. (With 1 vol. of Wood's plates)	46	0	0	Nov. 1920
16 vols.	46	0	0	Nov. 1920
16 vols. (With 2 vols of Letchford's, Lalauze's and Wood's plates) . .	44	0	0	March 1922
16 vols. (binding faded) . . .	34	10	0	March 1922
Vols. 5–10 only and the 6 Supp. vols. .	15	0	0	March 1922

CATALOGUE PRICES.

THE BOOK OF THE THOUSAND NIGHTS AND A NIGHT.

ORIGINAL EDITION. 1885–8.

£	s.	d.
30	0	0
30	0	0
28	0	0
31	10	0
32	10	0

£	s.	d.
32	0	0
38	0	0
35	0	0
30	0	0
36	0	0
40	0	0
40	0	0
45	0	0
60	0	0
54	0	0
65	0	0
60	0	0
60	0	0
60	0	0
75	0	0

(10 vols. full mor.; remainder as issued.)

100	0	0

(Yellow levant mor.)

65	0	0
105	0	0

(Red lev. mor., pigskin linings, gilt backs.)

46	0	0
50	0	0
90	0	0

(Red mor. ext., original covers bound in, four sets of plates.)

The original edition reached its highest price in 1920 and 1921. It has since got a little cheaper, but a good copy in the original cloth is still worth £45 to £50 (October 1922).

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

LADY BURTON'S EDITION. 6 VOLS. 1886.

£	s.	d.	*Date.*
1	10	0	Dec. 1896
1	8	0	July 1897
1	5	0	Nov. 1897
1	6	0	April 1898
1	1	0	June 1898
1	5	0	Dec. 1899
2	4	0	Jan. 1902

£	s.	d.	Date.
1	16	0	June 1903
1	10	0	Nov. 1904
1	10	0	April 1910
0	17	0	Oct. 1911
0	17	0	Nov. 1912
0	16	0	Oct. 1913
1	6	0	Oct. 1914
0	19	0	July 1915
2	2	0	Jan. 1920

CATALOGUE PRICES.

LADY BURTON'S EDITION. 6 VOLS. 1886.

£	s.	d.
1	10	0
1	18	0
2	0	0
2	2	0
3	10	0
4	15	0
3	0	0
2	15	0
2	10	0

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

THE NICHOLS-SMITHERS EDITIONS. 1893 [*1894*].
12 VOLS. CLOTH. T.E.G.

	£	s.	d.	Date.
	3	12	0	July 1987
	3	14	0	July 1897
	3	5	0	Dec. 1897
Jap. vellum copy (1 of 12)	6	0	0	Feb. 1902
	3	9	0	Feb. 1907
	3	18	0	April 1914
	8	0	0	March 1920
Jap. vellum copy (1 of 12)	9	0	0	May 1921

1894. 12 VOLS. CLOTH. T.E.G.

	£	s.	d.	Date.
	3	15	0	Feb. 1896
	3	10	0	Dec. 1896
	3	15	0	Dec. 1898
	4	0	0	April 1900
13 vols. (including 1 vol. of illus.)[1] (1897)	4	8	0	April 1900
	3	2	6	May 1900
	3	7	6	Oct. 1901
	3	11	0	July 1902
	4	0	0	Nov. 1904
(Together with a set of illustrations)	5	2	6	Nov. 1905
13 vols. (including 1 vol. of illus.) (1897)	5	0	0	Oct. 1906
	3	3	0	April 1910
	2	15	0	Oct. 1910
	3	7	6	Oct. 1910
	3	0	0	July 1912
	1	16	0	July 1915
13 vols. (including 1 vol. of illus.) (1897)	3	10	0	Jan. 1916
13 vols. (including 1 vol. of illus.) (1897)	9	15	0	July 1920
13 vols. (including 1 vol. of illus.) (1897)	7	10	0	Nov. 1920
13 vols. (including 1 vol. of illus.) (1897)	9	10	0	Nov. 1920

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

1897. 12 VOLS. CL. EXTRA. LIB. EDIT.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

	£	s.	d.	Date.
	5	10	0	Oct. 1898
	5	7	6	Oct. 1899
	4	12	6	Oct. 1900
	4	18	0	July 1902
(The illustrations are artists' proofs)	8	15	0	Nov. 1902
	4	12	6	July 1903
	4	12	0	July 1903
	4	17	6	Oct. 1903
	4	8	0	Oct. 1904
	5	12	6	March 1905

[1] Except where specially mentioned, the illustrations are the series of 70, and the portrait of Burton by Letchford.

	£	s.	d.	Date.
	4	5	0	Oct. 1905
	5	0	0	Dec. 1905
	3	10	0	Nov. 1907
	4	2	6	Oct. 1908
	4	0	0	April 1909
	4	15	0	Oct. 1911
	3	15	0	Oct. 1912
	4	0	0	Nov. 1912
	5	0	0	Nov. 1916
	12	5	0	Oct. 1920
(With the extra set of 21 plates by Lalauze)	9	10	0	Nov. 1920
(With the extra set of 21 plates by Lalauze)	7	0	0	Dec. 1921

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

1897. 12 VOLS. ¾ MOR. IN LEATHER CASE WITH LOCK AND KEY. WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

	£	s.	d.	Date.
	6	10	0	Dec. 1905
	7	5	0	Jan. 1906
	5	10	0	March 1906
	6	0	0	Oct. 1907
	8	5	0	March 1908
	4	12	6	Oct. 1908
	4	17	6	Nov. 1908
	9	10	0	Dec. 1913
	6	5	0	Feb. 1914
	4	4	0	June 1915
	4	4	0	June 1915
	3	3	0	June 1915
	4	14	6	Nov. 1915
	6	0	0	Oct. 1916
	5	17	6	Dec. 1916
Mor. ext. Portrait on vellum. Gilt dentelles	12	15	0	Oct. 1917
	11	10	0	July 1920
	10	15	0	July 1920
	8	17	6	July 1920

£	s.	d.	Date.
10	10	0	Nov. 1921
7	10	0	Dec. 1921
8	15	0	Dec. 1921

It is not certain that all the above were in the leather case, but the majority were so.

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

THE GROLIER SOCIETY. N.D.

	£	s.	d.	Date.
Edition de Grand Luxe. 12 vols. Bound in white vellum, red inlay, gold tooling. With 71 illustrations by Letchford and 21 by Lalauze, each in three states. In casket of mahogany; plate-glass doors overlaid with brass lattice-work. Lock and keys. One of 20 copies.				
Issued at 120 guineas . . .	11	10	0	Jan. 1914
Edition de Luxe. 12 vols. Red crushed morocco in casket of mahogany. Lock and keys. Letchford's and Lalauze's illustrations in two forms. One of 50 copies.				
Issued at 60 guineas . . .	9	10	0	Dec. 1911

CATALOGUE PRICES.

THE NICHOLS-SMITHERS EDITIONS.

1893 [*1894*]. 12 VOLS. CLOTH. T.E.G.

£	s.	d.
6	0	0
8	0	0
9	0	0
10	0	0

1894. 12 VOLS. CLOTH T.E.G.

£	s.	d.	
6	10	0	
7	10	0	
10	10	0	
8	0	0	
12	0	0	
13	0	0	

1897. 12 VOLS. CLOTH T.E.G.

£	s.	d.	
6	10	0	
7	0	0	
8	0	0	
14	0	0	
16	0	0	
12	0	0	
15	0	0	
17	0	0	

1897. 12 VOLS. ¾ MOR. T.E.G

£	s.	d.	
8	10	0	
7	10	0	
8	0	0	
9	0	0	
10	10	0	
12	0	0	
16	10	0	
17	17	0	
18	0	0	
17	0	0	
12	12	0	(Binding faded)
13	13	0	(Lalauze plates also)

1897. 12 VOLS. FULL MOR. T.E.G.

22	10	0	
24	0	0	

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

1900.

BURTON SOCIETY. CARSON-HARPER COY., COLORADO.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY WOOD.

16 VOLS. "FAC-SIMILE" EDITION.

£	s.	d.	*Date.*
18	0	0	March 1902
15	10	0	Oct. 1902
14	15	0	Nov. 1905
29	10	0	Feb. 1920

BURTON CLUB (INCLUDING "CATCH WORD" EDITIONS).

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS. 17 VOLS.

	£	s.	d.	*Date.*
	9	0	0	Oct. 1907
	9	0	0	Oct. 1907
	10	10	0	Jan. 1909
	8	5	0	Nov. 1909
	8	12	6	Nov. 1909
"Aden" edition, 7 vols. only. N.D. .	0	19	0	Oct. 1911
Half morocco	12	0	0	March 1912
"Bassorah" edit. t.e.g. N.D. . .	11	0	0	July 1913
"Bassorah" edit. t.e.g. N.D. . .	10	10	0	March 1914
Cloth. t.e.g.	13	10	0	Dec. 1914
Half calf. Cloth sides	12	5	0	Dec. 1914
"Baghdad" edit.	9	5	0	Jan. 1915
Buckram. t.e.g. N.D.	8	12	6	Dec. 1915
"Medina" edit. t.e.g.	18	0	0	Jan. 1920
Cloth. t.e.g.	21	0	0	March 1920
"Mecca" edit. t.e.g.	23	2	0	June 1920
"Samara" edit. t.e.g.	19	15	0	July 1920
Cloth. t.e.g. N.D.	22	0	0	Oct. 1920
Cloth. t.e.g. N.D.	16	10	0	Oct. 1920
"Samara" edit.	20	0	0	Nov. 1920
Three-quarters levant morocco . .	25	0	0	Nov. 1921
Buckram. t.e.g. N.D.	15	0	0	Dec. 1921
"Baghdad" edit. t.e.g. N.D. . .	15	10	0	Dec. 1921

From the insufficient details given in sale-room catalogues, it is, in many cases, impossible to ascertain for certain if an edition is one of the "catch word" issues or not. For instance, that sold in December 1914 at £13 10s. might be either of the first two issues of the Burton Club, or any of the "catch word" issues which were on the market by the end of 1914.

CATALOGUE PRICES.

BURTON SOCIETY. 16 VOLS. 1900–1.

£	s.	d.	
25	0	0	
30	0	0	
17	17	0	
26	10	0	(Dec. 1921)
18	18	0	(June 1922)

BURTON CLUB. 17 VOLS. [*1906.*]

	£	s.	d.
¾ mor. Plates coloured . .	21	0	0
¾ calf	31	0	0
¾ morocco	50	0	0
Cloth	12	12	0
Cloth	15	0	0

BURTON CLUB. 17 VOLS.

"CATCH WORD" EDITIONS. 1908–20.

	£	s.	d.
	12	0	0
	12	0	0
	13	0	0
	15	15	0
Samara [1915].	18	0	0
Luristan. 1920.	28	0	0
Luristan. 1920.	21	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Luristan.	1920.	25	0	0
		28	0	0
		27	10	0
		32	0	0
		25	0	0
Bassorah.		16	10	0
		17	17	0
		15	15	0

Most of the above prices are exorbitant.

This edition is so badly printed, owing to the electros being nearly worn out, that it is a disgrace to have in a good library.

£10 for the cloth issue is more than its true value.

After Christmas, 1921, the prices began to go down, owing in the first place to the fact that the public had got over its most extravagant phase, and partly to the fact that by the beginning of 1922 English booksellers were flooded with the reprints.

1886.

/ Iraçéma / The Honey-lips / A Legend of Brazil / By / J. De Alencar / Translated, with the Author's Permission, / By / Isabel Burton / London / Bickers & Son, 1 Leicester Square / 1886 /

Pp. [*viii*] + 101.

Then follows:—

/ Manuel De Moraes / A Chronicle of the Seventeenth Century / By J. M. Pereira Da Silva / Translated by / Richard F. and Isabel Burton / London / Bickers & Son, 1 Leicester Square / 1886 /

Pp. viii + 138.

These two charming stories are bound together in light biscuit-coloured paper wrappers, with border in black on front cover, enclosing title for both stories.
Lettering on back in black.
$4\frac{5}{8}'' \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$.
All edges trimmed.

PRICES.

Until March 1920 " Iraçéma " was still in print, and obtainable at the original price of 2/- from the publishers. The remaining copies have, however, since that date passed through a Cambridge bookseller to a well-known London " remainder " firm, where they are still obtainable at, I believe, considerably reduced rates. It has never been sold at the sale-rooms separately.

Catalogues.—9d., 1/6, 2/6, 7/6, 5/-, 3/6, 21/- (half calf, t.e.g.).

1890.

/ Priapeia / or the Sportive Epigrams of divers Poets on Priapus : / the Latin Text now for the first time Englished / in Verse and Prose (the Metrical Version / by " Outidanos ") with Introduction, / Notes Explanatory and Illus= / trative, and Excursus, / by " Neaniskos." / [*device in red*] / Cosmopoli : MDCCCXC : Printed By The Translators : In / One Volume : 500 Copies (Numbered) : For Private Sub- / scribers Only. /

The word " Priapeia " is in red, the other lettering in black ink.

First Issue (*withdrawn*) :—

Pp. xxviii + 187, with a frontispiece.

Bound in greyish-blue cardboard, with white paper back bearing four raised bands.

The lettering consists of the word " Priapeia," which is printed in black direct on the back.

All edges uncut.

Pages xi–xiv occur twice with slightly altered text.

Second Issue :—

Pagination and binding similar to that of the first issue.

The lettering consists of /Priapeia/ [*rule*] /1890/ and is printed in black on a white label gummed on to the back.

The corrected form of pages xi–xiv is only found in this issue.

Some further detail of these four pages and the reason for the two issues is necessary.

Burton had for some time previously been in communication with Mr. Leonard C. Smithers, with whom he was collaborating in

Priapeia

or the Sportive Epigrams of divers Poets on Priapus: the Latin Text now for the first time Englished in Verse and Prose (the Metrical Version by "Outidanos") with Introduction, Notes Explanatory and Illustrative, and Excursus, by "Neaniskos."



COSMOPOLI: MDCCCXC: PRINTED BY THE TRANSLATORS IN ONE VOLUME: 500 COPIES (NUMBERED) FOR PRIVATE SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

The First English Translation

(Verse and Prose)

OF

The Priapeia

THE metrical part is by "**Outidanos,**" and the prose portion is by "**Neaniskos,**" who has added notes explaining the text and long excursus on the various subjects of an esoteric nature in the work which call for annotation.

The work is complete in one volume (quarto, large post and about 240 pages), with etched frontispiece on India paper representing the classical Priapus, and bound in antique boards. Five hundred copies, each numbered, have been printed (not published) for sale to subscribers only, and the Translators bind themselves never to reprint the book. The volume is now ready for delivery, and the net price of subscription is £3 3s. Copies will be delivered strictly in order of priority of subscription.

August, 1890.

THE TRANSLATORS.

Specimen Sheets may be had on application.

TITLE-PAGE AND PROSPECTUS OF "PRIAPEIA" PUBLISHED BY BURTON & SMITHERS, JUST PRIOR TO THE FORMER'S DEATH.

(*From the Author's Collection.*)

the publication of two or three works. The first of these was "Priapeia," and, as described in the preface of that work, the next issue, "Catullus," was to appear in the same format.

When "Priapeia" was already in the hands of the publishers a certain friend called on Burton at his house in Trieste and dissuaded him from printing his name in the work owing to its very literal nature. The publishers were accordingly asked to make the necessary alterations in the text before publication. This was done, and it was found that by changing a few words and in no way disarranging the rest of the text the desired result could be achieved. Although only a few lines were affected, a whole sheet, consisting of four pages (xi to xiv), was reprinted. Some mistake, however, occurred, and after the four new pages had been inserted in their proper place the old ones were reinserted in front of the preface, and before this mistake was discovered a few (probably not more than half a dozen) copies had been sent out. These copies constitute the first issue.

A slight alteration in the lettering on the back of the cover was made (see the description already given above) and the rest of the edition was issued. This constitutes the second issue. It is highly probable that practically all of the original four pages abstracted from the copies before issue were destroyed. A very few, however, were apparently left, as I know of a case where they were inserted loose into the second issue.

Owing to the extreme rarity of these four original pages (I only know of two copies in existence), I will here produce the lines as they appeared both before and after alteration.

The Passage before Alteration:—

"English literary students have good reason to congratulate themselves on the collaboration of the talented translator of "The Book of The Thousand Nights and a Night," the mention of whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the quality of the work. He has most kindly enriched the volume with a complete metrical version of the Epigrams, and this is, indeed, the principal *raison d'être* of this issue. . . . And here I may state that a complete and literal translation of the works of Catullus, on the same lines and in the same format as the present volume is now in preparation. . . . It will suffice to say that Sir Richard Burton's metrical version will leave nothing for any future translator to accomplish, either on the score of poetical beauty or of fidelity to the original text."

The Passage after Alteration:—

"English literary students have good reason to congratulate themselves on the collaboration of a certain talented littérateur, the mere mention of whose name would be a sufficient guarantee for the quality of the work. . . . The name of Sir Richard F. Burton, translator

of "The Book of The Thousand Nights and a Night" has been inadvertently connected with the present work. It is, however, only fair to state that under the circumstances he distinctly disclaims having taken any part in the issue. And here I may state that a complete and literal translation of the works of Catullus, on the same lines and in the same format as the present volume is now in preparation. . . . Of the merits of Catullus's poesy and the desirability of a trustworthy translation there is no need to speak."

It has often been doubted if Burton really *did* have any part in this translation of "Priapeia," but the evidence that such was most certainly the case is now absolutely conclusive.

Apart from the information above given, anyone at all acquainted with Burton's methods of annotation can continually detect his hand in "Priapeia."

In addition to this, I have seen a letter from Burton to Smithers speaking of the translation, besides which there are several other letters from Burton to his friends reporting progress of the work.

Finally, in both his introduction and foreword to "Catullus," Smithers actually refers to "Priapeia" as the work of Burton and himself, although not mentioning it by name.

In the foreword (p. x) Smithers says: "I reproduce below, a portion of his Foreword to a previous translation from the Latin on which we collaborated, and which was issued in the summer of 1890."

Then follows Burton's "Foreword," which is exactly the same as pp. [*xxv*]–xxviii of "A Word to the Reader," in "Priapeia." It is dated "July, 1890," and ends "Vos Plaudite, Richard F. Burton," while in "Priapeia" it is undated and ends "Nunc Plaudite, Outidanos."

In the Introduction (of "Catullus") Smithers says: "We had previously put into English, and printed privately, a body of verse from the Latin, and our aim was to follow it with literal and unexpurgated renderings of Catullus, Juvenal, and Ausonius from the same tongue."

Further proof of Burton's share in the work would be superfluous.

I possess a copy of "Priapeia" which contains, besides the frontispiece, a set of five plates by Fragonard. They illustrate the text to a certain degree. It appears that they were originally bound into the book and not subsequently inserted.

They are placed altogether at the end of the volume.

It is the only copy I have ever seen, and it is impossible to state its value.

Apart from the above the so-called Erotika Biblion Society of Athens issued as their first publication an edition of "Priapeia," containing nearly exactly the same matter (although different in arrangement) as the 1890 work of Burton and Smithers.

Although dated 1888, this work did not appear till the summer of 1889, exactly a year before the 4to edition above described.

Details of this edition are as follows :—

/ Priapeia or the Sportive / Epigrams of Divers Poets on / Priapus now First Completely / Done into English Prose from / the Original Latin with Intro- / duction Notes Explanatory and / Illustrative and Excursus : to / Which is Appended the Latin / Text / Athens MDCCCLXXXVIII Imprinted by the / Erotika Biblion Society / For Private Distribution Only. /

Pp. [*xxxvi*] + 238.
Bound in grey boards, with white paper back. Limited to 250 copies, none of which were for sale.
$5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$.
All edges uncut.

It is hard to say what is the exact connection between this edition and the 4to, but a close comparison of the texts leaves little room for doubt that Burton also had a hand in the " Athens " edition.

PRICES.

Published Price.—£3 3s.

First Issue :—
Unrecorded. I only know of two copies, of which I own one and a friend of mine the other.
The value is at least £10.

Second Issue :—
Sale-Rooms.—30/–, Dec. 1893 ; 20/–, Dec. 1899 ; 22/–, Jan. 1910 ; 30/–, Oct. 1912 ; 45/–, June 1916 ; 45/–, Feb. 1919 (half mor.) ; 100/–, March 1920 (with Payne Knight's essay on Priapus) ; 45/– (half calf, bad binding), Nov. 1921.
Catalogues.—100/–, 150/–, 130/–, 160/–.

Erotika Biblion Soc. Edit. :—
Sale-Rooms.—52/–, July 1897 ; 21/–, April 1910 ; 21/–, Nov. 1910.
Catalogues :—50/–, 100/–, 130/–, 150/–.

1891.

2ND EDITION.

(*Burton had no part in the first edition.*)

/ Marocco and the Moors : / Being / An Account of Travels, with a General Description / of the Country and Its People. / By / Arthur Leared, M.D. Oxon., F.R.C.P. / . . . . / / Second edition, / Revised and Edited by / Sir Richard Burton, K.C.M.G. / With Illustrations. / London : / Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, / Limited, / St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C. / New York : Scribner & Welford. / [*rule*] / 1891. / [All rights reserved.] /

Pp. [*xvi*] + 354.
Bound in bright red cloth, bevelled edges, with double elaborate border in blind on both covers, that on the front cover enclosing gold stamped device of palm trees. Lettering on back in gold.
With one map, one folding plan, twelve full-page illustrations and seven in the text.
5⅛″ × 9″.
All edges uncut.

This was the first of the posthumous publications.

The original edition was issued in 1876, and was considered an excellent work by Burton. It consisted of :—

Pp. ix + 370.
Bound in nearly the same way as the second edition.
It had seven appendices, which in the second edition were cut down to three.

Two illustrations were added in the second edition, one full-page and one in the text.

Remainder Issue :—
This was similar in every way to the 2nd edition, except the binding, size and edges, which were as follows :—Bound in red art linen, with white label on back bearing red and black lettering.
Issued at 16/- net, the remainder price being 5/6.
All edges trimmed.

PRICES.

2nd Edition :—
Published Price.—16/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Never sold separately.
Catalogues.—6/–, 5/–, 7/6.

As the " remainder " edition was sold at 5/6, second-hand copies should be obtainable at about 2/6.

1893.

/ Il Pentamerone ; or, the Tale / of Tales. Being a Trans- / lation by the Late Sir / Richard Burton, K.C.M.G., of / Il Pentamerone ; Overo Lo / Cunto de li Cunte, Trat- / tenemiento de li Peccerille, / of Giovanni Battista Basile, / Count of Torone (Gian / Alessio Abbattutis). / In Two Volumes. / Volume the First. [*Volume the Second*] / [*publisher's device*] / London : Henry and Co., / Bouverie Street, E.C. 1893. /

Vol. I.—Pp. xvi + 282.
Vol. II.—Pp. vi + [*283*]–562.

Bound in black cloth, with gold lettering on front cover. and back $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{8}''$.
Top edges uncut, others trimmed.

Besides this edition, there was also a large paper issue limited to 165 copies.

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

Small Paper, 8vo :—

	£	s.	d.	*Date.*
	1	14	0	Oct. 1895
	1	5	0	Nov. 1906
	1	6	0	Oct. 1907
	1	18	0	Feb. 1910
	1	12	0	April 1910
	1	14	0	May 1910
(bad copy)	2	12	0	July 1920
	3	10	0	Oct. 1921

CATALOGUES.

65/–, 75/–, 70/–, 60/–, 60/–, 95/–, 110/–.

The two latter prices are ridiculous enough, but I hear it is catalogued this autumn (Nov. 1922) at even a higher figure.

An enormously over-priced book.

Burton would never have allowed this work to have been issued in the way it was—without sufficient revision and lacking all notes, both those to the subject matter and those giving analogous tales in the folklore of other countries. The book has only gone up in price because it was considered to be a sort of "Neapolitan Arabian Nights" and the name savoured of Boccaccio.

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

Large Paper Copies. (1 *of* 165) :—

	£	s.	d.	*Date.*
	2	14	0	Nov. 1894
	1	18	0	Dec. 1895
	1	13	0	Feb. 1897
(Mor.)	7	0	0	June 1898
	1	7	0	Nov. 1899
	1	13	0	March 1908
	1	18	0	May 1910
	2	2	0	Jan. 1914
	5	10	0	Oct. 1916
	2	9	0	Nov. 1916
	3	0	0	Dec. 1917
	6	6	0	March 1922

CATALOGUES.

84/–, 90/–, 100/–, 62/6, 84/–.

I have not seen copies for sale in quite recent catalogues, but, judging by the absurd prices of the small-paper issue, I suppose the price would not be very far off £10 !

1894.

/ The / Carmina / of / Caius Valerius Catullus / Now first completely Englished into Verse / and Prose, the Metrical Part by Capt. / Sir Richard F. Burton,

K.C.M.G., / F.R.G.S., etc., etc., etc., and the / Prose Portion, Introduction, / and Notes Explanatory / and Illustrative by / Leonard C. / Smithers / [*device in red*] / London: MDCCCXCIIII: Printed for the Trans- / lators: in One Volume: for Private Sub- / scribers Only. /

Pp. [*xxiv*] + 313, with a frontispiece.
Bound in sage green boards, with vellum back.
Lettering on back in gold.
6″ × 9¾″.
All edges uncut.

This edition was limited to 1,000 copies. There was also a large-paper edition printed on Arnold's unbleached hand-made paper, roy. 8vo, with proofs before letters of the frontispiece in two sets, Japanese vellum and India paper. This edition was limited to fifty copies.

Finally, there was an edition printed on Japanese vellum, 6″ × 9⅜″, with proofs of frontispiece before artist's and engraver's names. This edition was originally limited to four copies, but this number was later increased to eighteen. Whether all the eighteen copies actually appeared on the market it is hard to say, but in the only copy I have handled the "4" was crossed out in ink and "18" inserted, while the number of the copy itself was given as "11." These corrections were initialled by Smithers.

PRICES.

Ordinary Paper:—
Sale-Rooms.—11/–, Nov. 1909; 20/–, Nov. 1916; 40/–, Oct. 1919; 31/–, Nov. 1919; 44/–, Nov. 1920; 60/–, Dec. 1921 (back damaged).
Catalogues.—21/–, 25/–, 50/–, 40/–, 25/–, 45/–.

Large Paper:—
Sale-Rooms.—50/–, April 1900; 80/–, March 1920; 60/–, Dec. 1921; 57/–, Feb. 1922 (soiled); 80/–, March 1922.
Catalogues.—75/–, 65/–, 90/–, 84/–, 126/–.

The last price (from a June catalogue) is excessive.

Vellum Issue:—
Sale-Rooms.—35/–, March 1898; 21/–, Feb. 1910.
Catalogues.—Can find no record. The value of the vellum copies to-day would be at least £5.

1898.

/ The Jew The Gypsy / and El Islam / By the Late Captain / Sir Richard F. Burton / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., etc. / Translator of / " The Thousand and One Nights," and Author of " The / Book of the Sword," " My Pilgrimage / to Mecca," &c. / Edited with a Preface and Brief Notes / by / W. H. Wilkins / London / Hutchinson & Co. / Paternoster Row / 1898. /

The title, " Sir Richard F. Burton," " W. H. Wilkins " and " Hutchinson & Co." are in red.

Pp. [*xx*] + 351.
Bound in red buckram, bevelled edges with lettering in gold on front cover and back.
$6\frac{7}{8}'' \times 10''$.
Top edges gilt, others uncut.

The three essays which comprise this work are divided up as follows :—

The Jew	Pp. 1–129.
The Gypsy	Pp. 131–285.
El Islam	Pp. 289–346.

In the case of the essay on " The Jew " certain portions dealing with Burton's knowledge of human sacrifice among the Sephardin or Eastern Jews were omitted.

After the death of Wilkins there was a case brought before the King's Bench Division connected with the publication of the complete manuscript. This will be found on p. 286 of Part III in the list of articles to " The Times."

See also p. 249 of the same Part.

PRICES.

Published Price.—21/–.
Sale-Rooms.—Not sold separately.
Catalogues.—17/6, 30/–, 21/–, 50/–, 42/–.

1901.

/ Wanderings in / Three Continents / By the Late / Captain Sir Richard F. Burton, K.C.M.G. / Edited,

with a Preface, by / W. H. Wilkins, M.A., F.S.A. / Editor of the Burton MSS. / and Author of "The Ro- / mance of Isabel Lady / Burton," Etc. / With a Photogravure Portrait and / With Illustrations by A. D. McCormick. / [*decoration*] / London: Hutchinson & Co / Paternoster Row 1901 /

The words "Wanderings in Three Continents" and "Hutchinson & Co" are in red.

Pp. [*xiv*] + 313. With five plates.
Bound in red buckram, bevelled edges, with lettering in gold and stamped portrait of Burton on front cover.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$.
Top edges gilt, side uncut, and bottom edges trimmed.

It is interesting to note that A. D. McCormick was one of the five illustrators to the Newnes 1899 edition of the "Arabian Nights."

PRICES.

Sale-Rooms.—Not sold separately.
Catalogues.—4/6, 10/6, 7/6.

PRICES OF THE COMPLETE "MEMORIAL" EDITION. 1893–4.

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

MEMORIAL EDIT. 1893–4. 7 VOLS. CLOTH.

£	s.	d.	*Date.*
1	2	0	March 1907
1	4	0	Oct. 1911
1	16	0	June 1914
1	6	0	July 1915
1	12	0	Nov. 1915
1	17	0	Nov. 1916
2	6	0	Nov. 1919
3	5	0	March 1920
2	14	0	March 1920

CATALOGUES.

100/–, 50/–, 90/–, 85/–, 100/–, 84/–.

It had been the original intention of Lady Burton to publish practically all her husband's work in the so-called "Memorial" Edition, but only seven volumes appeared.

These were:—

The Pilgrimage. 2 vols. 1893.
Mission to Gelele. 2 vols. 1893.
Vikram and the Vampire. 1 vol. 1893.
First Footsteps. 2 vols. 1894.

PRICES OF MIXED LOTS OF BURTON BOOKS.

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

	£	s.	d.	*Date.*
Pilgrimage, Lake Regions, Saints, Brazil, Paraguay, Zanzibar, Syria, Inner Life, Ultima Thule, and Etruscan Bologna. 18 vols.	8	0	0	April 1887
Scinde, Goa, Abeokuta, Wit and Wisdom, Gelele, Nile Basin, Wanderings in West Africa, and Vikram. 12 vols.	3	15	0	April 1887
Abeokuta, Wit and Wisdom, and Nile Basin	1	10	0	June 1891
Gold Mines, Etruscan Bologna, and Ultima Thule	2	2	0	April 1892
Abeokuta, and Gelele	1	12	0	Oct. 1892
Gorilla Land, and First Footsteps	1	1	0	Feb. 1896
Zanzibar, and Syria	1	3	0	Feb. 1896
Pilgrimage (1857), Scinde (2 vols. in one), and Goa	1	6	0	April 1896
The 5 vols. on Scinde	4	16	0	June 1903
Lake Regions and Saints	1	10	0	Oct. 1907
Zanzibar, and Syria	1	10	0	Nov. 1907
Scinde (2nd edit.), Goa, Pilgrimage, First Footsteps, Saints, Abeokuta, Prairie Traveller, Nile Basin, Gelele (2nd edit.), Guide Book—Pictorial Pilgrimage, Wit and Wisdom, Brazil, Paraguay, Vikram,				

	£	s.	d.	Date.
Zanzibar, Cazembe, Ultima Thule, Gold Mines, Land of Midian, Syria, Gold Coast, "Life," by Hitchman. 34 vols, ½ mor., gilt. 8vo.	22	10	0	June 1910
Pilgrimage, and Ultima Thule	2	16	0	Oct. 1912
Gorilla, and Gelele	1	18	0	Oct. 1912
Lake Regions, and Brazil	2	10	0	Oct. 1912
Zanzibar, Land of Midian	1	12	0	Oct. 1912
Abeokuta, Gold Coast, and Goa	3	0	0	Oct. 1912
Paraguay, and Gold Mines	1	8	0	Oct. 1912
The 3 Scindes (5 vols.)	6	0	0	Oct. 1912
First Footsteps, and Saints	1	8	0	Oct. 1912
Falconry, and Sword Exercise	1	4	0	Oct. 1912
Wanderings in three Continents, Jew, Gypsy and El Islam	2	2	0	Oct. 1912
Abeokuta, and Gelele	1	5	0	March 1915
Scinde, and Vikram	2	19	0	March 1915
Gold Mines, and Land of Midian	0	19	0	March 1915
Gold Mines, and Land of Midian	1	0	0	Dec. 1915
First Footsteps, and Wanderings in West Africa (in 1 vol.)	0	16	0	Dec. 1915
Abeokuta, Saints, Scinde, and Gelele	2	12	0	Oct. 1917
Gold Mines, and Pilgrimage (1857)	1	8	0	Nov. 1918
Goa, and Scinde (2nd edition)	3	17	6	Nov. 1921
First Footsteps, and Lake Regions (the first issue)	2	10	0	Nov. 1921
Wanderings in West Africa, Abeokuta (remainder), and Gorilla	2	6	0	Nov. 1921
Scind Revisited, Gold Coast, and Gelele	2	12	0	Nov. 1921
Vikram, and Jew, Gypsy and El Islam	3	10	0	March 1922
Zanzibar and Unexplored Syria	2	2	0	March 1922

The Kāma Shāstra Society.

This so-called Society was formed by Burton and his friend Arbuthnot for the printing of various Eastern works, chiefly of an erotic nature.

The society only existed from 1883 until Burton's death in 1890, in which period the following works were issued :—

1. Kāma Sūtra, 1883.
2. Ananga Ranga, 1885.
3. Perfumed Garden, 1886.
4. Behāristān, 1887.
5. Gulistān, 1888.

As already stated, the "Nights" also bore the name of the Kāma Shāstra Society, but here the title was used because Burton gave no publisher's or printer's names. Furthermore, his full name as author was given, whereas in the case of the "Kāma Sūtra," etc., all names were suppressed, except that in some cases inverted initials were employed.

It was formerly intended by the Society to issue a translation of the "Nigāristān," but Arbuthnot decided to publish it in the New Series of the Oriental Translation Fund, which he had recently revived at the Royal Asiatic Society. The work is still in manuscript, and is the property of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Of the above list of works of the Kāma Shāstra Society, the last two—the "Behāristān" and the "Gulistān"—were translated by Mr. Rehatsek, who was a friend of both Burton and Arbuthnot. He spent nearly all his life in India, and a list of his numerous writings is given in an article by Arbuthnot in the July number of the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society" for 1892, entitled "The Life and Labours of Mr. Rehatsek" (see p. 592).

Without counting the issues in parts, all the publications of the Kāma Shāstra Society were bound in full vellum. They all had a gold border on the front cover, with the exception of the "Behāristān" and the "Gulistān," which were plain, and they also had gold lettering on the back with a gold line at the top and bottom, with the single exception of the third reprint of the "Kāma Sūtra." Immediately above the bottom gold line is the date of publication also in gold. The only exceptions to this are the second edition of the "Perfumed Garden" and the second issue of the "Gulistān," where the date is omitted.

Full details of the different editions or issues of each work will now be considered in chronological order.

THE KĀMA SŪTRA. 1883.

1ST EDITION.

The / Kama Sutra / of / Vatsyayana. / Part I. [*Part II, Part III, &c.*] / With a Preface and Introduction. / London : / Printed for the Hindoo Kama Shastra Society. / [*Rule*] / 1883. /

Pp. 198.
$6\frac{1}{8}'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$.
All edges trimmed.

This original edition was issued in seven parts, in paper covers of varying tints of grey and fawn.

Each part has a title-page printed in black ink, which is also printed on the outer wrapper within a fancy border, with the addition of the words "For Private Circulation Only" below the date and just outside the border.

The impress of the first part bears "London," while all the others have "Benares."

Part III is without pagination.

Two different printers were employed. The total issue was 250.

At the end of Part VII is a title-page printed in black and red ink. It was supplied as a general title-page for the binding of the seven parts.

It is as follows :—

/ The / Kama Sutra / of / Vatsyayana. / Translated from the Sanscrit. / In Seven Parts, / With / Preface, Introduction, / and / Concluding Remarks. / [*fancy swell dash*] / Benares : / Printed for the Hindoo Kama Shastra Society / [*rule*] / 1883. / For Private Circulation Only. /

The words "Kama Sutra," "Vatsyayana," "Benares," and the date are in red.

This edition in parts was soon exhausted, and is now practically unobtainable.

2ND EDITION.

A reprint was made in the same year (1883), of smaller size, not in separate parts, but bound as a single volume in full vellum.

This can be regarded as the second edition, and was issued in the format adopted by the Society for all its future publications.

There were at least four issues of this edition, all closely resembling each other.

They all bear the date 1883, but it appears that not more than two were issued in Burton's lifetime.

The others were pirated from the first or second reprints by unscrupulous publishers in Paris and Brussels, and also, it has been hinted, in the English Midlands.

They appeared at different dates between 1883 and 1900.

The following details will enable collectors to distinguish the different issues. I do not, however, guarantee that there were not more than four reprints.

My observations and deductions are arrived at by close examination of over twenty-five various copies, and expert advice from printers and paper-makers. Each of the volumes I examined was one of the four reprints, classed according to its "points."

First Reprint.

/ The / Kama Sutra / of / Vatsyayana. / Translated from the Sanscrit. / In Seven Parts, / With / Preface, Introduction, / and / Concluding Remarks. / [*swell dash*] / Reprint : / Cosmopoli : MDCCCLXXXIII : for the Kama Shastra Society of / London and Benares, and for private circulation only. /

Pp. 181.
Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with border on front cover in gold, and on back cover in blind.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{7}{8}''$.
All edges uncut.

The verso of p. 181 is blank. This is followed by a page, also with a blank verso, advertising the next two issues of the Society (viz. the "Ananga Ranga" and the "Perfumed Garden"), the first of which is stated to be ready and the second "in preparation."

Points to notice about this first reprint are :—

THE

KAMA SUTRA

OF

VATSYAYANA.

PART I.

With a Preface and Introduction.

LONDON
PRINTED FOR THE HINDOO KAMA SHASTRA SOCIETY

1883

divided into parts, parts into chapters, and chapters into paragraphs. The whole consists of seven parts, thirty-six chapters, and sixty-four paragraphs. Hardly anything is known about the author His real name is supposed to be Mallinaga or Mrillana, Vatsyayana being his family name. At the close of the work this is what he writes about himself:—

"After reading and considering the works of Babhravya and other ancient authors, and thinking over the meaning of the rules given by them, this treatise was composed, according to the precepts of the Holy Writ, for the benefit of the world, by Vatsyayana, while leading the life of a religious student at Benares, and wholly engaged in the contemplation of the Deity This work is not to be used merely as an instrument for satisfying our desires. A person acquainted with the true principles of this science, who preserves his Dharma (virtue or religious merit), his Artha (worldly wealth) and his Kama (pleasure or sensual gratification), and who has regard to the customs of the people, is sure to obtain the mastery over his senses. In short, an intelligent and knowing person, attending to Dharma and Artha and also to Kama, without becoming the slave of his passions, will obtain success in everything that he may do."

It is impossible to fix the exact date either of the life of Vatsyayana or of his work It is supposed that he must have lived between the first and sixth century of the Christian era, on the following grounds —He mentions that Satkarni Satvahan, a king of Kuntal, killed Malayevati his wife with an instrument called kartari by striking her in the passion of love, and Vatsya quotes this case to warn people of the danger arising from some old customs of striking women when under the influence of this passion. Now this king of Kuntal is believed to have lived and reigned during the first century A.C., and consequently Vatsya must have lived after him. On the other hand, Virahamihira, in the eighteenth chapter of his 'Brihatsanhita,' treats of the science of love, and appears to have borrowed largely from Vatsyayana on the subject. Now Virahamihira is said to have lived during the sixth century A D, and as Vatsya must have written his works previously, therefore not earlier than the first century A C., and not later than the sixth century A D, must be considered as the approximate date of his existence.

On the text of the 'Aphorisms on Love,' by Vatsyayana, only

TITLE-PAGE AND PAGE OF THE INTRODUCTION FROM PART I OF THE "KĀMA SŪTRA."

1. It is $\frac{1}{8}$″ broader than those which followed.
2. It is printed on vellum paper.
3. The gold lettering on the back reads, " Kama Sutra of Vatsyayana " without " The " before the word " Kama." Just above the gold line at the bottom is the date " 1883."
4. The stamp used for the title on the back was 1″ in length.
5. The swell dash on the title-page is the same (only smaller) as that on the title-page used in binding the original seven parts.

Second Reprint.

Similar in every way to the first reprint, except that :—

1. The breadth is $5\frac{1}{8}$″.
2. The gold lettering on the back reads, " The Kama Sutra of Vatsyayana ".
   Just above the gold line at the bottom is " Cosmopoli 1883 ".
   There are no stops.
3. The stamp used for the title on the back was slightly under $1\frac{1}{4}$″ in length.

It was actually published in 1885, as is proved by the watermark. In all copies I have seen the watermark bearing the date is divided up between pp. 125 and 127.

The quality of the paper, the similarity of type and the fact that the swell dashes on the title-pages of these two reprints are exactly the same and correspond with that on the original title-page to the issue in parts, make it fairly positive that they are all the work of the same printer and are the only reprints which were issued in 1883 and 1885. I have, moreover, an original prospectus which corresponds entirely with the title-pages above described.

Third Reprint.

Similar in every way to the second reprint, except that :—

1. The paper is thicker and resembles hand-made paper rather than vellum paper.
2. The date on the back is " 1883." with a full stop, and no mention of Cosmopoli.
3. There are no gold lines on the back.
4. The swell dash is different, being entirely filled with ink and not a hollow design.
5. The type has been reset. The notes in this reprint are in slightly larger type than that used in the previous reprints. It will also be noticed that occasionally a few words or a whole

line will be found on the next page to where they (or it) appeared in the previous reprints.

6. There is no advertisement page at the end of the volume.

I have seen a copy with all the above "points," but with its top edges gilt. This, I imagine, was an addition made by the owner and does not constitute another issue.

Fourth Reprint.

Similar to the previous reprints in every way except that:—

1. The paper is thicker still and obviously of much more recent date than 1883.
2. The type has again been reset, and the second reprint has been copied very closely.
3. The stamp used for the title on the back was fully 1¼". There is no mention of "Cosmopoli," only the date with a full stop.
4. The signatures are not in the same position as in the other reprints.

For details of the method used in translating the "Kāma Sūtra" and the difficulties attending it, see Arbuthnot's account on pp. 458–60 of that rare and curious work "Catena Librorum Tacendorum," 1885, by Pisanus Fraxi [H. S. Ashbee], a friend of Burton and Arbuthnot.

There is a most interesting copy of the first edition of "The Kāma Sūtra" in the Private Case of the Library of the British Museum. It originally belonged to Arbuthnot, and contains numerous letters to Ashbee and others interested in the work, besides the original prospectus of the Society, etc.

SUBSEQUENT TRANSLATIONS, ETC., OF THE "KĀMA SŪTRA."

In July 1891 Dr. P. Peterson read an article before the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society entitled: "Courtship in Ancient India." (See the "Journ. Bom. Roy. As. Soc.," Vol. XVIII, 1890–4, pp. 109–21.)

This article deals entirely with the "Kāma Sūtra," and speaks of the recently (1891) issued text and commentary called "The Jayamangala of Pandit Durga Prasad." Slight reference is made to the date of Vātsyāyana by showing that he is quoted by Bhavabhuti.

Then follows a literal translation, with useful notes, of

Book III, Chapter I, "On the acquisition of a wife." (See the Kāma Shāstra edition, pp. 77–80.)

The Sūtras are numbered in accordance with the Sanskrit text, which procedure, it is to be regretted, Burton did not follow. Peterson takes some of his notes from Burton (e.g. see the note to Sūtra IX on p. 113, and compare the Kāma Shāstra edition, p. 78). The article concludes with an interesting extract from Daṇḍin's "Dasakumāra-charita," showing a similar state of society to that described by Vātsyāyana.

In December of the same year (1891) Dr. Peterson also read a paper before the Anthropological Society of Bombay entitled "Vātsyāyana on the Duties of a Hindu Wife" (see the "Journ. Anth. Soc. Bom.," Vol. II, 1890–2, pp. 459–66).

In this paper Peterson shows that Vātsyāyana is quoted by Kālidāsa (A.D. 400), which fact, as we shall see later, is most important in the fixing of Vātsyāyana's date.

The rest of the paper is taken up with a literal translation of nearly all of Book IV, Chapter I, on the duties of a wife (see the Kāma Shāstra edition, pp. 97–101), and a small portion of Book IV, Chapter II, on the re-marriage of widows (see K. S. Soc. edit., p. 104). The various notes are well worth reading. Peterson makes no attempt to give the botanical names for the various trees and flowers mentioned, and invites assistance for a correct rendering.

This was given by Dr. Dymock, whose list is printed on pp. 467, 468, of the same journal.

It is interesting to see that Burton *does* translate the names, and they coincide almost exactly with the Latin equivalents given by Dymock.

Apparently nothing further of importance relating to the "Kāma Sūtra" was published until 1921, when a complete English translation appeared in India.

It is the work of K. Rangaswami Iyengar, Librarian and First Pandit, Government Oriental Library and Palace-Vidvan, Mysore. Further details are as follows:—

Published by the Punjab Sanskrit Book Depôt, Lahore, 1921. Pp. [*iv*] + 238.

Bound in green cloth, plain blind border on both covers and gold lettering on back.
5¼″ × 8½″.
All edges trimmed.

The translation is very literal, and many Saṅskrit names are preserved. The original numbering of the Sūtras in each chapter is kept, thus in Chapter II there are 51 Sūtras, in Chapter III 25, and so on.

The most important point to notice is, however, a remark in the preface where Iyengar makes an attempt to fix the date of Vātsyāyana's "Kāma Sūtra." He says that the language, style, and plan of the work very much resemble those of the "Arthaśāstra" of Kauṭilya, and hence infers that the two men lived about the same time (if not actually contemporary), i.e. about 300 B.C. He then says that in any case the date of Vātsyāyana must be earlier than the beginning of the Christian Era. But he gives no evidence in support of this statement. Anyhow this raises a most interesting point, for Burton, in his introduction, puts Vātsyāyana at between the first and sixth centuries A.D. His reason for the earlier date is that the Andhra monarch, Kuntala Śātakarni, mentioned in the "Kāma Sūtra," is said to have reigned during the first century A.D., and therefore Vātsyāyana must have written after that date.

The later date Burton arrives at by quoting Virahamihira, who appears to have borrowed largely from Vātsyāyana, and who wrote during the sixth century A.D.

Thus it will be noticed that there is a large difference of opinion on Vātsyāyana's date as suggested by Iyengar and Burton.

We have already seen that Peterson shows that the correct date must be before A.D. 400, as Kālidāsa quotes from Vātsyāyana. The question is one of the greatest interest, for the importance of the "Kāma Sūtra" lies not only in the fact that it is the earliest complete work we have on the science of erotics, treated with analytical power from the standpoint of a keen logician and a benefactor to the world in general, but also in the fact that it throws a flood

of light on the political and social conditions of ancient India. It is therefore gratifying to know that recent research, largely of a numismatic nature, has done much to solve the query.

The whole question is most ably discussed in an article published in Calcutta in 1921. It is entitled "Vātsyāyana —the Author of the 'Kāmasūtra': Date and Place of Origin," by Haranchandra Chakladar, M.A., "Journal of the Department of Letters of the University of Calcutta," Vol. IV, pp. [*85*]–122. As this journal is very hard to find, and is not even obtainable at the India Office, I will perhaps be excused for summarizing briefly the conclusions arrived at in this most interesting article and comparing with the estimates of date as given by Iyengar and Burton.

Vātsyāyana has quoted freely from the works of predecessors, not only from those on the science of Kāma, but in other departments of Sanskrit literature as well. We shall therefore get the oldest date limit if we can fix the date of the most recent of these references.

Āpastamba and Baudhāyana are quoted, and the date of their Sūtra works is now given at about 500 B.C. But Vātsyāyana has embodied numerous passages from the "Arthaśāstra" of Kauṭilya, who wrote about 300 B.C.

We have already seen that Iyengar uses this latter information as his oldest date limit, but he is obviously wrong in concluding that Vātsyāyana must therefore have written about the same time, for in another part of the "Kāma Sūtra" a quotation is given from the "Mahābhāshya" of Patañjali.

Now the date of this author is known, viz. the second half of the second century B.C. Thus our oldest date limit is roughly 150 B.C.

This is as far as we can get towards A.D. We now start from the other end and work backwards; this is naturally done by finding references to his work, or obvious quotations from it, in later Sanskrit literature.

Kālidāsa, in the Raghuvaṁśa passage of his famous 'Śakuntalā," shows unmistakable knowledge of the "Kāma Sūtra," and quotes expressions of Vātsyāyana.

The passages chosen for comparison by Chakladar are different from those taken by Peterson, so that the evidence is doubly strengthened.

Kālidāsa's date is about A.D. 400. Thus at this point in our discussion it can be stated with certainty that the "Kāma Sūtra" was written between 150 B.C. and A.D. 400. We can, however, get a little nearer the correct date on literary evidence, for in the "Tantrākhyāyika," which is considered to be the earliest recension of the "Pañchatantra," the "Kāma Sūtra" is mentioned, although the actual name of Vātsyāyana does not occur.

The "Tantrākhyāyika" was composed about A.D. 300. We have now reduced our latest date limit by a hundred years.

We now leave literary and turn to historical data, which brings us much nearer the correct date.

Vātsyāyana mentions the names of various Âbhīra and Andhra kings, and his manner of description clearly shows the time described is that when the line of the great Andhra emperors had come to an end and the country was split up into numerous small kingdoms. The time when Vātsyāyana wrote was therefore when the later Andhra kings and the Âbhīras ruled simultaneously over different parts of South-Western India, i.e. after about A.D. 225 and before the fourth century A.D., because that date marks the beginning of the great Gupta rulers, of whom there is no mention in the "Kāma Sūtra." Thus it is most satisfying for the student to see that the literary and historical data coincide, and it is certain that the "Kāma Sūtra" was composed about the middle of the third century A.D.—say A.D. 250.

Considering Burton had not the advantage of recent epigraphic and numismatic discoveries, his estimate of the date is extraordinarily accurate, for, as has now been shown, the "Kāma Sūtra" *was* written between the first and sixth centuries A.D.

It would be superfluous to dwell on the great importance of a work describing the manners and customs of Indian

society of A.D. 250. In conclusion, therefore, I would merely refer readers to the numerous references given in Chakladar's article, and also to the "Cambridge History of India," Vol. I. pp. 531, 535, *et sqq.*, and the chronology on p. 699. (So far only the first volume has appeared.)

ANANGA RANGA. 1873, 1885.

This work was originally issued in 1873 under the name of "Kama Shastra" or the "Hindoo Art of Love."

Very few copies were printed—either four or six.

Burton ("Nights." Vol. III, p. 92, 93) states:—

"A literal translation of the Ananga-ranga appeared in 1873 under the name of Kāma-Shāstra; or the Hindoo Art of Love (Ars Amoris Indica); but of this only six copies were printed. It was re-issued (printed but not published) in 1885. The curious in such matters will consult the Index Librorum Prohibitorum (London, privately printed, 1879,) by Pisanus Fraxi (H. S. Ashbee)."

Burton has here got the date of the "Index Librorum Prohibitorum" wrong. It was issued in 1877, while in 1879 appeared the second of Ashbee's trio, the "Centuria Librorum Absconditorum." The third and last has already been mentioned.

Turning to p. 282 of the former, we find the following:—

"Unfortunately only four copies (proofs) exist, for the printer, on reading the proofs, became alarmed at the nature of the book, and refused to print off the edition."

The rough proof sheets of this exceedingly rare edition turned up in the sale-rooms in March 1902, when they realized the absurdly small price of £3.

Details of this original issue are as follows:—

/ Kāma-Shāstra / or / The Hindoo Art of Love / (Ars Amoris Indica) / Translated from the Sanskrit, / and Annotated / by A. F. F. and B. F. R. [*two quotations*] / For Private Use of the Translators Only in Connection With a Work on the Hindoo / Religion, and on the Manners and Customs of the Hindoos /

Roy. 8vo. Pp. xii + 84. N.D.

There were three distinct reprints of the "Kāma Shāstra," which now dropped the generic name and was called the "Ananga Ranga." They were all issued in 1885.

First Reprint.

This I have not seen, but it resembled exactly the first reprint of the "Kāma Sūtra," and was slightly broader than the subsequent reprints. Bound in full vellum. Title-page in all probability exactly the same as that of the second and third reprints. It appears that this first reprint was exhausted rapidly, for in Vol. 10, p. 202 of the "Nights" Burton has the following note :—

"It has been translated from the Sanscrit and annotated by A. F. F. & B. F. R. Reprint: Cosmopoli: mdccclxxxv: for the Kama Shastra Society, London and Benares, and for private circulation only. The first print has been exhausted and a reprint will presently appear."

The above portion of the title-page quoted by Burton apparently is taken from the first reprint, but it also corresponds with a similar portion of the second and third reprints. Details of the second and third reprints are as follows :—

Second Reprint.

/ Ananga-Ranga ; / (Stage of the Bodiless One) / or, / The Hindu Art of Love. / (Ars Amoris Indica.) / Translated from the sanskrit, / and Annotated / by / A. F. F. & B. F. R. / [*rule*] / Reprint / Cosmopoli: MDCCCLXXXV: for the Kama Shastra Society of London / and Benares, and for private circulation only. /

Pp. xvi + 144.
Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with border on front cover in gold, and on back cover in blind. Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{1}{8}'' \times 7\frac{7}{8}''$.
All edges uncut.

On p. xiii there is a postscript to the preface signed by A. F. F. & B. F. W. The "W" is a misprint for "R," being, of course, Burton's initials inverted.

Third Reprint.

This is exactly the same as the second reprint in every detail as to binding, edges, pagination, etc. There are, however, three distinguishing features. The first is that the word "Ananga Ranga" on the title-page is twice as large as that in the second reprint.

THE

PERFUMED GARDEN

OF THE

CHEIKH NEFZAOUI

A MANUAL OF ARABIAN EROTOLOGY
(XVI. Century)

Revised and Corrected Translation

Cosmopoli: MDCCCLXXXVI: for the Kama Shastra Society of London and Benares, and for Private circulation only.

TITLE-PAGE OF THE "PERFUMED GARDEN."
(From the Author's Collection.)

Secondly, on p. xii in the second reprint the verse begins "Oh songster sweet begin the lay", while in the third reprint there is a comma after the word "sweet". Lastly there is no watermark (see pp. 110, 140 *et sqq.* of the second reprint).

Burton makes several other references to the "Ananga Ranga" in the "Nights" besides those already mentioned. These will be found in Vol. 4, pp. 32 and 227, and Vol. 5, pp. 76 and 77. In the reference to Vol. 4, p. 227, Burton speaks of the trick of "Fi zamam-hi" as described on p. 127 of the "Ananga Ranga." This page is the correct one for both the second and third reprints, but as Burton was probably referring to the first reprint it is obvious that the pagination of all three reprints are the same. In the reference to Vol. 5, pp. 76 and 77, Burton speaks of the "practice of Imsák" as described on p. 27 of the "Ananga Ranga." This is apparently a mistake for p. 41. It is also interesting to state that the note on p. 41 of the "Ananga Ranga" is practically word for word the same as the last few lines of the note on p. 77 of Vol. 5 of the "Nights."

The "Ananga Ranga" has been translated into a number of European languages—I know of French and German, but there are probably others as well.

Cheap pirated editions are constantly arriving in England from Paris and Brussels.

THE PERFUMED GARDEN. 1886.

1ST EDITION.

This was issued in parts (seven or ten), exactly similar in size and "get up" to the parts of the "Kama Sutra." I have not seen a copy personally, but a certain Burton collector tells me he has had two copies through his hands, and a well-known London bookseller states that he has also handled a copy. The title-page appears to have been similar to that of the second edition, except for the omission of the words "revised and corrected translation."

2ND EDITION.

/ The / Perfumed Garden / of the / Cheikh Nefzaoui / A Manual of Arabian Erotology / (xvi. Century) / [*rule*] / Revised and Corrected Translation / [*rule*] / Cosmopoli : MDCCCLXXXVI : for the Kama Shastra Society of / London and Benares, and for Private circulation only. /

Pp. [*xvi*] + 256.
Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with border on front cover in gold, and on back cover in blind.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{1}{8}'' \times 7\frac{7}{8}''$.
All edges uncut.

There is no date on the back, as is the case with all the other works, except the second issue of the "Gulistān."

These two editions were apparently the only two truly issued by the Kāma Shāstra Society.

On p. 133 of Vol. X of the "Nights" Burton speaks of Liseux's French translation of the "Perfumed Garden," and by mistake refers to it as being issued in 1866 instead of 1885. He then continues :—

". . . The 'Jardin Parfumé' has been twice translated into English as 'The Perfumed Garden of the Cheikh Nefzaoui, a manual of Arabian erotology (sixteenth century). Revised and corrected translation, Cosmopoli: mdccclxxxvi: for the Kama Shastra Society of London and Benares and for private circulation only.' A rival version will be brought out by a bookseller, whose Committee, as he calls it, appears to be the model of literary pirates, robbing the author as boldly and as openly as if they picked his pocket before his face."

In the above extract the two English translations referred to must be Burton's own two editions above described. For it will be noted that the title-page in the extract is exactly the same as that of the second edition quoted above. It will, moreover, be shortly seen that in the next edition we are about to describe the title-page is quite different, and the spelling of the word "cheikh" is altered to "sheikh," while the general "get-up" of the book is slightly different from anything produced by the Kāma Shāstra Society. There is, therefore, no doubt that this is the "rival" version to which Burton refers.

This "rival" version was probably printed in Paris or Brussels by a very unscrupulous firm. It resembles the Kāma Shāstra Society edition in every respect as far as the text is concerned, except for the addition of a few head- and tail-pieces and other decorations and the fact that the ink is violet instead of black. The binding is very similar, but has more gold decoration on the front of the cover.

Details are as follows :—

/ The / Perfumed Garden / of the / Sheikh Nefzaoui / or, / the Arab Art of Love / XVIth. Century / [*fancy*

rule] / Translated from the French Version of the Arabian MS. / [*fancy rule*] / Cosmopoli: 1886. / For Private Circulation only. /

Pp. [*xvi*] + 256.
Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with border in gold and gold decorations at each corner on front cover.
Lettering on back in gold.
5″ × 7⅝″.
All edges uncut.

The whole work is printed in violet ink, except the title-page, which is partly in violet and partly in red ink. The capitals of each chapter and the various floral head- and tail-pieces throughout the work are also in red. The word "Cosmopoli" and the date "1886" are stamped in gold on the back of the cover.

There are various other pirated editions of the "Garden" which occasionally turn up in the market.

There is one bound in grey silk cloth, published by a firm in Paris and bearing the name of the Society. This is one of three volumes, the second and third of which have not yet appeared, and it looks as if they never will appear. The edition has absolutely no right to use the name of Burton's Society, and it is one which on inspection collectors and students will leave alone.

There is also an edition in paper covers of various kinds, which, I am told, is an American pirated edition. I have handled two copies. It is a very poor production—and quite unnecessary,—apart from any other considerations.

THE BURNT MANUSCRIPT OF THE "PERFUMED GARDEN."

In the latter part of his life Burton was working on a new edition of the "Perfumed Garden." It was this unfinished manuscript which Lady Burton burned. At the time there was a great outcry in the Press and by private correspondence against her action. She answered the accusations as best she could in her "Life" (Vol. II. pp. 438–45).

It is, of course, most dangerous and wrong to burn unpublished MSS. of an author, even if the person doing so be the man's own wife.

With regard to the work in question it is, I think, obvious that Lady Burton should have sent it (and any other similar works) to the Council either of the Royal Asiatic Society or the Anthropological Institute. In this way any MSS. would have been inspected by those best able to appraise their real value and determine whether it should or should not be published.

I have a very good notion of what exactly was in the MS. owing to the fact that my friend, Dr. Grenfell Baker, during the time Burton was writing this edition of the "Perfumed Garden" daily heard and discussed its content with Sir Richard himself.

He says that it was merely a greatly annotated edition of that issued in 1886. The "Nights" had contained many curious and extremely interesting notes, but there was still a large amount that had not been published, and such a work as the "Perfumed Garden" offered a good opportunity for putting on record what remained partly in Burton's private note-books and partly in his great brain.

Thus, not only did anthropological customs, curious vices, and personal experiences connected with Arabia and the Arabs go into the work, but comparisons and similes were made with those of other Eastern countries, as also with some Western ones, in both classical and modern times, as for example, Babylonia, Egypt, China, and Central America.

To give an example, Burton had already ("Nights" Supp., Vol. I. pp. 70–2) written a long note on the history of eunuchs. Some time after he discovered an article by G. Carter Stent in the "Journ. North-China Branch Roy. As. Soc.," N.S. XI, 1877 (pp. 143–84), on Chinese eunuchs.

This is a most interesting article, and, I believe, the only one of its kind ever written. The information contained therein was certainly new to Burton, and it is marked (in his copy in the Kensington Library) ready for amalgamation in the new edition of the "Garden."

It is naturally a question for individual opinion whether the reading world has missed much by the burning of this

manuscript, but I can definitely state that the work was one which would only have been of value to a small circle of genuine scholars of the East.

THE BEHĀRISTĀN. 1887.

/ The Behâristân / (Abode of Spring) / By / Jâmi / A Literal Translation from / the Persian / [*rule*] / Printed by the Kama Shastra Society for Private / Subscribers only / [*rule*] / Benares / 1887 /

Pp. vi + 183 + [*i*].
Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with plain blind border on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{1}{8}'' \times 7\frac{7}{8}''$.
All edges uncut.

There is no gold line on the front cover, as in the case of the previous publications of the Society.

There was no second edition or reprint of this work.

Burton refers to p. 178 of the above in the fifth Supplemental volume of the "Nights," p. 46.

THE GULISTĀN. 1888.

1ST ISSUE.

/ The Gulistân / or / Rose Garden of Sa'di / Faithfully Translated Into / English / [*rule*] / Printed by the Kama Shastra Society for Private / Subscribers only / [*rule*] / Benares / 1888 /

Pp. viii + 282.
Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with plain blind border on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{1}{8}'' \times 7\frac{7}{8}''$.
All edges uncut.

2ND ISSUE.

This issue was exactly the same as the first issue in every respect, except that it has no date on the back of the cover, as is the usual case with all the other works.

PRICES.

PUBLISHED PRICE OF EACH VOLUME :—£2 10S. 0D.

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

THE KĀMA SŪTRA. 1883. (*Irrespective of issue.*)

	£	s.	d.	*Date.*
	1	5	0	July 1887
	1	0	0	Jan. 1890
(Half mor. extra t.e.g.)	3	5	0	Feb. 1891
	1	6	0	March 1892
	1	4	0	March 1892
(Half mor.)	2	2	0	April 1892
	2	4	0	May 1892
	2	4	0	May 1892
	1	10	0	July 1892
	1	1	0	Jan. 1893
	1	16	0	March 1893
	1	2	0	March 1894
	1	2	0	July 1894
	1	2	0	July 1895
	1	5	0	Jan. 1896
	1	15	0	Feb. 1897
(In seven parts. Wrappers preserved. Half calf. 1883. 8vo)	1	12	0	Oct. 1906
(Half calf)	1	16	0	Feb. 1908
	1	3	0	Jan. 1910
	2	2	0	Nov. 1910
(Half calf)	1	12	0	March 1911

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

THE ANANGA RANGA. 1885. (*Irrespective of issue.*)

£	s.	d.	*Date.*
5	0	0	May 1892
1	3	0	March 1893
1	0	0	July 1895
1	11	0	Jan. 1897
1	7	0	Feb. 1897
1	8	0	Feb. 1897
1	0	0	April 1897

	£	s.	d.	Date.
	1	3	0	Oct. 1900
	1	2	0	Dec. 1900
	1	13	0	Feb. 1902
Ananga-Ranga, or the Hindu Art of Love. Sir Richard Burton's own copy, with his MS. corrections and additions for a third edition. Photograph of the editor with inscription inserted. Parchment. Uncut. 1885. 8vo	3	3	0	March 1902
Kāma-Shāstra, or the Hindu Art of Love. Translated and annotated from the Sanscrit by A. F. F. & B. F. R. The original rough proof sheets with corrections and additions in the handwriting of Sir R. F. Burton. half bound. N.D. 8vo	3	0	0	March 1902
	1	17	0	Nov. 1903
	1	5	0	Nov. 1903
MS. notes and corrections, with a portrait of R. F. B.	3	10	0	March 1908

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

PERFUMED GARDEN. 1886. (*Irrespective of issue.*)

£	s.	d.	Date.
2	0	0	Dec. 1889
1	16	0	June 1890
2	8	0	Feb. 1891
1	12	0	June 1891
5	10	0	May 1892
4	0	0	July 1892
2	10	0	July 1892
2	0	0	Oct. 1892
2	10	0	Feb. 1893
1	10	0	March 1893
1	9	0	Jan. 1894
1	5	0	March 1894
2	0	0	July 1894
1	1	0	July 1895
1	8	0	March 1896
1	10	0	June 1896
3	18	0	Dec. 1896
1	16	0	Feb. 1897
1	5	0	May 1897

£	s.	d.	Date.
1	10	0	Jan. 1898
2	18	0	March 1900
2	6	0	Feb. 1902
4	5	0	Jan. 1903
3	3	0	May 1903
2	16	0	April 1910
(half mor.) 5	7	6	July 1920

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

BEHĀRISTĀN. 1887.

£	s.	d.	Date.
2	6	0	May 1892

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

THE GULISTĀN. 1888. (*Irrespective of issue.*)

	£	s.	d.	Date.
	2	0	0	May 1892
Also "The Gulistān" by Eastwick. 1852.	2	4	0	March 1908
	2	6	0	March 1922

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

MIXED LOTS.

	£	s.	d.	Date.
Gulistān, Behāristān	3	3	0	May 1892
Kāma Sūtra, Ananga Ranga . . .	2	2	0	Jan. 1895
Kāma Sūtra, Ananga Ranga, Behāristān, Gulistān, and Garden	5	12	6	Dec. 1895
Kāma Sūtra, Garden, and Ananga Ranga .	5	5	0	Jan. 1899
Ananga Ranga, and Garden (half morocco)	4	14	0	Jan. 1900

CATALOGUE PRICES.

(*Irrespective of edition or issue.*)

Kāma Sūtra :—
35/–, 40/–, 50/–, 60/–, 80/–, 60/–, 80/–.

Ananga Ranga :—
30/–, 40/–, 42/–, 60/–, 63/–, 75/–.

Behāristān :—
63/–, 35/–, 40/–, 50/–, 63/–.
Gulistān :—
40/–, 50/–, 60/–.
Perfumed Garden :—
40/–, 65/–, 100/–, 110/–, 140/–, 100/–, 120/–, 125/–, 135/–.

SIR RICHARD BURTON'S MANUSCRIPTS.

When Burton died there were left in his house at Trieste a very large quantity of unfinished books, essays, articles, etc. Of this large number hardly any remain, owing to constant bad luck which befell them from the very day of his death.

After the three separate funerals at Trieste, Lady Burton began to look through and classify her late husband's manuscripts. In spite of many vigorous appeals from Miss Letchford (now Madame Nicastro), many poems, essays, and unfinished MSS. were committed to the fire.

Lady Burton seemed to lose all sense of reason in the presence of her confessor—a common and uneducated man —and at his slightest suggestion valuable papers were burned.

The fate of the "Perfumed Garden" is too well known to be related in detail here. I would merely say that in my opinion she should have sent it securely packed to either the Anthropological or the Royal Asiatic Society and let the Councils decide its fate. All the hateful publicity would have been avoided and the judgment of competent scholars would have been obtained.

My friend Madame Nicastro has written me many long and intensely interesting letters describing her surreptitious reading of many of the MSS. before they were burned, and the gems she found among them.

There is one thing above others I find it hard to forgive Lady Burton, and that is the burning of all his diaries. True they were hard to read, but perseverance might have easily deciphered them—apart from which they would well

have been worthy of the Museum of the Royal Geographical Society. Besides the diaries were a large number of note-books (3″× 4½″). All these were burned by Lady Burton, except one, which was preserved by Madame Nicastro.

It now forms the gem of my Burton collection, and will, I hope, find its way ultimately to some appropriate museum or library. The more completed MSS. were not burned in Trieste, but were taken to London, and in Lady Burton's "Life," in Vol. II. pp. 454, 455, we find the following :—

LIST OF SIR RICHARD BURTON'S UNPUBLISHED WORKS.

"Uruguay," translated from the Brazilian by Richard and Isabel Burton.

"Ladislas Magyar's African Travels."
"Pentamerone."
A Book on the Jews.
"Catullus" (almost complete).

} These are quite complete.

In a semi-state of completion, or only materials and notes, are :—

"More Notes on Paraguay."
"Personal Experiences in Syria."
"Lowlands of Brazil."
"North America."
"South America."
"Central America."
"A Book on Istria—more Castellieri."
Materials for four more books on "Camöens."
Materials towards another book on the Sword.
Materials for a book of Greek Proverbs ('Greek Anthrology').
Materials towards a book on the "Gypsies."
Ditto "Slavonic Proverbs."
Ditto "Dr. Wetstein's Hauràn."
Ditto "Apuleius, or the Golden Ass."
Ditto "Ausonius (Epigrams)."

To this list made by Lady Burton in 1893 I would add



PAGES FROM THE ONLY REMAINING BURTON NOTE-BOOK.

All the rest were burned by Lady Burton in Trieste.

(*From the Author's Collection. Presented by Madame Nicastro, sister of Albert Letchford.*)

the following from the list made by her companion, Miss Plowman (now Mrs. Guerra) :—

" A Study of the Wali."
" Akkas."
" A Trip up the Congo, 1863."
" Ober Ammergau."
" Vichy."
" Lectures and Poetry."
" The Eunuch Trade in Egypt."
" Akits as Mirza Ali.
" The Ashantee War."
" Classics, Poetry, and Scraps."
" Inscriptions."
" Sind—Karachi."
" The Adelsburg Caves."
" The Neapolitan Muses."
" Syrian Proverbs."
" Pilpay's Fables."
" An Essay on Islam."
" Four Cantos of Ariosto."

It will now be realized what a huge mass of subjects Burton was engaged upon at the time of his death. The " Perfumed Garden " was to be the last of books of that nature, and it is quite certain that many of the works in the above lists would have increased Burton's already very large list of published works.

Lady Burton died in 1896, and for the second time her husband's manuscripts got into hands which could not discriminate. This time, however, matters were more serious, for Burton's books nearly met the same fate as the MSS. Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lady Burton's sister, was the very last kind of woman who ought to have been allowed to have touched Burton's papers and books. Of the above lists nearly everything was flung into the fire in a mad fit of wantonness. " The Pentamerone," " Catullus," and the " Jew, Gypsy, and El Islam " had been published.

A few others, such as " The Uruguay," " Apuleius," and " Pilpay's Fables," escaped. Just as Miss Letchford had fought for the preservation of the MSS. at Trieste, so now did Miss Plowman fight for the remainder of the MSS. and the books. The former, as we have seen, were nearly all lost, but the books were luckily saved and dispatched to the tender care of Mr. Herbert Jones at the Central Library, High Street, Kensington.

Of the MSS. which were saved, by some quite unexplained series of events, " Apuleius " found its way to a bookseller in Paris.

" The Uruguay " is now in the possession of a London bookseller, while " Pilpay " reposes at the Kensington Library.

Mr. Wilkins, who cultivated the friendship of Lady Burton and Mrs. Fitzgerald (in order to get some of Burton's MSS. to publish), had " Pilpay " typed all ready for publication. The typrescipt is now lying with the MS.

I have not seen the " Apuleius," but am able to describe the other two from personal knowledge.

THE URUGUAY.

A Historical Romance of South America.
An Epic Poem by Jose Basilio da Gama.

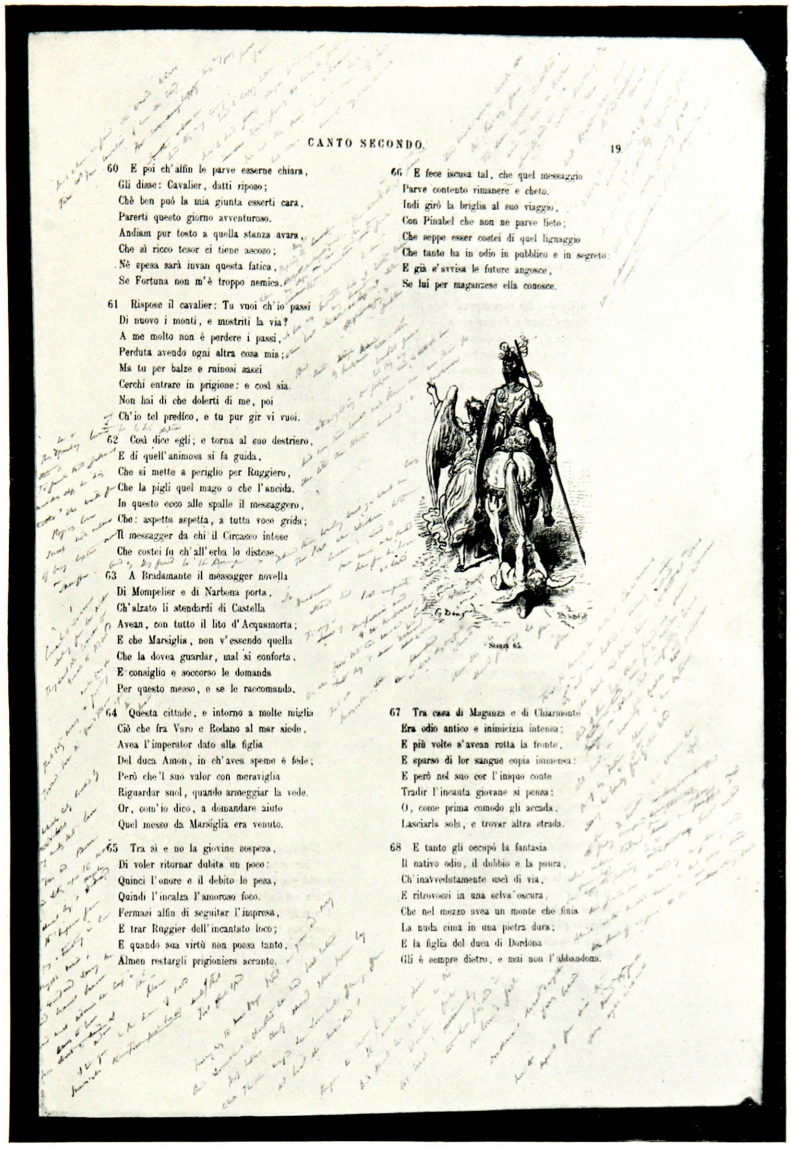
Translated Metrically (from the Portuguese) by Sir Richard Burton,

With notes, a biographical and critical notice of the author and an epilogue.

155 leaves.
Sm. 4to.
In the original half-binding.

I would date this manuscript at about 1878.

José Basilio da Gama, the Brazilian poet (1740–92), would appear to be the principal poetical genius of South American birth, to judge from the terms in which Burton speaks of him. " The Uruguay," comprised in five cantos



CANTO SECONDO. 19

60 E poi ch'alfin le parve esserne chiara,
Gli disse: Cavalier, datti riposo;
Chè ben può la mia giunta esserti cara,
Parerti questo giorno avventuroso.
Andiam pur tosto a quella stanza avara,
Che sì ricco tesor ci tiene ascoso;
Nè spesa sarà invan questa fatica,
Se Fortuna non m'è troppo nemica.

61 Rispose il cavalier: Tu vuoi ch'io passi
Di nuovo i monti, e mostriti la via?
A me molto non è perdere i passi,
Perduta avendo ogni altra cosa mia;
Ma tu per balze e ruinosi sassi
Cerchi entrare in prigione: e così sia.
Non hai di che dolerti di me, poi
Ch'io tel predico, e tu pur gir vi vuoi.

62 Così dice egli; e torna al suo destriero.
E di quell'animosa si fa guida,
Che si mette a periglio per Ruggiero,
Che la pigli quel mago o che l'uccida.
In questo ecco alle spalle il messaggero,
Che: aspetta aspetta, a tutta voce grida;
Il messagger da chi il Circasso intese
Che costei fu ch'all'erba lo distese.

63 A Bradamante il messagger novella
Di Montpelier e di Narbona porta,
Ch'alzato li stendardi di Castella
Avean, con tutto il lito d'Acquamorta;
E che Marsiglia, non v'essendo quella
Che la dovea guardar, mal si conforta,
E consiglio e soccorso le domanda
Per questo messo, e se le raccomanda.

64 Questa cittade, e intorno a molte miglia
Ciò che fra Varo e Rodano al mar siede,
Avea l'imperator dato alla figlia
Dal duca Amon, in ch'avea speme e fede;
Però che'l suo valor con meraviglia
Riguardar suol, quando arreggiar la vede.
Or, com'io dico, a domandare aiuto
Quel messo da Marsiglia era venuto.

65 Tra sì e no la giovine sospesa,
Di voler ritornar dubita un poco:
Quinci l'onore e il debito le pesa,
Quindi l'incalza l'amoroso foco.
Fermasi alfin di seguitar l'impresa,
E trar Ruggier dell'incantato loco;
E quando sua virtù non possa tanto,
Almen restargli prigioniera accanto.

66 E fece iscusa tal, che quel messaggio
Parve contento rimanere e cheto.
Indi girò la briglia al suo viaggio,
Con Pinabel che non ne parve lieto;
Che seppe esser costei di quel lignaggio
Che tanto ha in odio in pubblico e in segreto:
E già s'avvisa le future angosce,
Se lui per maganzese ella conosce.

Canto II.

67 Tra casa di Maganza e di Chiaramonte
Era odio antico e inimicizia intensa;
E più volte s'avean rotta la fronte,
E sparso di lor sangue copia immensa:
E però nel suo cor l'iniquo conte
Tradir l'incauta giovane si pensa:
O, come prima comodo gli accada,
Lasciarla sola, e trovar altra strada.

68 E tanto gli occupò la fantasia
Il nativo odio, il dubbio e la paura,
Ch'inavvedutamente uscì di via,
E ritrovossi in una selva oscura,
Che nel mezzo avea un monte che finia
La nuda cima in una pietra dura;
E la figlia del duca di Dordona
Gli è sempre dietro, e mai non l'abbandona.

BURTON'S COPY OF "ARIOSTO," ILLUSTRATED BY DORÉ, SHOWING THE FORMER'S METHOD OF TRANSLATION.

It was to be issued separately, but the work was never published.

(*From the Central Library, Kensington.*)

and about 1,400 lines, is his most inspired work. No English translation has ever been published, and this unprinted version by Burton is presumably the only one in existence.

Pilpay's Fables.

This manuscript is exceedingly interesting, as it is the earliest writing of Burton extant. Its date is 1847, the time he was travelling about India in the footsteps of Camöens, and rushing to Bombay occasionally to enter for some fresh Oriental language examination.

The MS. consists of fifty leaves, 100 pages in all, including the title-page, which is as follows:—

Akhlak i Hindi.

OR

A translation of the Hindústání version of Pilpay's Fables

By R. F. Burton, Lt. 18th Regt. Bombay, N.I.

With explanatory notes, and appendix by the translator.

Bombay. 1847.

The MS. is very clearly written, very unlike the almost undecipherable hand which Burton acquired on his explorations. The text is on the right-hand pages, while the notes are on the left. The paper measures $4\frac{7}{8}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$, is of a bluish tint, and appears to be ordinary notepaper, which has been very roughly sewn and bound with a strip of blue limp cloth.

Burton's own preface occupies two full pages, and that of the original author nearly the same amount.

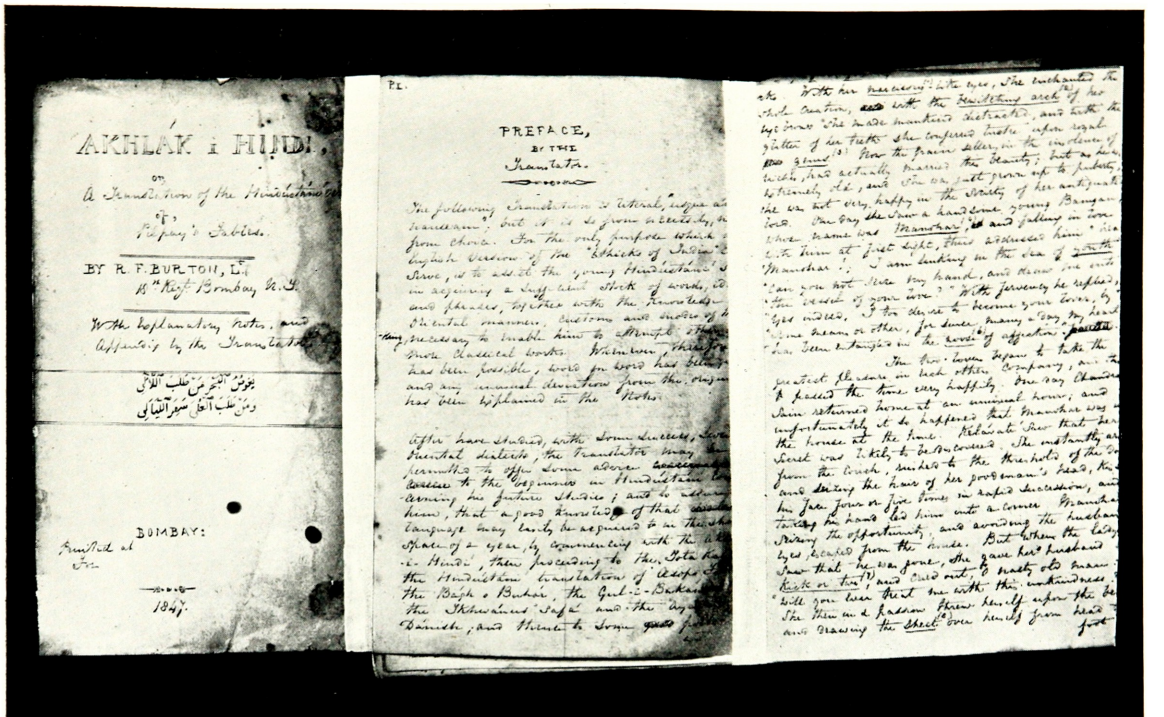
The text itself takes up forty-five and a half pages, whilst the opposite pages are nearly full of notes.

The typescript made by Wilkins consists of seventy-eight folios in quarto sheets.

List of Works of Sir R. F. Burton, arranged chronologically

showing details of editions, etc.

Title.	No. of Volumes[1]	First Edition.	Second Edition.	Other Editions (Various).
1. Goa, and the Blue Mountains	One	1851 (2 issues)	—	1890 (Madras partial reprint)
2. Scinde ; or the Unhappy Valley	Two	1851	1851	—
3. Sindh, and the Races that Inhabit . . . Indus	One	1851	—	—
4. Falconry in the Valley of the Indus	One	1852	—	—
5. A Complete System of Bayonet Exercise	One	1853	—	—
6. A Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah	Three	1855–6	1857 (2 issues and remainder)	1874 (Tauchnitz) 1879 (3rd, revised) 1893 (" Memorial ") 1898–1914 (" Standard ") 1906 (" York ") 1913–19 (" Popular ") Foreign partial reprints. 1860, etc.
7. First Footsteps in East Africa	One	1856 (2 issues)	—	1894 (" Memorial ") 1910 (" Everyman ")


AKHLAK i HIND.

BY R. F. BURTON, Lt.

BOMBAY:

1847.

PREFACE,

BY THE

Translator.

TITLE-PAGE AND PAGES FROM THE PREFACE AND TEXT OF BURTON'S EARLIEST WORK, A TRANSLATION FROM THE HINDUSTANI VERSION OF "PILPAY'S FABLES."

(*From the Central Library, Kensington.*)

8. The Lake Regions of Central Africa	Two	1860 (2 issues)	—	1860 (The offprint of Vol. XXIX of the "Journal of the Roy. Geog. Soc."). Foreign partial reprints, 1857, etc.
9. The City of the Saints .	One	1861	1862	—
10. The Prairie Traveller . .	One	1863 (2 issues)	—	—
11. Abeokuta and the Camaroons Mountains	Two	1863 (2 issues)	—	—
12. Wanderings in West Africa .	Two	1863	—	—
13. A Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome	Two	1864	1864	1893 ("Memorial")
14. The Nile Basin . . .	One	1864	—	—
15. Wit and Wisdom from West Africa	One	1865 (2 issues)	—	—
16. The Guide-book . . . to Mecca	One	1865	—	—
17. Stone Talk	One	1865	—	—
18. The Highlands of the Brazil .	Two	1869 (3 issues)	—	—
19. Vikram and the Vampire .	One	1870 (3 issues)	—	1893 ("Memorial")
20. Letters from the Battlefields of Paraguay	One	1870 (3 issues)	—	—
21. Unexplored Syria . .	Two	1872 (3 issues)	—	—
22. Zanzibar	Two	1872 (2 issues)	—	—
23. The Lands of Cazembe .	One	1873	—	A portion published in Trieste, 1873
24. Hans Stade of Hess . .	One	1874	—	—

[1] This refers to the first edition, but in nearly every case all subsequent editions had a similar number of volumes.

LIST OF WORKS OF SIR R. F. BURTON, ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY SHEWING DETAILS OF EDITIONS, ETC.—(*continued*).

Title.	No. of Volumes[1]	First Edition.	Second Edition.	Other Editions (Various).
25. Ultima Thule . . .	Two	1875	—	—
26. Etruscan Bologna . .	One	1876 (2 issues)	—	—
27. A New System of Sword Exercise . . .	One	1876	—	—
28. Two Trips to Gorilla Land .	Two	1876	—	—
29. Scind Revisited . . .	Two	1877	—	—
30. The Gold Mines of Midian .	One	1878	1878	—
31. The Land of Midian . . .	Two	1879	—	—
32. The Kasîdah . . .	One	1880 (2 issues)	1894	1900 (3rd edition) 1914 (Ingpen's edition) 1896–1917 (Americanissues) 1918 ("Ball" edition) 1921 ("McBride" edition)
33. Os Lusiads . . .	Two	1880 (2 issues)	—	—
34. Camöens: his Life and Lusiads	Two	1881 (2 issues)	—	—
35. Camöens, the Lyriks .	Two	1884	—	—
36. A Glance at the "Passion Play"	One	1881	—	—
37. To the Gold Coast for Gold .	Two	1883	—	—

38. The Book of the Sword .	One	1884	—	—
39. The Thousand Nights and a Night	Sixteen	1885–8	—	1886–[8] Lady Burton's (6 vols) 1894–7. Smithers' (12 vols.) 1900–20. American reprints (16 and 17 vols.)
40. Iraçéma	One	1886	—	—
41. Priapeia	One	1890 (2 issues)	—	1889 (an earlier issue ?)
Posthumous Publications.				
42. Marocco and the Moors .	One	Not by Burton	1891 (2 issues)	—
43. Il Pentamerone . . .	Two	1893	—	—
44. Catullus	One	1894	—	—
45. Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam	One	1898	—	—
46. Wanderings in Three Continents	One	1901	—	—
Kāma Shāstra Society Publications.				
47. Kāma Sūtra . . .	One	1883	1883 (4 issues)	—
48. Ananga Ranga . . .	One	1885	1885 (3 issues)	It originally appeared as the "Kāma Shāstra."
49. Perfumed Garden . .	One	1886	1886	1886 (the "rival" edition)
50. Behāristān	One	1887	—	—
51. Gulistān	One	1888 (2 issues)	—	—

[1] This refers to the first edition, but in nearly every case all subsequent editions had a similar number of volumes.

PART III

LIST IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF ARTICLES, PAMPHLETS, REVIEWS, CUTTINGS, ETC.

LIST IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF ARTICLES, PAMPHLETS, REVIEWS, CUTTINGS, ETC.

THIS section is devoted to all the miscellaneous matter which has been written either by or about Burton, and which cannot take its place as a book in Part II. It includes all original articles written for periodicals and learned societies, together with the more important references and reviews of his travels, and other works, as well as reports of the meetings at which he joined in discussion. In addition to this there are a number of references to posthumous articles. Among these will be found accounts of the Burton "messages" and the séances at the mausoleum at Mortlake.

All these items are arranged in chronological order. The date given at the top of each reference is that of the issue of the particular volume or number of the publication in which the article appears, and not of the date when it was written or read. At the end of the chapter will be found, however, references to articles or letters in four papers, which are given under the heading of the paper in question, and are not included in the general chronological list. This is due to the fact that the number of references in each case is very large, and the actual nature of the references shows this to be the better plan.

The papers in question are the "Athenæum," the "Academy," the "Mining World," and "The Times." In the case of the two first the value of the references lies chiefly in the fact that they consist largely of reviews of Burton's books by eminent men of the day. Thus the

reader will be able to compare the reviews given by the two papers, which should be very interesting as showing contemporary criticism.

The "Athenæum" has reviewed practically every book Burton ever wrote, beginning at "Goa, and the Blue Mountains," in 1851.

The "Academy" was first published in 1869, and the reviews from this date onwards have been as complete as those in the "Athenæum."

Apart from reviews of his own books Burton reviewed several books himself in the "Academy." There are also numerous interesting letters both to the "Athenæum" and the "Academy"—all of which are recorded in these lists.

The letters to the "Mining World" will only interest a small percentage of readers, but they form an interesting preface to Burton's "To the Gold Coast for Gold." I have written a short introduction to this list which will help to explain the references. The last list consists of Burton's letters to "The Times." They are on very varied subjects and date from as early as 1855.

A few references from the "Literary Supplement" are also added.

Although I have done my best to include in this chapter all Burton's letters and articles, I am afraid there are many gaps. So large was the number of papers and journals to which he contributed, sometimes under his own name, at other times using a *nom de plume*, and so many were the countries and languages in which he wrote that I have practically given up the hope of ever completing my list. For instance, I have only one reference of a letter to the "Times of India," and I have very good reason to believe that quite a number of contributions were made. Then as early as 1847–8 Burton sent various letters to the "Bombay Times," none of which I have been able to trace.

As a general rule obituary notices have not been included. There are, however, one or two exceptions, when the article is particularly long, or has been written by someone of importance, or by a relation or personal

friend of Burton. Thus the articles by Miss Stisted and Commander Cameron are included.

Some explanation is necessary with regard to certain terms and abbreviations used in this section.

In several cases I have used the words "off-print" and "reprint." Both booksellers and publishers use these words somewhat carelessly, and I would here define each and explain the sense in which I employ them. An off-print is an article or paper printed off from the same type used for its first appearance in some serial or journal. Nearly all learned societies have off-prints made of their more important articles. They are usually bound up in paper wrappings, sometimes re-numbered, in which case that portion of the type alone is altered, and in other cases retaining the actual numbering of the original article. Off-prints of learned societies usually consist of from five to thirty pages, but it so happens that two articles of Burton's are probably the bulkiest off-prints issued. These are the article in Volume XXIX of the "Journal of the Royal Geog. Soc.," and that issued in Volume XLIX of the same journal, dealing with the Itineraries of the second Khedival Expedition. In cases other than those of off-prints from the publications of learned societies, it sometimes happens that they have been off-printed at the request of the author for his own personal use. I consider that the pamphlet on Lord Beaconsfield is an example of this.

A reprint is a reproduction of matter that has already been printed and published. That is to say, the type is re-set. A good example of this is the small cardboard-bound book, "The Sentiment of the Sword," which was reprinted from the "Field." Another example is Burton's "Terminal Essay," of which fifty copies were printed (but not published) for private distribution. Occasionally curious cases turned up where both off-prints and reprints exist. Thus the "Ethnology of Modern Midian" originally appeared in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature." Off-prints of the article were immediately made, but apparently Burton wanted further copies, and so he had it reprinted

in Trieste. (A copy of this reprint is in the Kensington Library.)

With regard to the abbreviations employed, the general rule followed is that if a society or publication is mentioned only once or twice, the name is given in full, but in cases where it appears a number of times the names are only given in full the first time they are mentioned, but in all other cases they are abbreviated. Thus the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society" becomes "Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc.," and the "Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland" becomes "Journ. Anth. Inst."

1849.

Notes and Remarks on Dr. Dorn's Chrestomathy of the Pushtu or Affghan Language.

By Lieut. Burton, Assistant, Sindh Survey.

(Communicated by the Secretary.)

Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. III. No. XII. Jan. 1849. Art. V.

pp. 58–69.

1849.

A Grammar of the Játakí or Belohckí Dialect.

By Lieut. Burton, Assistant, Sindh Survey.

(Communicated by the Secretary.)

Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. III. No. XII. Jan. 1849. Art. IX.

pp. 84–125.

On the outside cover of the Journal the second name of the dialect is spelt "Belochkí."

1854.

Journey to Medina, with route from Yamba.

Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, Vol. XXIV.

pp. 208–25.

Publications of the Royal Geographical Society.

The Royal Geographical Society has from time to time issued publications bearing various titles, and a short list arranged chronologically, as far as possible, will be of assistance in looking up Burton's articles, as he contributed to the "Journal" and both series of the "Proceedings."

The Society was founded in 1830. Its publications are as follows :—

Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. 1830–80. 50 vols. Demy 8vo.

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society (Old Series). 1855–78. 22 vols. Demy 8vo.

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society (New Series). 1879–92. 14 vols. Roy. 8vo.

The Geographical Journal. 1893– (still continuing). Roy. 8vo. The December 1922 number completes Vol. LX, two volumes being issued each year.

Supplementary Papers. 4 vols. 1882–93.

There were also numerous special publications, one of which was Burton's "Lands of Cazembe."

Although not officially connected in any way with the Royal Geographical Society, there are a short series of publications, to which Burton contributed, which can well be mentioned here, as they were edited by the late Sir Clements Markham and are closely allied to the "Proceedings" of the Society.

Their titles are muddling, as there was really only one publication, which changed its title two or three times in as many years.

It first appeared in 1872 as :—

"Our Ocean Highways. The Monthly Geographical Record and Travellers' Register."

Vol. I covered the period April 1870 to March 1872.

Vol. II appeared in 1873. It bore the same title for April, May and June, but from July to the end of the volume (March 1873) the title was changed to :—

"Ocean Highways : The Geographical Record."

The title-page of this volume bears the altered name.

In 1874 a new volume, covering the period April 1873 to March 1874 came out, and was called Vol. I of "Ocean Highways: The Geographical Review."

The same year this merged into the "Geographical Magazine," of which five volumes appeared 1874–8.

The next year the "Proceedings of the Roy. Geog. Soc." commenced, and Sir Clements Markham's energies were concentrated on the work and publications of the Society.

1855.

Brief Notes relative to the Division of Time, and Articles of Cultivation in Sind; to which are appended Remarks on the Modes of Intoxication in that Province.

By Lieutenant R. F. Burton, 18th Regiment, Bombay N.I.; and the late Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stocks, Bombay Medical Establishment, Vaccinator in Sind.

Submitted to the Government on the 2nd of March 1848.

Bombay Government Records. No. XVII. New Series, Part II. Miscellaneous information connected with the Province of Sind.

pp. [*613*]–636.

This article, to be chronologically correct, comes after that on the Population of Sind, but here I follow the actual order of the "Records."

A copy of this very rare article is in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society.

Burton refers to both articles (in chronological order) in a note in the "Nights," Original Edition, Vol. X, p. 206. The text on the same page shows that by mistake an earlier Report (*de pædicatione*), specially written at Sir Charles Napier's request, was sent to Bombay with the other two. The result was that Burton was relieved of his duties and the report was in all probability burned.

1855.

Notes relative to the Population of Sind; and the Customs, Language, and Literature of the People; &c. &c.

By Lieutenant R. F. Burton, 18th Regiment, Bombay N.I.

Submitted to the Government on the 31st December 1847.

Bombay Government Records. No. XVII. New Series, Part II Miscellaneous information connected with the Province of Sind. pp. [637]–657.

This is chronologically the earliest printed article by Burton I can find. It was written in 1847, but not issued till eight years later. The Library of the Royal Geographical Society also has a copy of the above article. In April 1921 there were still a few copies of both articles at the India Office, but I believe the ones I bought were practically the last.

1855.

A Journey from El-Mediná to Mecca down the "Darb el Sharki" on the Eastern Road (hitherto unvisited by Europeans) in September 1853.

Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XXV. pp. 121–36.

1855.

Narrative of a Trip to Harar.

Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XXV. pp. 136–50.

1857.

References to Burton's expeditions to Harar, Mecca, and Central Africa occur on pp. 159, 176, 181, 309, and 450,

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. Vol. I. 1855–7.

1858.

A Coasting Voyage from Mombasa to the Pangani River; Visit to Sultan Kimwere; and Progress of the Expedition into the Interior.

By Captain Richard F. Burton . . . and J. H. Speke . . .

Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XXVIII.
Part I. pp. 188–202 [*map*].
Part II. pp. 202–20.
Part III. pp. 220–6.

1858.

Zanzibar; and two months in East Africa.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Vol. LXXXIII.
1. February, pp. 200–24.
2. March, pp. 276–90.
3. May, pp. 572–89.

1858.

Notes from the Journal of the East African Expedition, under the command of Captain Richard F. Burton.

[*A letter from Zanzibar, dated April* 22, 1857.]

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. II. 1857–8.
pp. 52–6.
Discussion, pp. 56–8.

References to Burton's Central and East African expeditions, pp. 318, 323–4.

1859.

Some New Freshwater Shells from Central Africa.

By S. P. Woodward. Communicated by Prof. Owen.

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London.
June 28, 1859. pp. 348–50. [*1 plate.*]

Four of the shells were described as having been collected by Speke in Lake Tanganyika.

One of these was named *Unio burtoni*.

The plate is missing in the R.G.S. copy.

1859.

Founder's Medal awarded to Burton—Burton's speech.
Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XXIX.
pp. [*xcv*]–xcvii.

The Lake Regions of Central Equatorial Africa, with Notices of the Lunar Mountains and the Sources of the White Nile; being the results of an Expedition undertaken under the patronage of Her Majesty's Government and the Royal Geographical Society of London, in the years 1857–1859.

Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XXIX.
pp. 1–464. [*Folding Map.*]

This long article, which occupies nearly the complete volume, was also issued as a paper-covered book with a title-page of its own. It was in reality an off-print. It had the map, but no index.

A full description has already been given in the preceding section.

1859.

Extracts from Reports by Captains Burton and Speke, of the East African Expedition, on their discovery of Lake Ujiji, &c., in Central Africa.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. III. 1858–9.
pp. 111–17.

Letter from Burton .	pp. 111–12.
Letter from Speke .	pp. 112–13.
Discussion . . .	pp. 113–17.

1859.

Presentation of the Royal Awards.
Gold Medal awarded to Burton. May 23, 1859.
Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. III. 1858–9.
pp. [*217*]–219.

President's speech .	pp. [*217*], 218.
Burton's reply . .	p. 219.

1859.

Discoveries of Burton and Speke.

Part of Annual Address by Sir Roderick I. Murchison, delivered on May 23, 1859.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. III. 1858–9.

pp. 301–8.

1859.

Explorations in Eastern Africa.

By Captains R. F. Burton, F.R.G.S., and J. H. Speke, F.R.G.S.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. III. 1858–9.

Burton's paper . .	pp. 348–50.
Speke's paper . .	pp. 350–2.
Discussion . . .	pp. 352–8.

1859.

Burton's remarks in discussion on Mr. Macqueen's paper on Portuguese Journeys in Central Africa.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. III. 1858–9.

p. 363.

1860.

Reference to Burton's East and Central African Journeys on pp. 40, 41, 175, 176, 177, 182 and 251.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. IV. 1859–60.

1861.

Letter from Burton at Salt Lake City, dated September 7, 1860.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. V. 1860–1.

November 12, 1860. pp. [1], 2.

Reference to Burton in connection with Speke are found on pp. 107, 139 and 140.

1861.

Ethnological Notes on M. du Chaillu's "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa."

Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London.
Vol I. New Series.
pp. 316–26.

The numerous publications of the various anthropological societies have had so many different titles that a short explanation is really necessary to enable a reader to find the various articles mentioned in this chapter.

The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland was formed in the year 1871 by the union of two societies—the Ethnological Society of London (founded in the year 1843) and the Anthropological Society of London (founded in 1863). Each of these societies issued publications under various titles, and as Burton contributed to most of them some elucidation is necessary. Since the union the title of the periodical issued by the Institute has remained unchanged, viz. "The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland." The last volume of the Journal of the Institute to which Burton contributed was Vol. XVIII, 1889, the year before his death.

The complications, however, come in publications prior to 1871.

The Ethnological Society of London.

As already stated, the Ethnological Society of London was founded in 1843, but it did not issue publications till 1848, when four two-yearly volumes were issued, known as "The Journal of the Ethnological Society." The dates of these four volumes were 1848, 1850, 1854 and 1856.

Burton did not contribute to these.

In 1861 appeared the "Transactions of the Ethnological Society." There were seven volumes, viz. 1861, 1863, 1865–9.

On the title-page they are called "New Series," but this really refers to the fact that the Ethnological Society is issuing a new series of publications—the name of this one being "Transactions . . ."

Burton contributed once to Vol. I and twice to Vol. III of these "Transactions."

The last publication of the Ethnological Society was two volumes issued in 1869 and 1870, called "Journal of the Ethnological Society. New Series."

Burton made no contribution to these two volumes.

The following year the Society amalgamated with the Anthropological Society of London, as already mentioned.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Founded in 1863 by Hunt, Burton and other keen students of anthropology, this Society at once issued a publication known as the "Anthropological Review." It consisted of eight volumes (1863–1870). Notices of the meetings, discussions, etc., were issued together in each volume and had a distinct title. In Vol. I of the "Anth. Rev." they were called "Transactions of the Anth. Soc. of London," and in the other seven volumes "Journal of the Anth. Soc. of London." In all these cases the pagination is in Roman figures.

Vol. IV had also included in it "The Popular Magazine of Anthropology," but, as Burton did not contribute to this, it does not really concern us.

There are Burton items in all the volumes of the "Anthropological Review" except Vols. 5 and 8. They sometimes occur in the "Anth. Rev." proper, and at other times in the "Transactions" or "Journal" portion of the volume.

In 1871 a single volume, "The Journal of Anthropology," was published. It is usually bound in with Vol. 8 of the "Anth. Rev." Later in the year the Society amalgamated with the Ethnological Society as before mentioned.

Burton did not contribute to the "Journal of Anthropology."

There was one other publication issued by the Anthropological Society of London, namely, "Memoirs read before the Anthropological Society of London." Three volumes were issued (1865–1870).

Burton contributed to Vols. I and II.

As these volumes were issued simultaneously with certain of the volumes of the "Anth. Rev." it sometimes happens that a paper may be printed in one while the discussion is in another.

Thus, "Notes on Certain Matters connected with the Dahoman" appears in Vol. I of the "Mem. read before the Anth. Soc. of London," while an interesting discussion of five full pages appears in Vol. III of the "Journ. Anth. Soc. Ldn.," which, as we have seen, forms a part of Vol. III of the "Anth. Rev."

The same applies to Burton's paper on the hermaphrodite.

After the two Societies had amalgamated in 1871 and formed the "Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," the "Journal of the Anth. Inst." was the only publication till after Burton's death, when "Man" started as an additional publication in 1901. Immediately after the formation of the "Institute" it was found that certain notices of meetings, etc., from both the "Ethnological" and "Anthropological" Societies had not been printed. These were accordingly inserted in Vol. I of the "Journal of the Anth. Inst.," the pagination being in Roman figures.

Even now we have not quite come to the end.

In 1873 Burton and several others became dissatisfied with the

papers read before the "Institute," and formed what they called "The London Anthropological Society." It had no connection at all with the "Institute." Its publication was called "Anthropologia." Only one volume, covering the years 1873–5, was issued. Burton contributed several papers to it.

The Society, however, was short-lived, because the breach was healed, and the "Institute" has remained a united body ever since.

Licence to use the word "Royal" was not granted till 1907.

1862.

Ascent of the Cameroon Mountains.

Title only.

Report of the British Association . . . (Cambridge).
Transactions of the sections. p. 195.

1862.

Ascent of the Ogun, or Abbeokuta River.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. VI. 1861–2.
Notice of the ascent, p. 49.
Letter from Burton enclosing sketch of the river, pp. 64–6.

1862.

Account of the Ascent of the Camaroons Mountain, in Western Africa.
(Communicated by the Foreign Office.)

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. VI. 1861–2.

pp. 238–48.

References to Burton's African Journeys are found on pp. 177, 185, 187 and 207.

1862.

Letters about Dahomey, both from and to Burton.
The African Aid Society. 1st Report. July 1860 to March 31, 1862.

pp. 24–38.

pp. 24–32 contain letters to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston asking for a British Mission to be sent to Dahomey.

pp. 33–4 contain portions of a letter from Burton to Earl Russell, speaking of cotton in Egba and Yoruba.

pp. 36–8 contain a long letter on cotton, acknowledging samples of seed cotton sent by Burton from Fernando Po.

1862.

Statement of the outrage committed upon an English Factory in Benin River.

By R. C. Henry Lemnos, Benin River, Liverpool.

Printed by Lee & Nightingale, Castle Street, 1862.

On pp. 16 and 17 of this rare and interesting pamphlet Burton witnesses oaths of men giving evidence to assaults and injuries received in above outrage.

There is a copy of the above in the Central Library, Kensington.

1863.

Exploration of the Elephant Mountain in the Batonga Country, West Africa. [*A précis.*]

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. VII. 1862–3.

pp. 104–5.

Notice of ascent, p. 21.

1863.

Remarks by Sir R. I. Murchison on Burton's East African and Central Journeys, pp. 109, 183, 184, 191, 192, 194–6, 213.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. VII. 1862–3.

1863.

A Day amongst the Fans.

The Anthropological Review. Vol. I. No. 1. May.

pp. 43–54.

Discussion, pp. 185–7.

1863.

Notice and review of the "Handbook of Overland Expeditions." Burton's translation of Marcy's "Prairie traveller." Anonymous.

Anth. Rev. Vol. I. No. 1. May.

pp. 145–9.

1863.

An Account of an Exploration of the Elephant Mountain, in Western Equatorial Africa.

Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XXXIII.

pp. 241–50.

References by Speke to Burton on pp. 322, 323 and 324.

1863.

My Wanderings in West Africa.

A Visit to the Renowned Cities of Wari and Benin.

By an F.R.G.S.

Fraser's Magazine for Town and Country. Vol. LXVII.

Part I.—The renowned city of Wari. Feb. pp. [*135*]–157.
Part II.—The renowned city of Benin. March. pp. [*273*]–289.
Part III.—(Continuation of above). April. pp. [*407*]–422.

1864.

Notes on Scalping.

Anth. Rev. Vol. II. No. 4. Feb.

pp. 49–52.

This article is taken nearly word for word from pp. 137 and 138 of the "City of the Saints," 1861.

1864.

Notes on Waitz's Anthropology.

Anth. Rev. Vol. II. No. 7. Nov.

pp. [*233*]–250.

1864.

Burton's Mission to Dahome.

By W. Winwood Reade.

A Review.

Anth. Rev. Vol. II. No. 7. Nov.
pp. 335–43.

1864.

On the River Congo.

Report of the British Association . . . (Bath).
Transactions of the Sections. p. 140.

1864.

Report Printed for the Use of the Foreign Office. September 6th, 1864.

By Consul Burton of his Ascent of the Congo River, in September, 1863.

No. 1. Consul Burton to Earl Russell. pp. 1–4.
No. 2. Consul Burton to Earl Russell. p. 5.
Inclosure 1 in No. 2. pp. 5–9.
Inclosure 2 in No. 2. p. 9.

1864.

Skulls from Annabom, in the West African Seas.

Journal of the Anthropological Society of London. Vol. II. p. ccxxx.
Description of the skulls and discussion of above. p. ccxxxi.

1864.

Notes on Certain Matters connected with the Dahoman.

Memoirs read before the Anthropological Society of London. Vol. I. 1863–4.
pp. 308–21.

Title and Discussion of the above :—
Journ. Anth. Soc., Ldn. Vol. III. 1865.
pp. vi–xi.

1864.

On the present state of Dahome.

Report of the British Association . . . (Bath).
Transactions of the Sections. pp. 137–9.

1865.

Lake Tanganyika, Ptolemy's Western Lake-Reservoir of the Nile.

(Précis only.)
Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. IX. 1864–5.
pp. 6–8.
Discussion. pp. 8–14.

Burton cited on elevation of Lake Tanganyika on p. 262 of Vol. VIII, 1863–4.

1865.

Farewell dinner to Captain Burton.

Anth. Rev. Vol. III. No. 9. May.
pp. 167–82.

The actual date of the dinner was April 4, 1865.
It was given prior to Burton's departure for Brazil.
Accounts of this dinner also appear in the 1880 and 1886 "Lives" of Burton.

1865.

Lake Tanganyika, Ptolemy's Western Lake-Reservoir of the Nile.

Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XXXV.

pp. [1]–15.

This is also found in "The Nile Basin," 1864, with the addition of a long preface.

1865.

A Day Among the Fans.

Trans. Ethnol. Soc., Ldn. Vol. III. New Series.

pp. 36–47.

1865.

The Present State of Dahome.

Trans. Ethnol. Soc., Ldn. Vol. III. New Series.

pp. 400–8.

1865.

Discussion on a paper read by Mr. S. Laing on "Some ancient Shell-mounds and Graves in Caithness."

Journ. Anth. Soc., Ldn. Vol. III.

Remarks by Burton (who was in the Chair) on pp. lv, lvi.

1865.

Short reference to Carl Vogt's "Lectures on Man."

Journ. Anth. Soc., Ldn. Vol. III.

p. lxxiv.

1865.

Discussion on a paper by Mr. Reade on "Efforts of Missionaries among Savages."

Journ. Anth. Soc., Ldn. Vol. III.

pp. clxviii–clxxxiii.

Burton's remarks are found on the following pages:—

clxix–clxxv, clxxix, clxxxi.

1865.

Discussion on a paper read by H. B. Owen on "Missionary Successes and Negro Converts."

Journ. Anth. Soc., Ldn. Vol. III.

pp. cciv–ccxvi.

Burton's remarks are found on the following pages :—

cciv–ccx, ccxi.

1865.

Letter from Burton, being his contribution to the further discussion on Missionary work which took place on May 2nd, and which Burton was unable to attend.

Journ. Anth. Soc., Ldn. Vol. III.

pp. ccxc–ccxcii.

The Papers, Discussions and Correspondence with regard to missionary work in various parts of the world (but particularly in Africa) which occur in Vol. III of the "Journ. Anth Soc., Ldn." afford most interesting reading. In order to follow Burton's remarks and the numerous allusions to him, the whole section of the Journal dealing with the subject should be read (i.e. pp. clxiii–ccxciv).

1865.

Photographic Portraits of Men of Eminence in Literature, Science, and Art, with Biographical Memoirs. Photographs from Life by Ernest Edwards, B.A., London. No. XXII., April 1865.

The publication bearing the above title was issued in monthly parts at a price of 2s. 6d. a part, each of which contain details of the lives of three or four men. No. XXII contains notices on the Lives of Burton, General Evans and Richard Partridge. The section on Burton stretches from pp. 73 to 78.

1866.

From London to Rio de Janeiro. Letters to a friend.

Fraser's Magazine for Town and Country. Vols. LXXII and LXXIII.

Letter 1. To Lisbon, Oct. 1865. pp. 492–7.
Letter 2. Lisbon, A.M., Oct. 1865. pp. 497–503.
Letter 3. Lisbon, P.M., Jan. 1866. pp. 78–85.
Letter 4. Cape Verde Is., Jan. 1866. pp. 85–92.

1866.

Notes on an Hermaphrodite.

Memoirs read before the Anthropological Society of London. Vol. II. 1865–6.

pp. 262–3.

Title and discussion of above :—

Journ. Anth. Soc., Ldn. Vol. IV. Oct. 1865.

p. clxxv.

1866.

Letter on a Kjökkenmödding at Santos, Brazil.

Journ. Anth. Soc., Ldn. Vol. IV. May 1866.

pp. cxciii–cxciv.

[1866] ?

Biography of Captain Burton taken from "Photographic Portraits of Men of Eminence in Literature, Science and Art, with Biographical Memoirs," by Ernest Edwards, B.A.; from "Extracts from the Press"; and "The Anglo-Brazilian Times" of October 1865.

8 pp.
Printed for private circulation.
Bound in white wrappers.
No author, publisher or date.
This was, in all probability, printed for Lady Burton.

As the title shows, the biography is divided into three sections. The first has been described on a previous page in its original form. The second was most likely an article from some London paper which appealed to Lady Burton, as among her books, etc., at Camberwell, are about a dozen reprints of it, under the title of "Memoir of Captain Richard Burton (Extracts from the Press)." It consists of a single 4to sheet folded into 8vo, with printing on only three sides. The third section needs no comment, as it explains itself.

1868.

Reference to Burton's travels in Brazil.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XII. 1867–8.

p. 261.

1868.

Vikram and the Vampire; or Tales of Indian Devilry. Adapted by Richard F. Burton.

Fraser's Magazine for Town and Country.

Vol. lxxvii :—

April.—Preface and Intro. pp. [407]-432.
May.—1st story. pp. 560–76.
June.—2nd story. pp. 700–16.

Vol. lxxviii :—

Aug.—3rd, 4th and 5th stories. pp. 230–48.
Oct.—6th and 7th stories. pp. 480–97.
Nov.—8th and 9th stories. pp. 584–602.
Dec.—10th story and conclusion. pp. 748–61.

1868.

Letter with regard to the views of Señhor A. M. Perdigao Malheiro on the Extinction of slavery in Brazil, from a practical point of view.

Anth. Rev. Vol. VI. No. 20. Jan.

pp. 56–7.

The complete article ends on p. 63.

On pp. 462–3 of this volume Burton is stated to be engaged in Brazil on annotating the second volume of Waitz's "Anthropology of Primitive Peoples."

1868 AND 1871.

Weather book. Marine Department.

Meteorological Register kept by Capt. R. F. Burton at Santos (Brazil) from 1st March to 7th October, 1868, and at Damascus (Syria) from 1st February 1870 to 15th August 1871.

pp. 16 + [105].
10¾″ × 17″.

The records kept at Santos occupy eight pages and are not in Burton's handwriting.

Those kept at Damascus occupy eighteen pages and were all personally kept by Burton.

There are several tables, cuttings, etc., inserted.

The above book is in the possession of the Royal Geographical Society.

1869.

Review on Burton's Explorations of the Highlands of the Brazil.

Anth. Rev. Vol. VII. No. 25. April.

pp. 170–6.

1869.

Reference to Burton's travels in Brazil.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XIII. 1868–9.

p. 311.

1871.

Proverbia Communia Syriaca. [*A collection of 190 Syrian proverbs.*]

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Vol. V. New Series. Art. XVI.

pp. 338–66.

This article was reprinted as Appendix II in Vol. I of " Unexplored Syria," 1872.

pp. [263]–294.

1871.

Zincograph copy of letter from Burton to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, written on October 16, 1871, and giving a full résumé of all the affairs in Syria that led to his recall from the Consulship of Damascus.

The copy is on folio paper, and the actual letter occupies seven full pages and a few lines. It affords most interesting reading, and, as the sequel showed, the recall was the culminating insult in Burton's career.

Enclosed in the letter to the Secretary of State were copies of numerous letters of appreciation from heads of villages, Bishops, Bedouins, and people of all creeds and religions from all over Syria, expressing their unbounded regret at the sudden removal of Burton from the Consulship of Damascus after he had proved himself such an understanding and far-seeing Consul, the champion of the weak and an exposer of fraud.

These letters are thirty-four in number, and occupy twenty-nine foolscap pages, zincographed in the same way as the previous document.

The reading of these letters of appreciation is an education in itself, and the opening clauses will remind us of passages in the " Thousand Nights and a Night," for in Burton's day, as in the times of Haroun al-Rashíd, the commencement of a story or letter was always worded with most elaborate and flowery eulogies. I will merely quote one which was received from His Highness the Amir Abd El Kadir. The opening clause is as follows :—

" Allah favour the days of your far-famed learning and prosper the excellence of your writing, O wader of the seas of knowledge, O cistern of learning of our globe, exalted above his age, whose exaltation is above the mountains of increase and our rising place, opener by his books of night and day, traveller by ship and foot and horse, one whom none can equal in travel.

To His Excellency Captain Burton.

But afterwards, verily we wondered at the suddenness of your departure, etc., etc. . . ."

Copies of the above letters can be seen at both the Kensington and Camberwell Libraries.

[1871] ?

The Case of Captain Burton
Late H.B.M.'s Consul at Damascus.
For F.O. use only—not to be circulated.

Ldn. Printed by Clayton & Co. . . . 17, Bouverie St., Fleet St. E.C.

Letters, etc., relating to the recall.
No date.
pp. 141.

1872.

Remarks by Burton on two letters read by the President from Dr. Kirk concerning Dr. Livingstone.
Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XVI. 1871–2.
p. 104.
Reference is made on p. 87 to Burton's Syrian travels.

1872.

Chapters from travel.

Cassell's Magazine. New Series. Vol. V.
No. I. Damascus. pp. 197–8.
No. II. Palmyra. pp. 212–15.

1872.

A Ride in the Holy Land.

Cassell's Magazine. New Series. Vol. V.
pp. 434–7.

1872.

Explanation of an Altar-stone from Jebel Duruz Hauran, and a Thurible of bronze from near Damascus. [*With* 1 *plate to face p.* 290.]

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. V. No. V. March.

pp. 289–91.

1872.

Notes on an Exploration of the Tulúl el Safá, the Volcanic Region east of Damascus, and the Umm Nírán Cave. [*With folding map.*]

Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XLII.

pp. 49–61.

1872.

Notes of a Reconnaissance of the Anti-Libanus. [*With map.*]

By R. F. Burton and Charles F. Tyrwhitt-Drake.

Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XLII.

pp. 408–425.

1872.

Notes on an Exploration of the Tulúl el Safá, the Volcanic Region east of Damascus, and the Umm Nírán Cave. [Abridgment.]

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XVI. 1871–2.

pp. 104–14.

Discussion. pp. 114–15.

1872.

Burton's remarks in discussion on Baron von Maltzan's paper on the Geography of Southern Arabia.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XVI. 1871–2.

pp. 122–3.

1872.

On the Ukara, or the Ukerewe Lake of Equatorial Africa. [Abstract.]

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XVI. 1871–2.

pp. 129–30.

Discussion. pp. 130–2.

Reference to Burton's journeys and discoveries in Damascus and Central Africa, pp. 87, 89, 127, 334 and 380.

1872.

Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land, No. I.

By Richard F. Burton (late her Majesty's Consul at Damascus).

With Notes on the Human Remains.

By Dr. C. Carter Blake, F.G.S.

Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Vol. I. Nov. 1871.

pp. 300–19.

Burton's article ends on p. 312. It has three plates.

Blake's article extends from p. 312 to p. 319. Its title on p. 312 is "Notes on Human Remains from Palmyra," with an illustration by George Busk, F.R.S.

Discussion. pp. 319–20.

The whole of the above was reprinted in Appendix I of "Unexplored Syria," Vol. II, 1872, pp. [*226*]–258.

The plate of the "Bust of Zenobia" forms the frontispiece of the volume, and the other two plates are facing p. 240.

It will be noticed that a plate of flint flakes is added. It is out of its place, and should be among the plates of the second paper on "Collections from the Holy Land."

1872.

Anthropological Collection from the Holy Land, No. II.

By Captain R. F. Burton, F.R.G.S., late H.M.'s Consul at Damascus.

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. I. Dec. 1871.

pp. 321–42.

The various collections are detailed in turn by Burton, and Blake describes the skulls and bones mentioned in the collections.

Thus Burton first (pp. 321–4) deals with Mr. Rattray's collection [1 *plate*].

This is followed by :—

Description of portions of Skulls from Sahib el Zamán . . . from Mr. Rattray's Collection.

By C. Carter Blake. . . .

p. 324.

Burton then describes the bones found at Ma'alúlah (pp. 325–9). This is followed by :—

Description of Skulls and other Remains from Ma'alúlah, Syria, discovered by Captain Burton.

By C. Carter Blake. . . .

pp. 329–30.

The next collection that Burton discusses is from the Dayr Mar Musa el Habashi (pp. 330–2).

On p. 332 is a note stating that Blake's notes on these remains are deferred. We find, however, that they were printed at the end of the volume (see pp. 418–21).

The next collection is from Hums (pp. 332–7).

Again there is a note saying Blake's notes are deferred. They appear on p. 422 of the same volume. The last collection is of flint implements from near Bethlehem (pp. 337–42). There is one plate, which is the same that was reproduced in " Unexplored Syria," Vol. II, where, as we have already seen, it was misplaced.

Blake made no comments on this paper, but there is a letter on the subject from John Evans (pp. 342–4).

Discussion, pp. 344–5.

The whole of the above was reprinted in Appendix I of " Unexplored Syria," Vol. II, 1872, pp. 258–305.

There are, however, one or two additions worth noticing :

(1) The plate of the plan of " Mortuary Cavern " has been freshly and much better drawn, and a general view of the cavern has been added on the same plate.

(2) Three plates of flints and bones are added (facing p. 289).

(3) The quotation from the article in French on the antiquity of man by M. l'Abbé Richard (" Journ. Anth. Inst.," Vol. I, p. 340, 341) is now over twice as long (see pp. 295–300).

(4) Descriptions of five other Lots of Specimens are added (see pp. 306–17, 348–51, 352–5, 360–4 and 364–70).

1873.

Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land. No. III, Notes on the Hamah Stones, with Reduced Transcripts. By Captain Richard F. Burton, F.R.G.S.

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. II. March 1872.

pp. 41–63.

This third (and last) paper on collections from the Holy Land consists of numerous small articles.

It is divided up as follows :—

Burton's paper on the Hamah Stones (with ten plates of transcripts). pp. 41–52.
Blake's description of remains from Siloam. pp. 53–4.
Skull from near Siloam. Blake. p. 54.
Remains from Marad. Blake. pp. 54–5.
Remains from Bassus's Tower. Blake. pp. 55–7.
Remains from Yabrúd. Blake :—

1. Burton's collection. pp. 58–60.
2. Drake's collection. pp. 60–2.

Discussion on the whole. pp. 62–3.

The whole of the above was reprinted in " Unexplored Syria," part in Vol. I and part in Vol. II, as follows :—

Burton's paper on the Hamah Stones occurs in Vol. I, Appendix IV, pp. [*333*]–349. The ten plates are all reproduced, the first four being in inverted order and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and not 1, 2, 3A, 3 as in the " Journ. Anth. Inst."

There is also a note on the Hamah Inscriptions by Mr. Hyde Clarke, which has been added, as well as a letter to Burton on the same subject (pp. 349–60).

The other five papers mentioned above were reprinted in Vol. II as part of Appendix I. They appear on the following pages respectively : 345–7 ; 347–8 ; 351–2 ; 356–9 ; and (1) 370–3, (2) 374–7.

Burton's paper on the Hamah (or Hamath) Stones led to numerous discussions, letters and suggestions. The Anth. Inst. published various notes on the subject, particularly on the origin and analogy of the phallic nature of certain of the Hamath Characters. The following are the notes in question :—

Remarks on the Hamath Inscriptions. By Hyde Clarke. "Journ. Anth. Inst.," Vol. II, pp. 90, 91.

Note on the Hamah Stones. By C. Carter Blake. "Journ. Anth. Inst.," Vol. II, 1873, pp. 129, 130. A reply to this note by Hyde Clarke appeared in the same volume on pp. 309, 310, entitled "The Hamath Inscriptions."

The next note bore the same title, and appeared on pp. 446, 447 of the same volume. It is a letter from C. Staniland Wake.

Hyde Clarke contributed two more notes on the same subject. (See "Journ. Anth. Inst.," Vol. III, 1874, pp. 135, 136; and 528, 529.)

Finally, Dunbar Heath made squeezes of the Inscriptions. (See "Journ. Anth. Inst.," Vol. IX, 1880, pp. 337 and 369–75.)

It should be remembered that neither the word "Hamah" nor "Hamath" is used to-day. A few years after the above papers were read Wright, Ward and Sayce suggested "Hittite" as a better word to describe the inscriptions, because no other North Syrian people loomed so large in ancient records as did the Hittites. The suggestion gradually became generally accepted.

Burton and Drake's early discoveries were followed by Sayce, Miss Bell, Ramsay, Oppenheim, Hogarth, etc., and it was discovered by the aid of the inscriptions that the Hittite Kingdom stretched not only over Northern Syria, but throughout Commagene, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Phrygia, and Lydia; i.e. over the whole of modern Asia Minor as far as Smyrna.

For details of the Hittite remains and their kingdom see the excellent article by Dr. D. G. Hogarth on "Hittites" in the "Encyclo. Brit.," 11th Edit., Vol. 13, pp. 534–40. It contains a very clear map and good bibliography. A further article by Hogarth containing the results of the excavations carried out in 1911–12, by the British Museum and University of Liverpool appeared in the "Encyclo. Brit. Year Book," 1913, pp. 267–9.

Unfortunately this interesting article was not reprinted in the three new volumes to the "Encyclo. Brit." issued in 1922. In volume 30, however, on pp. 177, 178, Dr. Hall gives interesting recent information on Hittite Archaeology, with a bibliography on p. 180. It will be noticed that three of the chief scholars on recent Hittite research (Professor Sayce, Dr. Cowley, and Mr. Campbell Thompson) are connected with the Burton Memorial Fund, the two former being on the Committee, and the latter Hon. Treasurer with Sir Frederick Kenyon, Director of the British Museum

1873.

Remarks by Burton in discussion on Mr. Harris's paper.
"The Hereditary Transmission of Endowments and Qualities . . ."

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. II. Feb. 1872.
p. 9.

1873.

Human Remains and Other Articles from Iceland.
[*Paper read on behalf of Burton by the Director.*]

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. II. Jan.
pp. 342–4.

1873.

Notes on Human Remains brought from Iceland by Captain Burton. [*With illustration.*]
By C. Carter Blake.

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. II. Jan.
pp. 344–6.
Discussion. pp. 346, 347.

This article was reproduced in "Ultima Thule," Vol. II, pp. 214–20.

1873.

The Primordial Inhabitants of Minas Geræs, and the Occupations of the Present Inhabitants.

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. II. Jan.
pp. 407–23.
Discussion, p. 423.

1873.

Letter from Burton at Trieste, dated Feb. 17, 1873, concerning the new Anthropological Society.

Anthropologia. No. 1. Oct.
pp. 2, 3.

1873.

Letter from Burton at Trieste, dated March 26, 1873, containing good wishes to the new Society and enclosing a paper.

Anthropologia. No. 1. Oct.
pp. 3, 4.

1873.

Notes on the Kitchen-Middens of Sâo Paulo, Brazil, and the Footprints of St. Thomas, alias Zomé.

Anthropologia. No. 1. Oct.
pp. 44–58.
Discussion. pp. 58, 59.

1873.

Account of Burton's Visit to Iceland.

Ocean Highways: The Geographical Record.
Vol. II. (April 1872 to March 1873). Oct. 1872.
p. 212.

1873.

En route to Hebron.

Cassell's Magazine.
Vol. VI. New Series.
pp. 69–72.

1873.

Vikram and the Vampire.
A Review, with extracts.

The Spiritualist. No. 70 (Vol. III, No. 31).
Dec. 26th.
pp. 492–3.

1873.

Testimony of Captain R. F. Burton on Spiritualism.

The Spiritualist. No. 59 (Vol. III, No. 20).
September 1st.
pp. 309–10.

[1873.]

Supplementary Papers to the Mwátá Cazembe, Trieste, July 17th, 1873.

pp. xliii.
Preface, [*v*]–xv.

Burton says in the Introduction: "I have struck off, especially for the use of my friends, a few copies of the rejected matter." This refers to certain appendices to his "The Lands of Cazembe" which the Royal Geographical Society considered inadvisable to publish, owing to their being in the nature of controversy and criticism. The contents of this rare pamphlet are as follows:—

Appendix I.—Notes on "How I found Livingstone in Central Africa: travels, adventures and discoveries," by Henry M. Stanley. pp. [*xvi*]–xxviii.

Appendix II.—Being a rejoinder to the "Memoir on the Lake regions of East Africa reviewed, in reply to Captain Burton's letter in the 'Athenæum,' No. 1899." By W. D. Cooley. pp. xxix–xliii.

There is a copy of the above at the Central Library, Kensington.

1874.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Minas Geræs.

By H. Gerber, C.E.

Translated and Communicated by Capt. R. F. Burton.

Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XLIV.
pp. 262–300.

1874.

Notes on Mr. Stanley's Work.

Ocean Highways: The Geographical Review. Vol. I. New Series. May 1873.
pp. 55–9.

1874.

Correspondence of Mr. Cooley and of Burton concerning African travels, Stanley, Cazembe, etc., June 1873 to Jan. 1874.

Ocean Highways: Geog. Rev. Vol. I. New Series.

1. "African Geography" from Cooley. pp. 125, 126.
2. Letter from Burton in answer to above. pp. 258, 259.
3. Further correspondence from Cooley. pp. 341–3.
4. Burton's reply. pp. 432, 434.

1874.

Review of "Lacerda's Journey to Cazembe . . ."

Ocean Highways: Geog. Rev. Vol. I. New Series. Nov. 1873.
pp. 330, 331.

1874.

Two Trips on the Gold Coast.

First trip—The Beulah Gardens and the Ajumanti Hills.

Second trip—Along the shore to the Volta River.

Ocean Highways: Geog. Rev. Vol. I. Feb.
1st trip. pp. 448–54.
2nd trip. pp. 454–61.
[*Each trip has a map by way of illustration.*]

1874.

My Parentage and Early Career as a Slave. (By Selim Agha.) With a Note by R.F.B.

The Geographical Magazine. Vol. I. May.
pp. 63–9.

On p. 120 is a note stating that the "Queen" is wrong in supposing the above to be "manifestly the work of a cultivated European."

1874.

Notes on the Castellieri or Prehistoric Ruins of the Istrian Peninsula.

Anthropologia. No. III. Oct.
pp. 375–415.

This contribution is divided up thus:—
Letter from Burton entitled "A Word to the Reader." p. 375.
The Paper. Part I, pp. 376–89. Part II, pp. 389–404, with two single and two double-page illustrations.
Discussion. pp. 404–8.
Appendix: Letter from "S" and Burton's reply. pp. 408–415.
Offprints of the above were issued and numbered pp. 1–40.

1875.

The Port of Trieste, Ancient and Modern. [*With plans and sections.*]

Journal of the Society of Arts. Vol. XXIII.
Nos. 1197 and 1198.
Part I. Oct. 29th, pp. 979–86.
Part II. Nov. 5th. pp. 996–1006.

1875.

A Trip up the Congo or Zaire River.

The Geographical Magazine. Vol. II. July.

pp. 203–4.

This short letter deals with an article published in the May number of the Geog. Mag. for 1874 by one "Selim Agha." It assures readers of the genuineness of this article, and gives details of the life of Selim Agha el Tegalli, and immediately following the letter is a further article by this gentleman on a trip up the Congo. This article stretches from pp. 204–7.

1875.

A letter to the Editor of the "Geographical Magazine," dated October 19, 1875 (Vol. 2, November, pp. 354–5), on the subject of "Mr. Stanley and the Victoria Nyanza."

In the December issue is an interesting review of "Ultima Thule" (pp. 373, 374).

1875.

Notes on Rome.

Macmillan's Magazine. Vol. XXXI.

I. The Seven Hills of Rome. Nov. 1874. pp. 57–63.
II. The Actualities of Rome. } Dec. 1874.
III. The Hygienic Treatment of the Tiber. } pp. 126–34.

1875.

Speech by Burton at the Annual Meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund, on the Trans-Jordanic Region.

The Palestine Exploration Fund. Quarterly Statement for July 1875.

pp. 120–3.

1875.

The Long Wall of Salona and the Ruined Cities of Pharia and Gelsa di Lesina. [*With 2 plates (1 folding) and wood cuts.*]

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. V. June.

Part I. The Long Wall . . . pp. 252–75.
Part II. The Ruined Cities . . pp. 275–97.

Discussion, pp. 297–9.

1875.

Reference to Burton by Commander Cameron and others in connection with East Africa and Lake Tanganyika.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XIX. 1874–5.

pp. 145, 150, 152, 248, 253, 255, 260, 262, 317.

1876.

The Volcanic Eruptions of Iceland in 1874 and 1875. [*With two folding maps of Iceland.*]

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Vol. IX. No. 93. 1875–6.

pp. 44–58.

Offprints of this article were made pp. 1–14.

1876.

Scoperte Antropologiche in Ossero.

Estratto dall' Archeografe Triestine.

Fasc. 2. Vol. V.

pp. 1–6.

1876.

Biography in "Men of Mark." Vol. I. No. II. Feb. 1876.

London. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington.

1876.

Remarks by Burton in discussion on Lieut.-Col. Grant's paper on Mr. H. M. Stanley's Exploration of the Victoria Nyanza. Nov. 29, 1875.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XX. 1875–6.

pp. 49, 50.

References to Burton in the paper itself occur on pp. 38 and 47.

Notes of Iceland travel and Burton's book on Iceland.

Vol. XX. pp. 416, 417.

1876.

Patent for Fire Arms.

A.D. 1875. Sept. 1st. No. 3069.

Specification of Capt. R. F. Burton, 1876.

George Eyre & Spottiswoode, 25, Southampton Buildings, Holborn.

The fire-arm in question was a carbine-pistol, the principle of which was to avoid use of the shoulder on horseback.

See Lady Burton's "Life," Vol. i, pp. 455–7.

One of these pistols can still be seen among the relics at the Central Library, Camberwell.

1876.

The Trade of Trieste. [*With diagram.*]

Journ. Soc. Arts. Vol. XXIV.
Nos. 1243 and 1244.
Part I. Sept. 15th. pp. 935–41.
Part II. Sept. 22nd. pp. 946–53.

1876.

Trade of Trieste.

Being a reply to a letter by Thomas A. Welton, published in "Journ Soc. Arts," Sept. 29, 1876, p. 964.

Journ. Soc. Arts. Vol. XXV.
No. 1245. Dec. 8th.
pp. 62, 63.

The letter is signed R. H. Burton.

Mr. Welton replied to this letter Dec. 22, 1876, pp. 97–8. He also writes Burton's second initial as "H" instead of "F," and refers to his letter of September 19th, which is a misprint for September 29th.

1876.

The Nizam Diamond.
The Diamond in India.

The Quarterly Journal of Science. Vol. VI. (New Series).

pp. 351–60.

See also Lady Burton's "Life," Vol. II, pp. 523–34.

1876.

Review of Burton's . . . "Gorilla Land and the Cataracts of the Congo."

By A. L. Bird.

Geog. Mag. Vol. III. Feb.

pp. 43–4.

On pp. 45 and 46 is a review of A. Leared's "Marocco and the Moors," which in after years was re-edited by Burton.

1877.

Review on "Etruscan Bologna."

Ocean Highways: Geog. Rev. Vol. 4.

Jan. 1, 1877.

p. 17.

1877.

The Pelagosa finds. [*Title only.*]

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. VI.

Feb. 1876.

p. 54.

1877.

A Flitting Through Sind.

Letter to the "Times of India," Overland weekly edition.

June 22, 1877.
pp. 16, 17, 18.

1877.

Fiume and Her New Port (Article I).
By George L. Faber.

With an Introduction entitled "A Word to the Reader" and numerous notes by Burton.

Journ. Soc. Arts. Vol. XXV.

No. 1303. Nov. 9th.

pp. 1029–38.

The above article was written by Mr. Faber, the Vice-Consul at Fiume, on the advice of Burton.

1877.

Fiume and Her New Port (Article II).
By George L. Faber.

With notes by R. F. Burton.

Journ. Soc. Arts. Vol. XXV.

No. 1304. Nov. 16, 1877.

pp. 1040–6.

The above articles by Mr. Faber are intended to act as supplements to Burton's articles on the Trade of Trieste already noted, In "A Word to the Reader" Burton refers to these articles and to the correspondence with Mr. Welton, which produced another letter from this gentleman, printed on pp. 1050, 1051 of the same number of the "Journ. Soc. Arts" as the second article on Fiume. This was the end of the correspondence.

1878.

A Small Collection of Crustacea Made by Major [Capt.] Burton in the Gulf of Akaba.
By Edward J. Miers, F.L.S., &c.

The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Nov. 1878.

pp. 406–11.

Off-prints of this article were made.

At the Kensington Library is a letter from Miers to Burton inserted in one of these off-prints.

There is also a copy of the article inserted at the end of Vol. II of Burton's own copy of "The Land of Midian." It is corrected by him and the word "Major" is changed to Captain.

This is also in the Kensington Library.

1878.

An interesting paragraph on Burton taken from the "Hornet" of November 6, 1878.

The Spiritualist.
No. 325 (Vol. XIII, No. 20). Nov. 15th.
p. 231.

1878.

Spiritualism in Eastern Lands. (A lecture read before the British National Association of Spiritualists.)

The Spiritualist.
No. 328 (Vol. XIII, No. 23). Dec. 6th.
pp. 270–5.

Notices concerning lecture appeared on pp. 258 and 270 of the same volume.

1878.

The "Daily Telegraph" and Captain Burton.

The Spiritualist.
No. 328 (Vol. XIII, No. 23). Dec. 6th.
p. 270.

1878.

The Land of Midian.

Report of the British Association . . . (Dublin).
Transactions of Section E.
pp. 630–1.

For notices of the above see p. 589.

1878.

The Antiquities of Lissa and Pelagosa.

Proc. Soc. Antiq., Ldn. Second Series. Vol. VII.
pp. 141, 143.

1878.

The Land of Midian.

Geog. Mag. Vol. V. Oct.
p. 272.

A notice of Burton's travels in Midian appeared previously on p. 162.

1878.

Midian and the Midianites

Journ. Soc. Arts. Vol. XXVII.
No. 1358. Nov. 29th.
pp. 16–24.
Discussion, pp. 24–7.

1878.

Flint flakes from Egypt.

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. VII. Feb.
pp. 323–4.

1878.

More Castellieri.

By Richard F. Burton and Messieurs Antonio Scampicchio of Albona, and Antonio Covaz of Pisino.

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. VII. Feb.
pp. 341–63.

1878.

Reptiles from Midian, collected by Major [Captain] Burton.

With one illustration of *Zamenis elegantissimus*. By Dr. Albert Günther, F.R.S., F.Z.S.

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. Dec. 1878. pp. 977–8.

1878–79.

Remains of Buildings in Midian. [Plate & map.]

Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects. No. 4, pp. 61–80.

Discussion on the above appears in No. 5, pp. 81, 82, of the "Transactions."

1878–79.

Gold in Midian.

Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects. No. 5, pp. 83, 84.

The above appeared simultaneously in the "Athenæum."

1879.

Itineraries of the Second Khedival Expedition; Memoir explaining the New Map of Midian made by the Egyptian Staff-officers. [*Folding map.*]

Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XLIX. pp. [1]–150.

Off-prints of this article were made.

1879.

A visit to Lissa and Pelagosa.

Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. Vol. XLIX. pp. 151–90.

Reprints were issued in 1880 in green paper covers, with a separate title-page (pp. [1]–40).

EPISODE

OF

DONA IGNEZ DE CASTRO

(THE LUSIADS OF CAMOENS).

CANTO III STANZAS 118—135.

By RICHARD F BURTON.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.

LONDON:
HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

1879.

OUTSIDE COVER OF THE RARE CAMÖENS PAMPHLET.
(*From the Author's Collection.*)

1879.

Discussion on paper read by Rev. T. J. Comber on Mount Cameroons.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. (New Monthly Series). Vol. I. April No. 4.

pp. 237–40.

1879.

Episode of Dona Ignez De Castro. (The Lusiads of Camöens.) Canto iii. Stanzas 118–135.

Printed for private circulation.

7 pp. Paper covers, stitched.

London. Harrison & Son.

1879.

The Ogham-Runes and El-Mushajjar. A Study.

Trans. Roy. Soc. of Literature. Vol. XII. Part I.

46 pp.

Reprints were issued in paper covers consisting of pp. [1]–46 Plate 3 never issued.

1879.

Prophecy and Morality.

The Spiritualist.
No. 333 (Vol. XIV, No. 2). Jan 10th.

p. 18.

Correspondence on the subject appeared on Jan. 31, 1879, p. 56 of the same volume.

1879.

Veritable and Singular Account of an Apparition, and the Saving of a Soul, in Castle Weixelstein, in Krain.

By Captain R. F. Burton, H.M. Consul at Trieste.

The Spiritualist.
No. 369 (Vol. XV, No. 12). Sept. 19th.

pp. 138–40.

1879.

Copy of letter from the "Telegraph" of Nov. 18th, entitled "Captain Burton's Travels Eclipsed."

The Spiritualist.
No. 378 (Vol. XV, No. 21). Nov. 21st.
p. 251.

This is a notice of Professor Leuchin's new book, "The Mysteries of Hell and Its Inhabitants."

1879.

Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A.

Portrait of Captain Burton, etched by Leopold Flameng.

The Portfolio. Vol. X.

pp. [1]–4.

Ldn. Seeley, Jackson & Halliday. Fleet Street.

The description of the portrait is on the first page, the remainder being on the work of Sir F. Leighton.

The value, however, of this item lies in the etching itself, which is really beautiful.

This is still in print, and can be obtained for 2s. 6d. at Seeley, Service & Co., Ltd., 38, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

1879.

Stones and Bones from Egypt and Midian.

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. VIII. Feb.
pp. 290–324.

1880.

The Ethnology of Modern Midian.

Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit. Vol. XII. Part 2.
pp. [*249*]–330.

Reprints were issued at Trieste in paper covers consisting of pp. [*1*]–82, besides the off-prints which appeared immediately.

1880.

Report on Two Expeditions to Midian.

Journ. Soc. Arts. Vol. XXIX.
No. 1467. Dec. 31st.
pp. 98–9.

1880.

Giovanni Battista Belzoni.

The Cornhill Magazine. Vol. XLII. July.
pp. 36–50.

This is a most interesting and intimate account of the great Italian Egyptologist, who first excavated in the Valley of the Kings.

1880.

Report on Two Expeditions to Midian.
Alexandria, Egypt.

7 pp.

[No notice of printer or publisher.]

There was another issue of this pamphlet bearing the publisher's name as "The Alexandria Stationers & Booksellers Co., Ltd. 1880."
This is printed in slightly smaller type and contains only six pages.
Exceedingly rare.
The Camberwell Library has a copy of both issues; the Kensington Library of the first only.

1880.

Correspondence with His Excellency Riaz Pasha upon the Mines of Midian.
Printed for private circulation.
Alexandria, Egypt.
The Alexandria Stationers & Booksellers Co., Ltd., 1880.

14 pp.

Exceedingly rare.
Copies can be seen in both the Camberwell and Kensington Libraries.

1880.

Report upon the Minerals of Midian.

Alexandria: The Alexandria Stationers & Booksellers Co. Ltd.

16 pp.

This report was written by Burton at Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, on Jan. 30, 1880.

Exceedingly rare.

Copies can be seen in both the Camberwell and Kensington Libraries.

1880.

Psychic Facts.

A selection from the Writings of Various Authors of Psychical Phenomena.

Edited by W. H. Harrison, London. 1880.

Burton's experiences are found on pp. [70]–79.

It is not an original article, but consists chiefly of extracts from the "Pilgrimage" and "Spiritualist" relating to mirror-gazing, etc.

1880.

Notice of "Psychic Facts" taken from the "Banner of Light" of August 7, 1880.

The Spiritualist.
No. 417 (Vol. XVI, No. 24). August 20th.

p. 93.

There is also a description of "Psychic Facts" on p. 306, No. 409 (Vol. XV, No. 26).

1880.

Notice of the Passion Play book and short description.

The Spiritualist.
No. 423 (Vol. XVII, No. 14). Oct. 1st.

p. 162.

1881.

How to Deal with the Slave Scandal in Egypt.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

A SKETCH

BY

CAPTAIN RICHARD F BURTON.

OUTSIDE COVER OF THE VERY RARE "LORD BEACONSFIELD" PAMPHLET.

It is very possible that Francis Hitchman was instrumental in its publication.

(*From the Central Library, Kensington.*)

Reprinted from the "Manchester Examiner and Times," March 21st, 23rd, and 24th, 1881.

32 pp.

This is in the form of a pamphlet (4⅛″ × 6½″), and is signed A.E.I. (Lady Burton). It was, however, written by Burton, and is reproduced in Lady Burton's "Life," Vol. II, pp. 195–210.

It was obviously Lady Burton who had the pamphlet printed.

It was issued at Trieste, although it does not bear the imprint.

1881.

The Partition of Turkey.

Reprinted from the "Manchester Examiner and Times," Jan. 3rd and 4th, 1881.

23 pp.

This is in the form of a pamphlet (4⅛″ × 6½″), and is signed A.E.I. (Lady Burton). It bears the imprint of Trieste.

Copies may be seen at the Kensington Library.

The article was originally printed in the "Daily Telegraph" of March 7, 1880.

See the "Nights," Vol. IX, p. 94, and Lady Burton's "Life," Vol. II, pp. 552–9.

1881.

Thermæ of Montfalcone (aqua dei et vitæ).

Reprinted from the "Field" newspaper, London: Horace Cox. The "Field" Offices, 346, Strand, E.C.

The original article in the "Field" was published on Nov. 12, Dec. 17, and Dec. 24, 1881, when it was entitled "Curious Cures."

[1882.?]

Lord Beaconsfield. A Sketch.

pp. 12 (9¼ of actual text).

No date or publisher, possibly a newspaper off-print. Exceedingly rare. I can only trace four copies—one each at Kensington and Camberwell, one in the British Museum, and the last was sold by Quaritch in 1911. Francis Hitchman was apparently connected with its production, for not only did he write a "Life" of Beaconsfield, but the British Museum and the Quaritch copies were both presented by him.

1882.

Gold on the Gold Coast.

Journ. Soc. Arts. Vol. XXX.
No. 1541. June 2nd.
pp. 785–90.

Discussion. pp. 790–4.

The Society's Silver Medal was awarded Burton for this paper. See "Journ. Soc. Arts." Nov. 17, 1882. p. 13.

The above paper is preceded by a similar one by Burton's friend and traveller, Captain Cameron.

See pp. 777–85.

1882.

The Kong Mountains.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. (New Monthly Series.)
Vol. IV. Aug. No. 8.
pp. 484–6.

1882.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. (New Monthly Series.)
Vol. IV. Aug. No. 8.
pp. 505–7.

Discussion on Commander Cameron's paper on the Gold Coast on pp. 501–5.

1883.

Stone Implements from the Gold Coast. By R. F. Burton and L. Cameron.

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. XII.
pp. 449–54.

1885.

Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. (New Monthly Series.)
Vol. VII. Oct. No. 10.
pp. 641–2.

Discussion (pp. 641–6) on Mr. F. J. James's paper on the Somali Country.

1886.

Observations on the Various Texts and Translations of the So-called "Song of Meysūn"; an Inquiry into Meysūn's Claim to its Authorship; and an Appendix on Arabic Transliteration and Pronunciation.

By J. W. Redhouse, LL.D., C.M.G., M.R.A.S., Etc.

[Burton's version compared with those of others.]

Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Vol. XVIII. (New Series.)

pp. 268–322.

As was, and still is, the case with the more important papers published in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," an offprint was made. It had a title-page (as above) and was numbered pp. iv + 55.

1888.

Three months at Abbazia.

Reprinted from the "Vienna Weekly News."

A long letter, dated Aug. 4, 1888, signed Richard and Isabel Burton.

22 pp.

Very rare.

1888.

A Modern Knight Errant.

The Nation. Vol. XLVII.
New York.
March 15th.

pp. 222, 223.

1888–9.

Séance familière du 26 Novembre 1888 en l'honneur de Sir Richard-Francis Burton.

Le Globe, Journal Géographique.
Organe de la Société de Géographie de Genève.

Tome Vingt-Huitième.
Quatrième Série—Tome VIII.
Bulletin No. 1. Nov. 1888–Jan. 1889.

pp. 15–18.

The President, M. Henri de Saussure, after introducing Burton and giving a short résumé of his travels, called upon him to speak. Burton spoke chiefly on Mecca and Harar, but answered many queries on other parts of the world.

The above is a résumé of the whole proceedings.

1889.

The Akkas.

Title only, with remarks by Dr. E. B. Taylor.

Journ. Anth. Inst. Vol. XVIII. March 1888.

p. 121.

1890.

Burton as I Knew Him.
By V. Lovett Cameron.

The Fortnightly Review.
Vol. LIV (XLVIII N.S.). No. CCLXXXVIII. Dec.

pp. [878]–884.

1891.

Verses on the death of Richard Burton.
By A. C. Swinburne.

New Review. Vol. IV. No. 21. Feb.

pp. [97]–99.

1891.

Reminiscences of Sir Richard Burton.
By His Niece, Georgiana M. Stisted.

The Temple Bar. Vol. 92. July.

pp. 335–42.

1892.

Elegy on Sir R. F. Burton.
By A. C. Swinburne.

The Fortnightly Review.
No. CCCVII. New Series. July 1st.
pp. [1]–5.

1893.

The Horoscope of Sir R. F. Burton.

The Future.
Vol. II. No. 21. Oct. 1893.
pp. 146–8.
20, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C. Edited by A. J. Pearce.

The horoscope chart, with explanation, was reproduced in my article on Sir Richard Burton in the "Occult Review" for April 1921, pp. 214–22.

1893.

The Life of Capt. Sir R. F. Burton, K.C.M.G.
By Lady Burton. 2 vols. 1893.
Review.
Edinburgh Review. Vol. 178. No. 366. Art. VII.
pp. 439–68.

This anonymous review is included here owing to its length and exhaustive criticism.
It is well worth looking up.

[*circa* 1894]

NOTES
ON THE
BURTON GENEALOGY
COLLECTED AT DIFFERENT TIMES,
BY
ISABEL, WIFE OF SIR RICHARD BURTON.

Folio. Cardboard, with cloth back.

This book consists of the complete series of letters to various people, chiefly through the medium of "Notes and Queries," bearing on the subject of Burton's descent from Louis XIV.

About fifty copies of this were made and corrected by Lady Burton's secretary (the present Mrs. Guerra) for distribution among Lady Burton's special friends. The cuttings are pasted on one side only, there being thirteen of such pages.

1894.

New light on an old story.

Being a letter from Lady Burton concerning a ghost story attributed wrongly by various papers to Burton.

Borderland. Vol. I.
p. 240.

1894.

Sir Richard Burton.
By Emilia Aylmer Gowing.

Belgravia. A London magazine.
Vol. LXXXIV. May to Aug. 1894.
pp. 146–73.

1896.

Some Thoughts on Automatism With the Story of the Burton Messages, etc.
By Miss "X." (Miss Goodrich Freer).

Borderland. Vol. III.
pp. 157–72.

1897.

More about the Burton messages.
By Miss "X."

Borderland. Vol. IV.
(I) A Rejoinder to Some Critics. pp. [37]–39.
(II) A New View of the Coral Brooch Story. pp. 39–41.
(III) A Résumé of Miss X's Paper. pp. 41–2.

1898.

Some Recent Experiences Apparently Supernatural.

By Miss "X."

Journal of the Society for Psychical Research. Vol. VIII. 1897–8.

pp. 3–7.

The above paper, read before the Society, concerns the séance held in Burton's mausoleum at Mortlake.

1899.

Burton's Pilgrimage to Mecca; An Unpublished MS. of the Late Sir Richard F. Burton, F.R.S.L.

With an Introduction by W. H. Wilkins, M.A., F.R.S.L., Editor of the Burton MSS.

Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit. Vol. XX. Part III.

pp. 197–235.

This MS. forms one of two lectures read by Burton before the Emperor and Empress at Rio in 1866.

The other one was on the visitation to El-Medinah.

Both these lectures are amalgamated to form Chapter I of "Wanderings in Three Continents," which was also edited by W. H. Wilkins, and published in 1901.

With the alteration of a few phrases, pp. 202–35 of the above article are exactly the same as pp. 35–69 of "Wanderings in Three Continents."

An off-print of this article (and the preceding one in the "Trans. of the Roy. Soc. of Lit.") was issued under one cover.

1902.

Burton's "Wanderings in Three Continents."
Review by H. M. Stanley.

The Dial. Vol. XXXII. No. 379.
Chicago. April 1st.
p. 244.

1904.

A Reminiscence of Sir Richard Burton.
Anonymous.

Chambers's Journal. Vol. VII. 6th Series.
No. 347. July 23rd.
pp. 538–40.

1906.

Sir Richard Burton.
By Thomas Lloyd.

The Bookman. May 1906.
pp. 51–5.

This number was issued at 6d., and contains a presentation plate of Burton taken from the painting by Lord Leighton.

There are sixteen illustrations to the article, which stretch through the number to p. 63.

1906.

Richard Burton.
By OUIDA (Madame Ramée).

The Fortnightly Review.
Vol. LXXIX. New Series.
London. 1906.
pp. 1039–45.

1908.

Reverie & Action.

(Comparison of Burton and Amiel.)
Harper's Weekly. May 9, 1908. New York.
pp. 7–8.

1910.

Sentiment of the Sword.

The Field.

Fencing.

May 7th and 14th . . .	1st Evening.
May 21st and 28th . . .	2nd "
June 4th	
June 18th and 25th . . .	3rd "
July 2nd	
July 9th and 16th . . .	4th "
July 30th	5th "
Aug. 6th	
Aug. 27th	6th "
Sept. 3rd	
Sept. 17th	7th "
Sept. 24th	
Oct. 1st	
Oct. 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th . .	8th "
Nov. 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th . .	9th "
Dec. 3rd	

Reprinted in 1911, edited with notes by A. Forbes Sieveking, F.G.A., and a preface by T. A. Cook. pp. xv + 151, with one plate.

Bound in red cardboard with black lettering on face.

All edges trimmed.

The title of the above was originally " The Secrets of the Sword," after the work of that name by Baron de Bazancourt, from whom Burton got the idea of dividing up the work into " Evenings," etc.

1912.

Highways and Byways of Character & Literature. Sir Richard Burton. Orientalist, pilgrim, Don Quixote.

By the Editor.

The Young Man. March.

pp. 87–91.

The only copy of this which I have seen is in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society.

1912.

The Coming of the Arabian Nights.
By Ameen Rihané.

Part I. Vol. XXXV. No. 4. June.
pp. [366]–370.

Part II. Vol. XXXV. No. 5.
pp. [503]–508.

The Bookman,
New York.
Dodd, Mead & Coy.

1914.

Sir Richard Burton.
By " J.L.G."

Everyman. May 22nd.
p. 165.

1915.

Sir Richard Burton's Archdeacon.
By Stanley Lane-Poole.

Notes and Queries.
11th Series. June 5th.
pp. 425–6.

1921.

Books and the man.
No. 20—Mr. Herbert Jones.

(A short account of the Burton Library.)
The Bookman's Journal and Print Collector. Vol. III. No. 65.
p. 211.

1921.

In the days of Richard Burton.
By M.B.

West Africa. No. 220. Vol. 5. April 16th.

p. 278.

1921.

Lord Beaconsfield—A Sketch.

[This is a reprint of the very rare pamphlet bearing the above title which Burton wrote shortly after Lord Beaconsfield's death. I only know of four copies of the original in existence.]

Plain English. April 9th.

pp. 291–3.

1921.

Human Sacrifice Among the Jews.

[Some account of the law-suit dealing with Burton's MS., "The Jew."]

Anonymous.

Plain English. April 23rd.

pp. 324–5.

1921.

Sir Richard Burton on Ritual Murder.

Anonymous.

Plain English. April 30th.

p. 344.

1921.

Sir Richard Francis Burton.
By N. M. Penzer.

[Including chart of Horoscope.]

The Occult Review. April.

pp. 214–22.

1921.

The Centenary of Sir Richard Burton.
By N. M. Penzer.

Journ. Roy. Asiatic Soc. April 1921.

pp. 304–7.

1921.

Sir Richard Francis Burton.
By N. M. Penzer.

Man.
Vol. XXI. No. 5. May.
Article 42.

pp. 74–6.

1921.

Centenaire de l'anniversaire de Sir Richard Burton.
By Prof. E. Goegg.

Le Globe.

Organe de la Société de Géographie de Genève.
Tome Soixantième.
Bulletin. Nov. 1920–Avr. 1921.

pp. 44–5.

1921.

Sir Richard Burton as I knew him.
By Dr. F. Grenfell Baker.

Cornhill Magazine.
No. 304. New Series. October.

pp. 411–23.

1921.

Sir Richard Burton.
By Dr. F. Grenfell Baker.

United Empire.
Vol. XII. New Series. No. 10. October.
pp. 698–700.

Notices of the Burton Centenary, March 19th. 1921.

The large number of notices in the Press dealing with the centenary of the birth of Sir Richard Burton are too numerous to quote in their entirety. I will, however, give a list of the most important papers and articles in which notices appeared, together with their respective dates.

The Nation and the Athenæum	March 5th
Nature	March 10th
The Observer	March 13th
The Morning Post (letter)	March 17th
The Daily Telegraph (letters)	March 17th
The Near East	March 17th
Bookman's Journal	March 18th
Palestine	March 19th
The New Statesman	March 19th
The Daily Chronicle	March 19th
The Daily News	March 19th
The Daily Telegraph	March 19th
The Times	March 19th
The Daily Graphic	March 19th
The Evening Standard	March 19th
The Daily Herald	March 19th
The Worthing Herald	March 19th
The Sunday Times	March 20th
The Observer (by H. H. Johnston)	March 20th
The Observer (visit to Mortlake)	March 20th
The Observer (letter)	March 20th
The Torquay and S. Devon Journal	March 23rd
The Daily Telegraph (by Dr. Baker)	March 26th
John o' London's Weekly	March 26th
The Observer (two letters, one by Prof. Sayce)	March 27th
The Daily Telegraph (letter by N. M. Penzer)	March 31st
The Morning Post (letter by Dr. Baker)	April 1st

West Africa . . . . . April 2nd
The Observer (letter) . . . . . April 3rd
The African World . . . . . April 9th
The African World . . . . . April 26th
The African World (Supplement) . . . April 30th

References to Reviews, Articles, etc., Published in the "Athenæum."

1851.

Goa and the Blue Mountains.
Review.
April 19th. 1851. No. 1225.
pp. 423–5.

Scinde; or, The Unhappy Valley.
Sindh; and the Races that inhabit the Valley of the Indus.
Review.
Oct. 25th. 1851. No. 1252.
pp. 1111–12.

1852.

Falconry in the Valley of the Indus.
Review.
July 17th. 1852. No. 1290.
pp. 765–6.

Précis of a letter from Burton to the Editor on the "Falconry" review.
July 24th. 1852. No. 1291.

1855.

Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah. (Vols. I and II.)
Review.
July 28th. 1855. No. 1448.
pp. 865–6.

1856.

Personal . . . Meccah.
(Vol. III.)
Review.
Feb. 2nd. 1856. No. 1475.
pp. 135–6.

Letter from J. Bonomi to Burton concerning a certain statement on p. 137 of Vol. III of the " Pilgrimage."
March 29th. 1856. No. 1483.
p. 394.

Reply to the above.
April 5th. 1856. No. 1484.
p. 428.

First Footsteps in East Africa.
Review.
July 19th. 1856. No. 1499.
pp. 895–6.

1860. The Land of the Moon.

An article on Burton's account of the " Lake Regions of Equatorial Africa " in Vol. 29 of the Journ. of the Roy. Geog. Soc. by W. D. C[ooley].
June 16th. 1860. No. 1703.
pp. 823–4.

The Lake Regions of Central Africa. 2 vols.
Review.
June 23rd. 1860. No. 1704.
pp. 845–7.

1861.

City of the Saints.
Review.
Nov. 30th. 1861. No. 1779.
pp. 723–5.

1864.

Abeokuta and the Camaroons Mountains.
Review.
Jan. 9th. 1864. No. 1889.
pp. 49–50.

The African Mystery.

Letter from Burton at Agborne, Dahome, dated Jan. 28, 1
concerning the controversy between Mr. Cooley and hin
March 19th. 1864. No. 1899.
pp. 407–8.

Capt. Burton and the Land of the Moon, or Lake Regions.

Letter from Mr. Cooley.
April 9th. 1864. No. 1902.
pp. 510–11.

Note on the above Burton-Cooley correspondence.
April 30th. 1864. No. 1905. p. 613.

A Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome.
Review.
Sept. 24th. 1864. No. 1926.
pp. 391–3.

The Nile Mystery.

Letter from Burton at Manchester.
Dec. 24th. 1864. No. 1939.
pp. 861–2.

The above letter contains references to a letter on the sa
subject from J. G. Dorrington, which appeared on p. 824 of
17th Dec. issue of the "Academy."

The Nyanza mystery.

Letter from W. D. Cooley challenging certain remarks of R.
Burton.
Dec. 31, 1864. No. 1940.
p. 896.

1865. The Nile mystery.

Reply to Mr. Cooley's letter.
Jan. 14, 1865. No. 1942.
p. 53.

The above is also a reply to a similar article in "Blackwoo
Magazine," No. 591.

Wit and Wisdom from West Africa.
Review.
June 3, 1865. No. 1962.
pp. 745–6.

The source of the Nile.

Letter from Thomas Wright.
Sept. 9, 1865. No. 1976.
p. 346.

1867. African discovery.

Letter from Burton at Rio de Janeiro.
July 27, 1867. No. 2074.
p. 115.

This letter is an answer to the various letters on African discovery in previous issues of the "Athenæum" which had only just reached Burton. The letters in question are as follows:—

(1) Dr. Livingstone.

Letter from Dr. Kirk.
March 30, 1867. No. 2057.
pp. 420–1.

(2) African discovery.

Letter from W. D. Cooley.
Ditto.
p. 421.

(3) Dr. Livingstone's last great feat.

W. D. Cooley.
April 6, 1867. No. 2058.
p. 455.

(4) Proposed expedition to the Nyanza.

W. D. Cooley.
April 20, 1867. No. 2060.
pp. 520–1.

African discovery.

Letter from Charles Beke on the Burton–Cooley controversy.
Aug. 3, 1867. No. 2075.
p. 146.

Capt. Burton & Dr. Kirk.

Letter from W. D. Cooley.
Aug. 10, 1867. No. 2076.
pp. 178–9.

1867. African discovery.

Letter from John Hogg on Burton's letter of July 27th, and the subsequent letters.
Aug. 17, 1867. No. 2077.
p. 211.

The number of lakes in Central Equatorial Africa.

Letter from John Hogg in continuation of the above.
Sept. 21, 1867. No. 2082.
pp. 365–6.

1869.

Explorations of the Highlands of the Brazil.
Review.
Jan. 16, 1869. No. 2151.
pp. 83–4.

The sources of the Nile.

Letter from Isabel Burton, claiming Burton's proper position amongst the five explorers of the lakes.
Nov. 27, 1869. No. 2196.
p. 701.

The sources of the Nile.

Letters from Charles Beke in answer to the above.
Dec. 4, 1869. No. 2197.
pp. 737–8.

1870.

Letters from the Battlefields of Paraguay.
Review.
April 2, 1870. No. 2214.
p. 447.

1872.

Zanzibar; City, Island and Coast.
Review.
Jan. 27, 1872. No. 2309.
pp. 105–6.

This review contains a reference to an article "Dishonor est a Nilo," on the Burton–Speke controversy, which appeared in the "Saturday Review," July 2, 1864, pp. 12–14.

The Moabite Stone. I.

April 13, 1872. No. 2320.
pp. 464–6.

Burton's attention had been drawn to the interesting discussion of the Moabite stone by an article which had appeared in the "Athenæum" for Feb. 3, 1872, No. 2310, pp. 148–9. The article was entitled "Moabite Stones."

The Moabite Stone. II.

April 20, 1872. No. 2321.
pp. 495–500.

There was an answer to certain statements made on p. 464 in Burton's first article, published in the "Athenæum" for May 4th, No. 2323, p. 562. It was by Hyde Clarke, and entitled "Hamath and Moabite."

Both the articles on the "Moabite Stone" were reprinted in "Unexplored Syria," Vol. II, pp. 317–45.

After being broken up by fanatical Arabs, the pieces of the Moabite Stone were put together again and presented to the Louvre.

A cast of this famous stone will be found in the Phœnician Room at the British Museum.

Unexplored Syria.
Review.
June 29, 1872. No. 2331.
pp. 807–8.

1873.

The Lands of Cazembe.
Review.
Aug. 30, 1873. No. 2392.
p. 276.

Cazembe.

Letter from Burton at Trieste.
Sept. 13, 1873. No. 2394.
p. 340.

1874. Dr. Livingstone.

Letter from Burton at Trieste.
Feb. 14, 1874. No. 2416.
p. 228.

1875.

The Captivity of Hans Stade of Hess.
Review.
Jan. 2, 1875. No. 2462.
pp. 14–15.

L'Afrique Équatoriale: Gabonais Pahouins-Gallois.
Review [by Burton].
Oct. 23, 1875. No. 2504.
pp. 536–8.

Two trips to Gorilla Land.
Review.
Nov, 13, 1875. No. 2507.
p. 637.

New system of sword exercise.
Short notice.
Dec. 4, 1875. No. 2510.
p. 748.

1876. The Albert Nyanza.

Letter from Burton at Trieste.
July 22, 1876. No. 2543.
p. 118.

The Castelliere of Jurkovac.

Letter from Burton at Trieste.
Nov. 4, 1876. No. 2558.
p. 598.

Etruscan Bologna.
Review.
Dec. 16, 1876. No. 2564.
p. 795.

The present condition of the Etruscan problem.

Letter from Isaac Taylor on certain passages on the review of Burton's "Etruscan Bologna."
Dec. 30, 1876. No. 2566.
p. 886.

1877. The Turks, the Greeks, and the Slavs.

Letter from Burton advising a reprint of the above.
Feb. 10, 1877. No. 2572.
p. 193.

1877. The Ogham character.

Article by Burton, with numerous examples of the characters.
April 7, 1877. No. 2580.
p. 447.

Scind revisited.
Review.
May 12, 1877. No. 2585.
pp. 601–2.

The Ogham inscriptions.

Letter from Burton at Trieste.
July 28, 1877. No. 2596.
pp. 113–14.

The Ogham inscriptions.

In continuation of the above.
Sept. 8, 1877. No. 2602.
p. 306.

Mr. Stanley's last explorations.

Letter from Burton at Trieste.
Nov. 3, 1877. No. 2610.
pp. 568–9.

1878.

The Gold Mines of Midian.
Review.
May 11, 1878. No. 2637.
p. 601.

Copyright.

Letter from Burton at the Athenæum Club;
Sept. 28, 1878. No. 2657.
p. 401.

1879. Gold in Midian.

Article by Burton.
Jan. 25, 1879. No. 2674.
pp. 124–5.

The Land of Midian.
Review.
March 15, 1879. No. 2681.
p. 337.

1881. Three sonnets from Camöens.

By R. F. Burton.
Feb. 26, 1881. No. 2783.
p. 299.

Os Lusiadas [The Lusiads].
Review.
March 26, 1881. No. 2787.
pp. 423–4.

The Arabian Nights.

Letter from Burton at Trieste.
Nov. 26, 1881. No. 2822.
p. 703.

1882. The "Camoniana" of Lisbon.

Letter from R. F. Burton at Madeira.
Jan. 28, 1882. No. 2831.
p. 125.

Camöens: His Life and his Lusiads.
Review.
May 27, 1882. No. 2848.
pp. 661–3.

1883.

To the Gold Coast for Gold. By Richard F. Burton and Verney Lovett Cameron.
Review.
Jan. 6, 1883. No. 2880.
pp. 11–12.

1885.

The Lyricks of Camöens.
Review.
April 25, 1885. No. 3000.
pp. 533–4.

1886. Verses to Richard F. Burton on his translation of the "Arabian Nights."

By Algernon Charles Swinburne.
Feb. 6, 1886. No. 3041.
p. 199.

1888.

Lady Burton's edition of her husband's "Arabian Nights."
May 12, 1888. No. 3159.
pp. 594–5.

Richard F. Burton, K.C.M.G. By Francis Hitchman.
Review.
Aug. 19, 1888. No. 3173.
pp. 216–17.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Letter from S. Lane-Poole on the statement concerning the above in the review of Aug. 18th.
Aug. 25, 1888. No. 3174.
p. 260.

Lord Stratford and Sir R. F. Burton.

Letter from S. Lane-Poole in answer to a letter from Burton in the "Academy" of Sept. 1st.
Sept. 8, 1888. No. 3176.
p. 321.

This correspondence between Burton aud Lane-Poole was reproduced in the original edition of the "Nights," Supp. Vol. 6, pp. 427, 428, together with Burton's final comments on the subject. The letters were not reproduced in Smithers editions of the "Nights."

1890.

Sir Richard Francis Burton.
Obituary Notice.
Oct. 25, 1890. No. 3287.
p. 547.

1900.

The Kasîdah.
Ed. by H. J. Cook.
Review.
Aug. 18, 1900. No. 3799.
p. 216.

1906.

The Life of Sir Richard Burton. By Thomas Wright.
Review.
April 7, 1906. No. 4093.
p. 420.

CONTRIBUTIONS, REVIEWS, ETC., TO THE "ACADEMY." 1869–90.

VOL. I. 1869–70.

Vikram and the Vampire.
Review by H. Lawrenny.
Jan. 8, 1870, pp. 94, 95.

VOL. IV. 1873.

Unexplored Syria.
Review.
March 15, 1873, pp. 114–17.

VOL. V. 1874.

Cazembe and Supplementary Papers.
Review by W. D. Cooley.
Jan. 3, 1874, pp. 2–4.

VOL. VII. 1875.

Notice of Burton's forthcoming Book on the Congo.
Jan. 2, 1875, p. 12.

The Indian Affinities of the Gypsies.

March 27, 1875, pp. 324–5.

The Affinities of the Gypsies with the Jats.

A letter on Burton's article quoted above.
Review by Paul Bataillard.
June 5, 1875, pp. 583–5.

VOL. VIII. 1875.

L'Afrique Équatoriale. Par le Marquis de Compiègne, Paris, 1875.
Review by R. F. Burton.
Oct. 30, 1875, pp. 444–6.

A New System of Sword Exercise.
Review by A. Maclaren.
Nov. 27, 1875, pp. 545–6.

Ultima Thule.
Review by C. P. Ilbert.
Dec. 25, 1875, pp. 643–4.

Vol. IX. 1876. A Discovery at Laibach.

Jan. 15, 1876, p. 63.

Lettres, Journal, et Documents pour servir à l'histoire du Canal de Suez. Par Ferdinand de Lesseps, 1875 [First Notice].
Review by R. F. Burton.
Feb. 5, 1876, pp. 111–13.

Lettres, Journal, et Documents pour servir à l'histoire du Canal de Suez. Par Ferdinand de Lesseps, 1875 [Second Notice].
Review by R. F. Burton.
Feb. 12, 1876, pp. 139–41.

L'Afrique Équatoriale. Par le Marquis de Compiègne, Paris, 1875.
Review by R. F. Burton.
June 3, 1876 [the second volume], pp. 529–31.

Vol. X. 1876.

Etruscan Bologna.
Review by A. H. Sayce.
Dec. 23, 1876, pp. 600–1.

Vol. XI. 1877. Etruscan Bologna.

Letter from Burton.
Jan. 20, 1877, pp. 53–4.

Bologna.

Letter from Burton.
March 24, 1877, p. 251.

Sind Revisited.
Review by Andrew Wilson.
May 5, 1877, pp. 382–3.

Vol. XIV. 1878.

Gold Mines of Midian.
Review by W. E. A. Axon.
Aug. 10, 1878, pp. 129–30.

Vol. XV. 1879.

The Land of Midian (revisited).
Review by C. W. Wilson.
April 12, 1879, pp. 315–16.

Letter from Reginald Stuart Poole criticizing a recent article in the "New Quarterly Magazine" by an anonymous writer on "Specimens of a New Translation of the 'Thousand Nights and a Night.'"
April 26, 1879, pp. 369–70.

Vol. XVI. 1879.

The Meaning of "Gorjer."

By H. T. Crofton.
Aug. 16, 1879, p. 125.

The Meaning of "Gorjer."

Letter from R. F. Burton giving further information on the above.
Sept. 6, 1879, p. 177.

Captain Cameron on an Indo-Mediterranean Railway.

A letter from R. F. Burton. This deals with Cameron's article on the subject in the Sept. [1879] issue of "Macmillan's Magazine."
Nov. 22, 1879, p. 376.

Vol. XVIII. 1880.

Camöens.

A letter from Burton referring to a passage on the subject from the "Academy" of Nov. 13 [1880].
Nov. 27, 1880, pp. 384–5.

Vol. XIX. 1881.

Captain Burton's "Lusiads."

A letter of explanation by R. F. Burton.
Feb. 12, 1881, p. 119.

Burton states in this letter that "long ago" he "translated and annotated Professor Wetzstein's valuable little Reisebericht," but could not find a publisher. The letter of Professor Wright referred to is in the Jan. 15th [p. 46] issue of the "Academy," and not Jan. 8th as stated.

Assonance.

A letter from R. F. Burton regarding Aubertin's "Camöens."
May 7, 1881, p. 339.

How I crossed Africa. By Major Serpa Pinto. Vol. I.
Review by R. F. Burton.
May 21, 1881, pp. 365–7.

How I Crossed Africa. By Major Serpa Pinto. Vol. II.
Review by R. F. Burton.
June 11, 1881, pp. 425–6.

Os Lusiadas [The Lusiads].
Review by Oswald Crawford.
June 25, 1881, pp. 465–6.

Amongst others, various references to Payne's "Nights" are given from the following volume [XX].

They must have been of very great interest to Burton. He replied to one which appeared in the "Athenæum."

Vol. XX. 1881.

The Geographical Congress at Venice.
Oct. 1, 1881, pp. 258–60.

Letter from G. P. Badger on the circular advertising Payne's "Nights."
Nov. 26, 1881, p. 403.

The Statue of Marco Polo at Venice.

Letter from R. F. Burton.
Dec. 3, 1881, p. 420.

Reply to G. P. Badger's letter of Nov. 26th by A. S. Hutt.
Dec. 3, 1881, p. 421.

Correspondence on the supposed statue of Marco Polo in answer to Burton's letter on Dec. 3 by Hilderic Friend.
Dec. 10, 1881, p. 437.

Another letter *re* Payne's "Nights" from G. P. Badger.
Dec. 10, 1881, pp. 437–8.

A letter from S. Beal on the Marco Polo statue.
Dec. 17, 1881, p. 457.

A further letter from A. S. Hutt on Payne's "Nights." Also one from W. Wright on the same subject.
Dec. 17, 1881, p. 457.

VOL. XXI. 1882.

The Lusiads. Vols. III and IV. ["Life of Camöens and Commentaries."]
Review by A. Burnell.
Feb. 11, 1882, pp. 93–4.

VOL. XXII. 1882.

Madeira: Its Scenery and How to See It. . . . By Allen M. Taylor.
Review by R. F. Burton.
July 22, 1882, p. 59.

The Trieste Exhibition.
Aug. 19, 1882, pp. 135–6.

Three Sonnets of Camöens.

Translated by R. F. Burton.
Sept. 16, 1882, p. 203.

Camöens' Sonnets.

Letter from J. J. Aubertin.
Dec. 30, 1882, p. 470.

VOL. XXIII. 1883.

To the Gold Coast for Gold.
Review by A. H. Keane.
Jan. 6, 1883, pp. 2–3.

The Upper Congo versus Europe.

Letter from Burton at Trieste, dated March, 1883.
April 7, 1883, pp. 239–41.

The Late E. H. Palmer.

I. Personal Reminiscences.

May 5, 1883, p. 311.

The Late E. H. Palmer.

II. The Story of his Death.

May 12, 1883, pp. 329–30.

England's Duty to Egypt.
May 26, 1883, p. 366.

The above three articles form the only portions printed of a long article originally written for a magazine.

Persian Wit and Humour. By C. E. Wilson.
Review by R. F. Burton.
June 30, 1883, p. 460.

Vol. XXIV. 1883.

Three Early Italian Sonnets.
Aug. 25, 1883, pp. 129–30.

Vol. XXV. 1884.

The Egyptian Question. I.—How We Defended Arábi and His Friends. By A. M. Broadley.
Review by R. F. Burton.
Jan. 12, 1884, pp. 27–8.

The Egyptian Question. II.—Egypt and the Egyptian Question. By D. Mackenzie Wallace.
Review by R. F. Burton.
Jan. 19, 1884, pp. 45–7.

The Book of the Sword. Vol. I.
Review by A. Lang.
May 10, 1884, pp. 323, 324.

Spanish and Portuguese South America during the Colonial Period. By Robert Grant Watson.
Review by R. F. Burton.
May 17, 1884, pp. 342–3.

The Proposed British Commercial Geographical Society of London City.
Letter from Burton while in Bohemia.
June 21, 1884, p. 439.

[See also p. 420 of the number for June 14th, where Cameron's circular is described.]

Vol. XXVI. 1884.

The Book of Sindibad. By W. A. Clouston.
Review by R. F. Burton.
Sept. 20, 1884, pp. 175–6.

Letter from Burton on a verse from James's "Tasso" review in the "Academy" by J. T. Minchin [Nov. 1, 1884, pp. 283–4].
Nov. 15, 1884, pp. 324, 325.

Vol. XXVII. 1885.

Camöens, the Lyricks.
Review by Oswald Crawfurd.
Jan. 3, 1885, pp. 1–2.

West African Islands. By A. B. Ellis.
Review by R. F. Burton.
March 7, 1885, p. 163.

Kalīlah and Dimnah. By I. G. N. Keith-Falconer.
Review by R. F. Burton.
June 20, 1885, pp. 432–3.

Vol. XXVIII. 1885.

Journals of Major-General C. G. Gordon, C.B., at Kartoum.
Review by R. F. Burton.
July 11, 1885, pp. 19–20.

The Field of Honour. By Major B. C. Truman, etc.
Review by R. F. Burton.
Aug. 1, 1885, pp. 68–9.

The Thousand Nights and a Night.

A letter from Burton stating the manner in which the "Nights" is to be issued.
Aug. 15, 1885, p. 104.

Lord Houghton (Obituary).

Short notice by Burton.
Aug. 22, 1885, p. 118.

[1] Translations of Ancient Arabian Poetry, chiefly Pre-Islamic. By Charles J. Lyall.
Review by R. F. Burton.
Oct. 3, 1885, pp. 214–5.

[1] See also "Journ. Roy. Asiatic Soc.," Vol. XVIII, New Series, Part 3, May 1886, pp. xcix–c.

The Arabian Nights Entertainments.

Letter from John Addington Symonds on Burton's first volume.
Oct. 3, 1885, p. 223.

Letter from C. J. Lyall in answer to Burton's review of his book, "Ancient Arabian Poetry," referred to above.
Oct. 10, 1885, p. 241.

Summary of Burton's speech at Mr. B. Quaritch's trade-sale dinner.
Oct. 17, 1885, p. 254.

The Arabian Nights.

Letter from Edward Peacock on Burton's first volume.
Oct. 17, 1885, p. 258.

Vol. XXIX. 1886. A "Diet" for Ireland.

Letter from Burton while at Tangier, Morocco.
Jan. 16, 1886, p. 44.

Life of General Sir Charles Napier. By William Napier Bruce.
Review by R. F. Burton.
Feb. 6, 1886, pp. 85–6.

The Voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies.
Review by R. F. Burton. [Hakluyt Society.]
March 27, 1886, pp. 212–13.

Petroleum "Discoveries."

Letter from R. F. Burton on recent finds in Midian.
April 17, 1886, p. 274.

Vol. XXX. 1886. The orientalisation of Galland's "Arabian Nights."

Oct. 23, 1886, p. 277.

The loan of MSS. from the Bodleian Library.

Nov. 13, 1886, p. 327.

A letter from J. J. Ogle on a similar trouble as experienced by Burton appeared on Nov. 20, 1886, p. 347.

The History of the Forty Vezirs. By E. J. W. Gibb.
Review by R. F. Burton.
Nov. 20, 1886, pp. 337, 338.

Lady Burton's edition of her husband's "Nights."
Review by A. B. Edwards.
Dec. 11, 1886, pp. 387–8.

Vol. XXXI. 1887.

The Thousand Nights and a Night.
Explanatory review of Vol. 10.
Jan. 15, 1887, p. 43.

[1] The Thousand Nights and a Night.

Letter from Burton while in Paris reporting on the newly found MSS. of Zayn al-Asnam and Aladdin.
Jan. 22, 1887, pp. 60–1.

The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night.

Letter from W. A. Clouston on the newly discovered MSS.

Is Gordon dead?

Letter from Trieste.
April 30, 1887, p. 308.

Vol. XXXII. 1887. Gold in Western Arabia.

Letter from Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn.
Aug. 20, 1887, pp. 119–20.

Count Gozzadini.

Obituary notice by R. F. Burton.
Sept. 10, 1887, p. 167.

Vol. XXXII. 1887. The Kama Shastra Society.

Notice concerning the "Supplemental Nights."
Dec. 10, 1887, p. 389.

[1] See also "Journ. Roy. Asiatic Soc." Vol. XIX, New Series. p. 326.

Vol. XXXIII. 1888.

"Aladdin" in the original Arabic. Histoire d' 'Alâ Al-Dîn ou La Lampe Merveilleuse. Texte Arabe. . . . Par H. Zotenberg. 1888.
Review by R. F. Burton.
Feb. 4, 1888, p. 79.

Travels in Tunisia. By Alexander Graham and H. S. Ashbee.
Review by R. F. Burton.
June 16, 1888, pp. 405–6.

Vol. XXXIV. 1888.

A Mediaeval Latin version on "Kâlilah and Dimnar" Johannis de Capua/ . . . / . . . / . . . / . . . / . . . par Joseph Derenbourg.
Review by R. F. Burton.
July 7, 1888, pp. 3–4.

Travels in Arabia Deserta. By Charles M. Doughty.
Review by R. F. Burton.
July 28, 1888, pp. 47–8.

The Supplemental Nights.

Letter from R. F. Burton.
Aug. 4, 1888, p. 72.

The Bestial Element in Man.

Letter from Burton on Joseph Jacob's "Pilpay's Fables."
Aug. 11, 1888, p. 87.

Reprints of the "Arabian Nights."

Letter from R. F. Burton at Ramsgate.
Aug. 18, 1888, pp. 103–4.
[Correction to this letter appeared on Aug. 25th, p. 118.]

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Mr. S. Lane-Poole.

A letter from R. F. Burton on a personal matter.
Sept. 1, 1888, p. 137.

'83 to '87 in the Soudan. By A. B. Wylde.
Review by R. F. Burton.
Oct. 20, 1888, pp. 249–50.

The Life of Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. . . . By Stanley Lane-Poole. [First Notice.]
Review by R. F. Burton.
Nov. 24, 1888, pp. 329–30.

The Life of Stratford Canning. . . . [Second Notice.]
Review by R. F. Burton.
Dec. 15, 1888, pp. 379–80.

Vol. XXXV. 1889. Notes from Vevey.

Written by Burton at Montreux, Jan. 10, 1889.
Jan. 26, 1889, pp. 57–8.

Correction to the above by several correspondents.
Feb. 2, 1889, p. 74.

Notes from Lausanne.

Burton first refers to the correction of Feb. 2nd.
March 23, 1889, p. 204.

Vol. XXXVIII. 1890. Obituary (1st Notice).

By J. S. Cotton.
Oct. 25, 1890, p. 365.

Obituary (2nd Notice).

By J. S. Cotton.
Nov. 1, 1890, pp. 391–2.

Vol. XL. 1891. Sir R. F. Burton's Works.

Letter from Lady Burton concerning copyrights of her late husband's works.
Dec. 12, 1891, p. 538.

Vol. XLIV. 1893.

Life of Sir Richard Burton. By Lady Burton.
Review by Percy Addleshaw.
Oct. 21, 1893, pp. 333–4.

Vol. LXXXI. 1911. Sir Richard Burton.

By Frank Harris.
Part I, Sept. 16th, pp. 362–4.
Part II, Sept. 23rd, pp. 389–91.

The References in the "Mining World."

INTRODUCTION.

The earliest records of gold mining on the Gold Coast take us back to about 450 B.C., when Herodotus (iv. 196) tells us of the trade carried on by the Carthaginians with the natives of the West Coast of Africa, and describes the mode of bartering then employed. From these early days history is a blank until the fourteenth century, when the Normans are said to have established themselves at La Mina (Elmina) in about 1364.

Their trading lasted for about fifty years, when the enterprise was abandoned. It is, however, still undecided whether the Gold Coast was originally discovered by French or Portuguese sailors. It is certain that the Portuguese traded in gold and gold dust from about 1442 until the time of the Reformation. Modern diggings have revealed the fact that besides the alluvial washings they actually worked the mines.

With the Reformation things changed, and, as Burton explains in his "Wanderings in West Africa," cupidity having mastered terror of the Papal Bull, which had assigned to Portugal the exclusive right to this trade, English, French, and Dutch adventurers hastened early in the sixteenth century to share the spoils.

The first Englishman to bring back gold was Captain Thomas Wyndham, who, in 1551, brought to England about £10,000 worth of gold dust. Two years later three English ships were sent out and brought back, among other things, gold to the weight of 150 lbs.

Of the various other nations that tried to obtain a foothold in the Gold Coast by far the most determined were the Dutch, who finally in 1642 got the Portuguese to retire, compensating them by withdrawing their claims for territory in the Brazil. English settlements, however, sprung up. The Dutch objected—war followed, and all the British ports were destroyed, with the single exception of Cape Coast Castle.

Undaunted, the English built fresh forts in Charles II's reign, and a charter was granted to the Royal African Company (1672). This was succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants. The value of the annual export of gold at the beginning of the eighteenth century was £210,000.

In the early nineteenth century the British slowly began to extend their power, till in 1844 the jurisdiction of England on the Gold Coast was defined by the bond of March 6th.

The Danish and Dutch forts were purchased, and the results of the Ashanti War (1873–4) secured British influence generally.

Details of the Portuguese, Dutch, and English settlements will be found in the works of Bosman, Doorman, Ellis, and MacDonald.

Although it was well known that there was gold on the Gold Coast, nothing was done to develop it, and it was Burton who, in his "Wanderings in West Africa" (1863), drew public attention once again to this ancient gold-field.

There was, however, one man, Mr. James Irvine, of Liverpool, who had realized that scientific gold-mining would sooner or later be carried out on the Gold Coast. He first noticed the native gold-washing in the spring of 1858. They obtained sufficient grains of gold to live upon all through the rainy season.

No one, however, thought of discovering and developing the reefs from which the gold grains had been washed in the course of these centuries, until a French trader, M. J. Bonat, formed a company about 1880, the shares of which were mostly held in Paris. His discoveries proved the existence of reefs all round Cape Coast Castle, but too little capital forced Bonat to close down. He published a statement of his discoveries, and Mr. Irvine sent out Mr. R. B. N. Walker, for whose *bona fides* Burton stood good, with the result that the Guinea Coast Gold Mining Company was formed, with Burton's name on the Board of Directors.

Mr. Irvine now wrote to Burton at Trieste asking him

to go out to the Gold Coast on behalf of the Company This he finally decided to do, taking Captain Lovett Cameron (who happened to be staying with him at the time) as a companion. The two men set out on November 18, 1881, Lady Burton accompanying them as far as Fiume. (See her "Life," Vol. II., p. 224.) Excellent reports were received, and as a result a public company was formed with a capital of £30,000.

As shown in the following references from the "Mining World," both Burton and Cameron were put on the Boards of several new companies which sprung up. Many of them failed—not because they found no gold, but because their capital was too small and trustworthy managers and experts were few and far between.

Mr. Irvine bought up fresh reefs, formed another Syndicate, and did all he could to foster the growing industry. Burton would have taken a far larger part in affairs had not the Foreign Office interfered. As it was, he had to content himself with carrying on a large correspondence with Mr. Irvine, writing letters to the "Mining World," and bringing out his book, "To the Gold Coast for Gold" (1883). As has already been shown in Chapter II, Cameron was joint author of this work. It was dedicated to Mr. Irvine, and Burton gave him his original painting of the frontispiece of Volume I, which he naturally values to-day very highly.

Two of Burton's letters to the "Mining World," namely those published on April 28 and December 1, 1883, are reproduced in full in Lady Burton's "Life" (Volume II, pp. 230–3).

For some long time I have enjoyed a fairly regular correspondence with Mr. Irvine, who, although nearly ninety years of age, is still in good health, and an active business man. In one of his letters to me he speaks in some length of his two old friends Burton and Cameron.

"We three," he writes, "were on the very best of terms until I was left alone. First Cameron was killed by a fall from his horse, and then Burton died—still in harness —at Trieste."

It only remains now to say a few words on the Gold Coast mining since Burton's death.

Ten years later (1900) a concessions ordinance was issued, and the next year the "boom" came. In this year the export was only 6,162 ozs., valued at £22,186, but the next year it was over four times that amount. It rose steadily, until in 1908 the output was 281,257 ozs., valued at £1,194,743. There was a drop during the next two years, but from 1911 the output once again began to increase, till in 1915 it reached 404,780 ozs., valued at £1,719,637.

After 1915 the effect of the war began to tell, and the output decreased, till in 1919 it was down to 295,226 ozs., valued at £1,254,257.

The chief reason, however, for this decline was, and still is, the scarcity of labour, owing to the requirements of the Government for railway construction.

When lunching with Mr. Irvine in May 1922, he told me that West Africa's chance was near at hand, and he predicts another "boom," this time on a more sound and thorough basis.

Letters to the "Mining World."

1877. Gold in Midian.

Letter from "Alessandrio" at Rugeley on Burton's "secret" mission to Midian in search of gold.
Vol. XII. May 26th.
pp. 665, 666.

1878. Gold in Midian.

Anonymous article on Burton's progress in Midian, with some account of "The Gold Mines of Midian."
Vol. XIV. June 8th.
pp. 625, 626.

The Mineral Resources of Midian.

Anonymous article on Burton's paper read before the British Association at Dublin.
Vol. XV. Aug. 31st.
p. 236.

1881.

The Guinea Coast Mining Co., Ltd.
Details of the property, with notice of Burton's adhesion to the Board and his journey to the Gold Coast on behalf of the Company.
Vol. XXI. Nov. 19th.
p. 533.

Full details and prospectus of the Company are to be found on p. 544.

The Guinea Coast Gold Mining Co.
Report of meeting giving details of Burton's progress on the Gold Coast, with extracts from his letters.
Vol. XXII. March 4th.
pp. 227, 228.

1882. Mining on the Gold Coast.

Letter from Mr. R. B. N. Walker on the climate of the Gold Coast, quoting the opinions and experience of Burton and Cameron.
Vol. XXII. April 15th.
pp. 381, 382.

Mining on the Gold Coast.

Anonymous article on Burton's opinion on the properties in the Wassau district, and on his paper recently read before the [Royal] Society of Arts.
Vol. XXII. June 10th.
p. 592.

A portion of the paper read before the Soc. Arts. is quoted in the prospectus of the Wassau Mining Co., Ltd., on p. 628 of the "Mining World" for June 17th.

African Gold Coast Syndicate.
Notice of the new company, of which Burton and Cameron are stated as being two of its Directors.
Vol. XXIII. July 1st.
pp. 673, 674.

Further details of the Company will be found on p. 684. A notice of the statutory meeting occurs on p. 966 (Sept. 9th).

West African Gold Fields, Ltd.
Notice of the new company. Burton and Cameron are stated as being two of its Directors.
Vol. XXIII. July 22nd.
p. 758.

Further details will be found on p. 765. A notice of the statutory meeting occurs on pp. 1224, 1225 (Nov. 19th).

1882. Indian and African Gold Mines.

Letter from W. Wanliss in depreciation of Burton's reports on the wealth of the Gold Coast.
Vol. XXIII. Nov. 11th.
p. 1192.

Letter from Burton at Trieste in answer to the above.
Vol. XXIII. Dec. 30th.
p. 1417.

1883. "Hydraulicking" on the Gold Coast.

Letter from Burton at Trieste referring to a statement by M. Flint on p. 1329 of the Dec. 16th issue of the "Mining World."
Vol. XXIV. Jan. 13th.
p. 43.

Gold Coast Mining.

Letter from Burton at Trieste.
Vol. XXIV. Feb. 24th.
p. 196.

"To the Gold Coast for Gold."
A Review.
Vol. XXIV. March 3rd.
pp. 216, 217.

The Gold Coast.

Letter from Burton criticizing certain statements of Mr. Gowans.
Vol. XXIV. March 17th.
p. 283.

No Chinese for the Gold Coast.

Letter from Mr. Gowans in reply to the above.
Vol. XXIV. March 31st.
pp. 336, 337.

The Gold Coast.

Letter from Burton at Trieste.
Vol. XXIV. March 31st.
p. 336.

Letter from Burton at Trieste on information he has recently received from the Gold Coast, and on certain statements made at the last meeting of the Guinea Coast Gold Mining Co.
Vol. XXIV. April 28th.
p. 425.

Letter from Burton at Trieste concerning a letter in the "Mining Journal," a letter from Cameron, and other matters bearing on the Gold Coast.
Vol. XXIV. May 12th.
p. 485.

Guinea Coast Gold Company.

Letter from "Quex," one of the shareholders, asking Burton's advice for the saving of the mines.
Vol. XXIV. May 19th.
p. 497.

Mining on the Gold Coast.
More hydraulicking.

Letter from Burton.
Vol. XXIV. May 26th.
pp. 531, 532.

Gold Coast Mining.

Letter from Burton at Trieste.
Vol. XXIV. June 2nd.
p. 546.

Mining on the Gold Coast.

Letter from Burton, chiefly on hydraulicking.
Vol. XXIV. June 23rd.
p. 620.

Mining on the Gold Coast.

Letters from Burton dealing with letters lately received from Cameron.
Vol. XXV. July 28th.
p. 92.

Mining on the Gold Coast.

Letter from Burton in continuation of the above.
Vol. XXV. Aug. 4th.
p. 123.

Mining on the Gold Coast.

Letter from Burton in further continuation of the above.
Vol. XXV. Sept. 1st.
p. 225.

Mining on the Gold Coast.

Letter from Burton at Trieste.
Vol. XXV. Dec. 1st.
pp. 546, 547.

Mining on the Gold Coast.

Letters from Messrs. Hill and Stewart, and from D. W. Lowman, denying certain statements contained in Burton's last letter.
Vol. XXV. Dec. 8th.
p. 576.

Mining on the Gold Coast.

Letter from Burton, dealing with the ancient historical geography of the Gold Coast.
Vol. XXV. Dec. 15th.
p. 599.

Mining on the Gold Coast.

Letter from Burton, regret for the mistake pointed out on p. 576.
Vol. XXV. Dec. 22nd.
p. 633.

LETTERS, ETC., TO "THE TIMES."

1855. Defence of the Bashi-Bazouks.

Dec. 6th.
Page 4, Column 6.

1856. Central Asia.

Feb. 19th.
Page 12, Column 5.

1859. Dr. Livingstone.

Oct. 8th.
Page 12, Column 6 (Palmer's index).
Page 9, Column 3 (File copy at British Museum).

1861. Cotton from Zanzibar.

Jan. 30th.
Page 7, Column 6.

The Ethnological Society.

July 8th.
Page 10, Column 6.

This letter concerns a disturbance caused by the explorer Du Chaillu and a Mr. Malone. Burton wrote the above as a result of Mr. Malone's article in the "Times" of July 5th (Page 6, Column 1).

1862. Great Gorilla Controversy.

Dec. 23rd.
Page 4, Column 6.

Transportation.
Dec. 31st.
Page 4, Column 4.

1863. Camaroon Island for Convicts.
Jan. 5th.
Page 6, Column 5.

Penal Transportation.
Jan. 9th.
Page 4, Column 2.

Penal Transportation.
March 27th.
Page 9, Column 5.

1864. The African Climate.
June 16th.
Page 11, Column 5.

The Nile Sources.
Sept. 23rd.
Page 8, Column 4.

The Kames Mills.
Nov. 22nd.
Page 5, Column 5.

1871. The City of Samaria.
Sept. 26th.
Page 10, Column 2.

African Explorers.
Oct. 28th.
Page 6, Column 6.

Scottish Corporation Dinner.
Letter to Mr. Macrae Moir.
Nov. 30th.
Page 6, Column 2.

Dr. Livingstone.
Nov. 30th.
Page 6, Column 2.

Evidence in the Tichborne Case.
Dec. 18th.
Page 12, Column 2.

1875. A Grumble. (Mt. Cenis tunnel.)
May 18th.
Page 5, Column 4.

[Italian] African Exploration.
June 21st.
Page 5, Column 2.

1876. Spirit Phenomena.
Nov. 13th.
Page 7, Column 6.

1877. Mission to the Land of Midian.
May 14th.
Page 6, Column 6.

1878. Climate of Cyprus.
Aug. 30th.
Page 3, Column 6.

Finds in Midian.
Dec. 12th.
Page 10, Column 6.

1882. The Kong Mountains.

June 27th.

Page 10, Column 6.

1888. The Position at Suakin.

Dec. 26th.

Page 6, Column 2.

1890.

Notice of Burton's death.

Oct. 21st.

Page 5, Column 6; also
Page 8, Column 1.

Notice of Burton's funeral.

Oct. 23rd.

Page 3, Column 5.

The Burton and Speke Controversy.

By J. A. Grant.

Oct. 28th.

Page 11, Column 6.

1891.

Proposed Memorial to Burton.

Jan. 24th.

Page 11, Column 6.

Civil List pension conferred on Lady Burton.

Jan. 28th.

Page 9, Column 5.

Letter from Lady Burton on her late husband.

March 2nd.

Page 4, Column 6.

Letter from Lady Burton on the proposed monument to her late husband.

April 1st.

Page 11, Column 1.

1911.

Lawsuit about a Burton MS. (Before Mr. Justice Lawrence without a jury by consent.) This interesting case was fought between Alexander and Manners Sutton concerning the rights of publishing the MS. of Burton's "Human Sacrifice amongst the Sephardim, or Eastern Jews."

A castrated form was included by Wilkins in his "The Jew, Gypsy and El-Islam."

March 28th.

Page 3, Column 3.

1918. The British in Damascus.
Sir R. F. Burton's Prophecy.

Letter from W. P. Dodge.

Oct. 10th.

Page 9, Column 5.

1921. An Explorer's Centenary.
Richard Burton, 1821–1890.

March 19th.

Page 11, Column 6.

Sir Richard Burton.
Proposed Annual Memorial Lecture.

June 6th.

Page 6, Column 5.

Burton Memorial Fund.
Meeting of Committee.

July 4th.

Page 20, Column 4.

The following have appeared in the Literary Supplement of "The Times":—

1906. Sir Richard Burton.

Letter from his cousin, E. S. Mostyn Pryce, expressing disapproval of certain portions of Wright's "Life." Mr. Pryce's

attitude is most justifiable, and in his letter he states the case in a most able and convincing manner.

March 16th.

Page 91, Columns 2 and 3.

The letter also appeared in the "Standard," March 15th, 1906.

1911.

The Sentiment of the Sword.
Review.

April 20th.

Page 159, Column 1.

1914.

The Kasîdah.
Notice.

Dec. 10th.

Page 564, Column 1.

Review.

Dec. 17th.

Page 571, Column 1.

1921. The Burton Centenary.
Celebration arrangements.

June 23rd.

Page 394, Column 1.

APPENDICES

A.—The Burton Library at Kensington, and the Relics at Camberwell.

B.—"Lives" of Burton, with Short Criticisms, Prices, etc.

C.—Note on the Life of Albert Letchford.

APPENDIX A.

THE BURTON LIBRARY AT KENSINGTON AND THE RELICS AT CAMBERWELL.

1. The Books at the Central Library, Kensington.

AFTER Lady Burton's death, Mrs. Fitzgerald and Miss Plowman (now Mrs. Guerra) were nominated her literary executors. Owing to the fact that Mrs. Fitzgerald knew nothing about Burton's library or papers, and was, moreover, for other reasons, incapable of filling her post satisfactorily, the whole work of sorting out fell to Miss Plowman. She knew Lady Burton wished the books to be left to a good library where they could be consulted by students, she also knew that Burton had reasons for not wishing Mrs. Fitzgerald to have any control over his books, etc. These reasons soon became apparent, for Mrs. Fitzgerald started to cause endless trouble, and actually wanted to burn all the MSS. and books. Fearing the fulfilment of this extraordinary resolution, Miss Plowman wrote to her friend, Mr. Herbert Jones, the chief librarian of the Central Library, High Street, Kensington, to know if his Board had room for the Burton books and relics. He thought they had, and so after they were saved from the clutches of Mrs. Fitzgerald, the conveying of the books began. In the course of this work it transpired that it would be impossible to find room for them all, and so Miss Plowman looked round for another library with room to

spare for the surplus. This, however, proved no easy matter, and most of the larger libraries were tried in vain. Finally it was discovered that there was a room vacant at the Central Library, Camberwell. Correspondence with Mr. Foskett, the librarian, proved this to be the case, and accordingly the remainder of the collection, which included Lady Burton's books and the relics, were sent to Camberwell.

This explains the fact that the Burton books, etc., are divided between two distinct libraries, instead of being all together in some Government institution, such as the Library of the British Museum.

As the collection is practically unknown, and is of itself most important to the better understanding of Sir Richard's life, no excuse will be made for including a short account of it in this bibliography.

The collection at Kensington forms, without doubt, a most extensive and interesting insight into Burton's life and character. Here are to be seen the methods he employed when engaged in studying any particular subject, the great and varied extent of his reading, and the critical way in which the books have been corrected and annotated from the mass of knowledge stored up in his encyclopaedic brain.

It is, therefore, surprising that Burton's biographers (such as they are) have made practically no use of the library whatsoever. In fact, Wright is the only one whom I know to have visited the library. Furthermore, he appears to have made but a most hasty examination, which, of course, was quite inadequate even to glance through the catalogues, let alone to examine and study the books themselves.

The collection is nearly unknown, and Londoners are greatly surprised when I tell them that in the middle of the great shopping centre of Kensington reposes Burton's library practically complete as he had it in his own study.

In the case of Camberwell, the general ignorance of the Burton collection is more understandable as it is quite off the beaten track and difficult to find. Another reason why the Burton library is unknown is because practically nothing

has been written about it in any of the literary or scientific journals. The only accounts I have seen (and they are short enough) are in the "Dictionary of English Book-collectors," referred to early in this work, and in an article on p. 211 of the "Bookman's Journal" for January 21, 1921. The latter article is one of a series on "Books and the Man," and is on Mr. Herbert Jones, the chief librarian of the Kensington Library.

I must now give a somewhat detailed description of the collection. It consists of nearly all the books and pamphlets which Burton had in his study at Trieste. I say "nearly," because, owing to the numerous moves, many books were lost, and after his death others disappeared in rather a mysterious manner. Many of the more valuable works and MSS. were sold to Bernard Quaritch by Lady Burton.

The books which Burton had at Trieste formed the second library he had got together, for it must be remembered that his original collection was burned at the fire in Grindley's depository. This fire, which occurred soon after his marriage, destroyed everything he possessed, including a wonderful collection of costumes of nearly every race in the world, as well as his library, consisting of valuable Persian, Indian, and Arabic MSS. (which had been collected during his travels in India and Arabia), besides all his printed books. This great loss must have been truly heart-breaking, and partly explains the fact that there are very few oriental MSS. at Kensington.

Burton classified his books under subjects; thus, starting in the top left-hand corner of a bookcase, he would have everything together dealing with the "Arabian Nights"; later on, all his editions of "Camöens" would be collected, and then perhaps all the African travel books, to be followed by the "Sword" literature. The arrangement at Kensington is one of classification, intended to group the books as far as possible in conformity with the use to which Burton put them, i.e. as tools for the particular work in hand.

A hasty glance through the library at once denotes the man—a traveller, a translator, and a student of the East.

A more detailed inspection of the books themselves will afford a most interesting insight into Burton's character. First of all it will show that the books belonged to a man who had absolutely no regard for books from the artistic or bibliophile's point of view, but to one who used them merely as working tools, as opinions of men and women on subjects which were of interest to him, and were in some way or other connected with a book he was writing or a study upon which he was about to commence. Thus, the margins of the books, the end pages and the title-pages became his note-books, and are filled with his criticisms, additions, and corrections. All these are carefully written in his minute writing, which has always been so difficult to decipher.

I would classify Burton's marginal notes, etc., under three headings :—

(1) Those in books written by himself.
(2) Those in books on subjects upon which he is working.
(3) Those which form a criticism to an independent work.

(1) All Burton's own books are in the library, quite apart from those at Camberwell which he gave to his wife. Most of them have the reviews from the daily papers, " weeklies," and " monthlies " gummed on to the paste-downs of the particular book in question. Then, perhaps, will be found the original pencil or pen drawings of the illustrations, in some cases fresh illustrations are pinned to one of the pages, and would, in all probability, have found their way into the text of a second edition.

In other instances a book is prepared throughout for a second edition, which for some reason or other never appeared. In yet other cases the additional notes found in the margins merely represent freshly discovered information bearing on the subject. In most cases the spelling of some native name is altered, or the etymology of a word is given. In a few cases parts of the original MS. are inserted in the book.

In the foregoing pages, when dealing with each of Burton's works, I have always noted when his own copy in the Kensington Library contains any corrections or insertions of interest. By far the most interesting of the books full of annotations of all kinds is Burton's own copy of the "Nights." This, which is carefully kept separate (for students only), is looked upon as one of the chief treasures of the collection. In all its sixteen volumes are notes of every description—altered spellings, fresh references, a new analogue to a story, some recently discovered information on a place, a book, a caliph, an author, or on one of the numerous subjects of which Burton had treated in the "Nights."

The following is a brief description of the alterations, additions, etc., made in most of the volumes.

The first volume is filled with numerous cuttings, while the title-page is covered with notes in minute writing. (See illustration.) The indexes of the first three or four volumes are greatly supplemented. All the volumes have Burton's visiting-card gummed in.

Volume 3 contains, among other things, the original prospectuses of "Camöens" and of the "Kasîdah."

In Volume 5 is inserted the original pencilled Arabic design used at the commencement of each volume. It was borrowed [?] by Oscar Asche as a drop-scene in his Eastern [?] spectacle "Chu Chin Chow." There are also the Arabic designs used on the cover and title-page of the "Nights," and that used on Burton's own note-paper.

In Volume 6 the sixth voyage of "Sindbad the Sailor" and the "Calcutta Edition" version of the seventh voyage of the same story are greatly altered.

Volume 8 contains the original MSS. of the verses on pp. 332, 333, 343, and 344 of the story of "Ali Nur al-Din and Miriam the girdle-girl."

Volume 10 is full of alterations and additional notes. In the "Terminal Essay" several of the pages have their margins entirely covered with notes. Letters from A. J. Cotheal, who sent Burton a translation of "The Tale of

Attaf," are also inserted. The "Supplemental Nights" also contains interesting notes, letters, etc.

In Volume 3 there are letters from Professors Blumhardt and Zotenberg.

Volume 4 is exceedingly interesting, as there are inserted in it the original correspondence with the Bodleian Library, Oxford, when the curators proved themselves so discourteous in the question of the loan of the Wortley Montagu MS. Lord Salisbury's letter on the subject is also inserted.

Volume 5 has very few additional notes, while the last volume has numerous cuttings, letters, etc.

(2) In this section I would include books which served as tools for some new work on which Burton was labouring. As soon as he had decided on a subject his mind became an absolute blank to everything—except that subject. On it he centred all his attention and time, while fatigue or rest was unknown to him. It even became a difficult thing to get him to take food, and at the Athenæum a small box of snuff was his day's ration! First he would gather together all the published matter bearing on the subject in hand, whether it was books, pamphlets, articles, cuttings, or diagrams and illustrations. At the same time he would write to those of his friends or acquaintances who might possibly give him some help, or who specialized in any particular branch of the subject.

As time went on and the research work was nearly finished, and all the books were collected, then the annotations began. That Burton was a most careful reader is evident from an inspection of the books in his library. Words were changed to the particular transliteration which he considered the most correct, cuttings were pasted in, and, if it were a translation, his own rendering would be added either in the margin, or perhaps right across the page itself. The best example of the amassing of information in this fashion can be seen in the cases of Camöens and of the "Sword" book. Nearly every edition of Camöens is in the library, forming, in Mr. Herbert Jones's opinion, one of the finest collections out of Portugal.

The " Sword " literature is very extensive. Not only are there numerous books and pamphlets on the subject and on all its branches, but also many drill-books and sword-exercise manuals published both in England and abroad. A separate catalogue of " Sword " books has been formed at Kensington, including those in the Burton collection. I have already given full details of the material for the second and third volumes of the " Book of the Sword."

(3) In this section I include books which Burton possessed, but which had not specially been used for his own work. He had either received them for review, been given them by friends, or purchased them himself because he was interested in the subjects of which they treated. Under this heading also comes all classical works, dictionaries grammars, and general reference books. All received the same detailed attention, and have some interesting correction or addition. It appears on inspection of the books themselves that he had various stages of single-word adverse criticism; thus against one paragraph is the word " mistake " or "error," against another " wrong " or "no," and finally is a word which sometimes is very hard to read, though in other cases quite clear—" rot." One of the most interesting books which Burton reviewed is Doughty's " Arabia Deserta," which has been recently reprinted. Burton has most carefully gone through the two original bulky volumes, and his criticisms, corrected spellings and notes are of the greatest interest. As I have already said, strange as it may appear, Doughty never read any of Burton's books, and therefore, although " Arabia Deserta " is such a wonderful book, there are certain mistakes which could easily have been corrected, had Doughty even read Burton's " Pilgrimage." There are also numerous cuttings and other interesting insertions in these volumes.

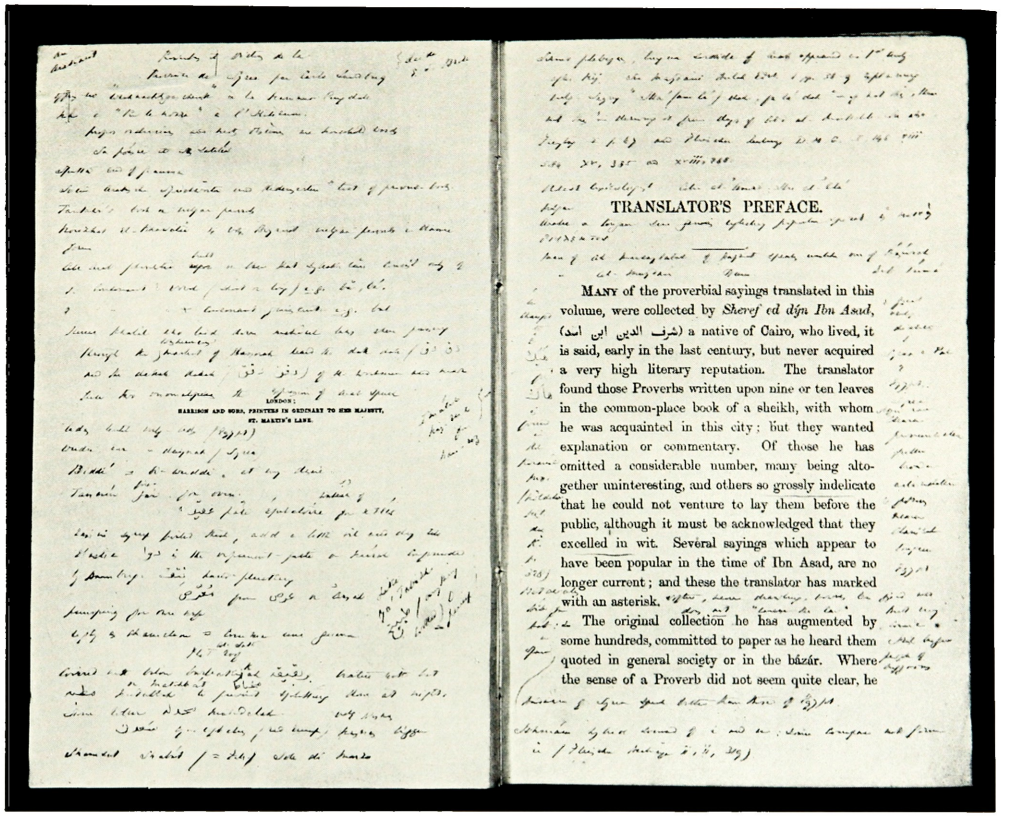
In many cases a book which Burton has corrected and annotated becomes so much more valuable than originally was the case, that visitors to the Library find the new information practically constitutes a new edition, or in some cases a far more literal rendering, if we are dealing with a

translation. As an example of the latter I may specially mention Burckhardt's "Arabic Proverbs." In this case nearly every proverb has been altered to a far more literal interpretation. People may be inclined to look upon Burton as a book-vandal, but such was certainly not the case. His manner of working and the number of books he wrote and studied prevented him from becoming a collector in the true sense of the word. He once said that he was a bibliophile at heart, but that lack of time and money prevented it being put into practice, and this is obviously true.

Apart from the books at Kensington there is an extensive collection of pamphlets, some of which are bound into volumes, but the majority are kept in large black book boxes. There are thirty-four of such boxes, containing altogether nearly five hundred pamphlets. They are in English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Arabic, Persian, etc., and are on every imaginable subject—there are grammars of many different languages, guide-books, odd journals of learned societies, reports of meetings and lectures, Government reports, pamphlets given him by friends at Trieste, Alexandria and Damascus—in fact everything in pamphlet form of use to a great traveller, author and student.

Under the able management of Mr. Herbert Jones, a separate catalogue is being made to these thirty-four boxes, each pamphlet having its own number. Burton's own pamphlets, extracts from journals of learned societies, etc., are confined to another black box, distinct from the thirty-four, and the three books of pamphlets bound together.

It is to be regretted that, owing to the fact that the Central Library is very overcrowded, it has been found impossible to devote a separate room to the collection, or to allow access to the shelves. The books are, however, sent up to the Reference Library, where they can be used by anyone complying with the rules.



LONDON:
HARRISON AND SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

MANY of the proverbial sayings translated in this volume, were collected by *Sherf ed dýn Ibn Asad*, (شرف الدين ابن اسد) a native of Cairo, who lived, it is said, early in the last century, but never acquired a very high literary reputation. The translator found those Proverbs written upon nine or ten leaves in the common-place book of a sheikh, with whom he was acquainted in this city; but they wanted explanation or commentary. Of those he has omitted a considerable number, many being altogether uninteresting, and others so grossly indelicate that he could not venture to lay them before the public, although it must be acknowledged that they excelled in wit. Several sayings which appear to have been popular in the time of Ibn Asad, are no longer current; and these the translator has marked with an asterisk. The original collection he has augmented by some hundreds, committed to paper as he heard them quoted in general society or in the bázár. Where the sense of a Proverb did not seem quite clear, he

PART OF THE PREFACE AND OPPOSITE PAGE OF BURCKHARDT'S "ARABIC PROVERBS" ANNOTATED BY BURTON.

(*From the Central Library, Kensington.*)

2. The Relics at Camberwell.

The collection at the Central Library, Peckham Road, consists of books and personal relics. As already mentioned, they were sent here by Mrs. Guerra as there was not room for them at Kensington, being placed under the charge of Mr. Foskett, the librarian at that time.

The present librarian is Mr. Arnold G. Burt, who takes the greatest care of the collection, the pictures and books being kept chiefly in his own room, partly for safety and partly on account of lack of space.

The books were almost entirely the property of Lady Burton. They form practically a complete collection of Burton's works, many being inscribed by him, while others are full of his notes and corrections, but these are not nearly so extensive as those in the books at Kensington.

There are three cardboard boxes and one bound volume of pamphlets, some of which are rare and interesting. One of the boxes contains copies of Burton's letter to the Foreign Secretary after his recall from Damascus, and that from his Syrian friends, in admiration of his services and in sympathy over his misfortune.

Another of the boxes contains a very fine copy of the exceedingly rare guide-book, "A Pictorial Pilgrimage to Mecca," and also the two rare pamphlets issued in Alexandria on Midian.

There is also a reprint of the letter to the "Vienna Weekly News," entitled "Three months at Abazzia." Of sentimental interest is the two-volume edition of Buchanan's novel, "The Martyrdom of Madeline." This novel was the last book that Burton read, and, after his death, was found underneath his pillow.

The relics may be divided into two headings, pictures and curios. With but one or two exceptions, all the oil paintings are by Letchford. The list is as follows:—

Pictures:—

Oil painting of Sir Richard and Lady Burton by Louis

Desanges. The work was done in 1861 and given to the Burtons as a wedding present.

Desanges will be remembered chiefly for his excellent battle-scenes, etc.

Burtons' house at Damascus, by Lord Leighton.

Burton as Haji Abdulla at Mecca, by Borgo Caratti. (Copy by Mr. Herbert Jones in the Kensington Library.)

All the following are by Albert Letchford :—

Burton as fencing master.
Views from the Burtons' house looking north, south, east and west.
Painting of the Burtons' house at Trieste :—

(*a*) The smoking-room.
(*b*) The study.
(*c*) The drawing-room.
(*d*) The eastern corner of the smoking-room.
(*e*) Lady Burton's private chapel.
(*f*) Her study.
(*g*) Her bedroom.
(*h*) Burton at work in his bedroom.

Drawing of Burton after death.
Life-size unfinished portrait of Burton.

Curios :—

Paper-knife and cross made from the mast of a ship against which Burton was leaning when it was struck by lightning.

Long thin cigar-case containing two cigars.
Cigar straws.
Arabian purse used on the Mecca journey.
Arabic inscription in small frame.
Pair of Arab slippers.
Pair of Arab boots.
Birch containing secret receptacle in handle, used for holding paper for notes and drawing during his travels.

Mohammedan Diploma, Mecca, 1853. Received from the Shaykh El Islam, signifying that Burton was a good Haji and a saintly man. This diploma seems to have acted as a kind of talisman among the Mohammedans, who, when they saw it, would kiss it and place it reverently on their foreheads. (See illustration facing p. 52.)

Fez cap with inner lining.

Assyrian (?) chalcedony seal used as a pendant.

Necklet of human bones given by the King of Dahomey to Burton as a present for his wife. (See illustration.)

Amber beads from the King of Dahomey.

Travelling pen and ink case.

Housewife fitted with cottons, needles, etc.

Old fencing shoe which for eighteen years Burton tried in vain to persuade shoemakers to match. He found, however, that the same superstition prevailed among shoemakers all over the world—they were all willing to make a new pair, but none would make a single shoe, believing that if they did so death would assuredly be their fate.

Burton's watch chain.

His well-known sword-shaped scarf pin.

Pen used by Burton prior to his death.

Flowers picked by him the day before his death.

Glass-case containing plaster models of Burton's hand and foot. These models were made by Mr. Albert Letchford after Burton's death. His hands and feet were beautifully formed, contrasting strangely with his scarred, travel-stained features.

Two writing tables, with inscriptions. These are plain deal tables covered with back canvas. The larger of the two was the one used for the writing of the "Nights."

His study chair.

Letter from Cardinal Wiseman recommending Burton to the Catholic mission in Africa.

An album containing numerous photographs of the Burtons, etc., chiefly taken by Dr. Baker.

Engraving of Burton.

Carbine pistol, invented by Burton.

This weapon is fully explained in Lady Burton's "Life," Vol. I, pp. 455–7. "The principle of the weapon is to avoid the use of the shoulder on horseback. The weapon can be used either as a carbine with both hands, the left arm extended as in archery: in this case the cartridge contains eighty-four grains of gunpowder. Used with one hand, the charge must be reduced to forty-five grains. The projectile serves to blow up ammunition, to fire inflammable articles, and so forth. When explosive projectiles are used with this weapon, a special safety bullet has been provided by Captain Burton. It will neither explode if let fall on its point, nor on being fired through brushwood."

A collection of bronze coins from Midian.

These coins are very interesting, insomuch as they are the only examples known of the type coming from Northern Arabia. They were found by Burton at Macna (Muqna), on the Gulf of Aila (Akaba), and are described in his "Land of Midian," Vol. I, pp. 92–3. They were also described by the late keeper of the Coin Department of the British Museum, Mr. Barclay V. Head, in the "Numismatic Chronicle," New Series, Vol. XVIII, 1878, pp. 274, 283–4, with a plate (XIII, Nos 18–22).

The present keeper of the Coin Department, Mr. Hill, began some time ago a catalogue of Greek coins in Arabia, etc., and was anxious to find the coins mentioned in Head's article. I happened to be seeing him about a medal for the Burton Memorial Lectures, and he mentioned the fact that the coins of Burton were lost. I remembered some at Camberwell, and advised Mr. Hill to examine them. Luckily they proved to be the very ones, although one or two photographed for Head's article could not be found. Anyhow, Mr. Hill selected twenty-nine of the best, and these have now been lent by the Camberwell Library to the British Museum for an indefinite period. They consequently figure in Mr. Hill's new book, "A Catalogue of Greek



FIVE OF THE UNIQUE COINS FOUND BY BURTON IN MIDIAN, SPECIALLY ARRANGED BY G. F. HILL, KEEPER OF THE COIN DEPARTMENT, BRITISH MUSEUM.

(*From the Central Library Camberwell, now loaned to the British Museum.*)

Coins of Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Persia," 1922. Eight have been photographed (see Plate LV, Nos. 2–9). The description will be found on pp. lxxxv–lxxxvi of the introduction, and on pp. 78–80 of the text of the above work.

The coins are described as very barbarous, small imitations of the earlier Attic type. They are of bronze, in imitation of the silver coinage of Athens. (See illustration.)

On the obverse of the majority is an eye (the remains of the head of Athene), while on the reverse is an owl. Others have himyarite inscriptions on the reverse, which have not yet been deciphered. Mr. Hill says they are as late as the first century B.C., since their fabric is that of coins which would only have come into circulation in North Arabia in the last third of the second century B.C.

APPENDIX B.

"LIVES" OF BURTON, WITH SHORT CRITICISMS, PRICES, ETC.

NOTICES OF THE VARIOUS "LIVES."

WITHOUT counting the eight-page biography privately printed either in November or December 1865, or early in 1866, already described, the first "Life" to make its appearance was that by an old Oxonian, issued in 1880.

Its full title is :—

/ A Short Sketch of the Career / of / Captain Richard F. Burton / Collected from "Men of Eminence"; from Captain and / Mrs. Burton's Own Works; from the Press, from / Personal Knowledge, and Various / Other Reliable Sources / By / An Old Oxonian / Who is Proud to Claim Him as an Oxford Man and as an / Old Friend / William Mullan and Son / London and Belfast / 1880 /

Although it cannot really be regarded as a "Life" in the proper sense of the word, it, nevertheless, contains very interesting information.

Pp. [*iv*] + 89.

The first twenty-three pages are devoted to a rough sketch of his career up to the end of 1878. This is followed by a long extract from "The World," of November 27, 1878, wherein an article called "Celebrity at Home" describes

in some detail Burton's life at Trieste. This extract stretches to p. 41.

There are now three appendices. The first of these (A) gives details of the legends tracing Burton's family to Louis XIV. The second (B) is a slightly condensed form of the account of the farewell dinner published in Volume 3 of the "Anthropological Review" of 1865. Appendix (C) is devoted to facts connected with the last hours of Napoleon. This account, which has been issued separately, is by Mrs. Ward, whose husband was in the 66th Regiment with Francis Burton, Esq.—Richard Burton's uncle, both of whom played a conspicuous part in the facts related. There is a good copy of Mrs. Ward's pamphlet in the Central Library, Camberwell.

This is followed on p. [73] by a list of Burton's works, which has already been fully described, while the last few pages are devoted to the scrap of autobiography taken from the appendix to "Falconry in the Valley of the Indus," It forms most interesting and amusing reading, as Burton gives an account of his adventures in Sind when, disguised as a native, he played the part of a commercial traveller and shopkeeper. It also shows him in the light in which we love him best, revelling in the spirit of adventure, prying, in disguise, into the intimate secrets of the harem, speaking the various dialects of the different tribes into whose association he was thrown, and all the time accumulating in his vast brain an astonishing amount of information, some of which, in after years, was to appear in his notes to the "Nights."

This "Sketch," by an old Oxonian, is very rare, and for this reason it is lucky that the whole work was reprinted in 1886. In this year it appeared under the following title :—

/ A Sketch of the Career / of / Richard F. Burton / Collected from "Men of Eminence"; from Sir Richard and / Lady Burton's Own Works; from the Press; from Personal / Knowledge, and Various Other

Reliable Sources. / By / Alfred Bates Richards, / (late Editor of the "Morning Advertiser") up to 1876: / By / Andrew Wilson, / (Author of "The Abode of Snow") up to 1879: / By / St Clair Baddeley, / up to the present date, 1886. / London: / Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall. / 1886. /

Pp. [*iv*] + 96.

From this title-page it will be seen that the only addition is the continuation of the "Career" up to 1886. The work was issued in black cardboard covers, and contains as frontispiece a photograph of Burton. Although not common, it is not nearly so rare as the 1880 work, and is usually obtainable for a few shillings. Practically every word of these pamphlets was reproduced in Lady Burton's "Life" of 1893.

In 1887 appeared the first "Life" worthy of the name. The title-page is as follows:—

/ Richard F. Burton, / K.C.M.G.: / His Early, Private and Public Life / With / an Account of His Travels and / Explorations. / By / Francis Hitchman, / Author of "The Public Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield," Etc., Etc. / In Two Volumes.—Vol. I. [*Vol. II*] / [*quotation*] / London: / Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington / . . . / / 1887. / . . . /

Vol. I:—

Pp. [*xii*] + 430, with seven full-page illustrations and four in the text.

Vol. II:—

Pp. x + 460, with twelve full-page illustrations and nineteen in the text.

Bound in black cloth, with red border top and bottom on both covers enclosing gold lettering on front cover and printer's imprint in blind on back cover.
Lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 9''$.
All edges uncut.

In Volume I the plate facing p. 165 is described as "Il Bom Jesus, where St. Francis Xavier is buried." This is a mistake. The plate is a reproduction of a lithograph of a drawing by Burton himself of the Se Primaçial or Cathedral of Saint Catherine. The lithograph faces p. 60 of "Goa and the Blue Mountains." In line 12 of p. 165 the date of "Goa" should be 1851, and not 1881. In Volume II the illustration "Aukombe" is in the text of p. 198, which in the "List of Illustrations" is given by mistake as 981.

This "Life" by Hitchman is really good and contains a very full account of Burton's career as an explorer. It is the only "Life" written in Burton's own lifetime, and with his own assistance, for he lent Hitchman the numerous notes which Lady Burton had written at her husband's dictation when crossing to India in 1876.

Volume I takes us to the end of 1857, half-way through the Tanganyika journey.

Volume II begins in 1858 at Tanganyika, and goes to the middle of 1887, when Her Majesty's Jubilee had just been celebrated at Trieste under Burton's auspices.

As Hitchman says in his introduction, he received considerable help from Lady Burton, who put much matter at his disposal. When comparing this "Life" with those that came after, we cannot help being struck with the clear way in which Hitchman carries us through each of Burton's journeys without meandering off into side-channels, which both Lady Burton and Wright were greatly inclined to do. Here we have what we need—a straight and clear history of the life of Burton as an explorer and traveller. We are taken on every journey and shown by illustrations from Burton's works what was the nature of the people with whom he came into contact, and what the country was like through which he passed. This is as it should be—for surely the best way of "holding" the reader is to visualize the surroundings of the traveller, and although a good description does much, an illustration can do more.

Hitchman studied the works of Livingstone, Grant, Speke, Baker, Stanley, etc., before writing his life, so as to

get thoroughly acquainted with African travel, and the result has proved worthy of the labour, for there is not a page or a line in these 900 pages which grates or irritates as there is in both Lady Burton's and Wright's "Lives."

We can only regret the fact that Hitchman did not live to complete Burton's "Life" by another volume.

I have already stated that I consider Hitchman was the only biographer who did not write from some personal point of view, or for some other reason quite irrelevant to the real duties of the biographer. Lady Burton wrote to immortalize her husband, and would have the world look on him as perfect—and a Roman Catholic. Miss Stisted wrote under a strong sense of affection for her uncle and in defence of the truth.

Wright apparently wrote to create a sensation, and to pave the way for his "Life of John Payne."

Dodge wrote in indignation against Wright.

We will now consider each of these "Lives" in turn. Lady Burton's work appeared in 1893:—

/ The Life of / Captain / Sir Richd F. Burton, / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S. / By His Wife, / Isabel Burton. / With Numerous Portraits, Illustrations, / and Maps. / In Two Volumes. / Vol. I. [*Vol. II.*] / London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. / 1893. /

Vol. I:—

Pp. [*xxvi*] + 606.

Vol. II:—

Pp. [*x*] + 664.

Bound in black cloth, with gold designs on both covers and gold lettering on back.

$5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9\frac{1}{8}''$.

All edges uncut.

These volumes contain a mass of information of all kinds and sorts—and perhaps that is a fairly good criticism of the whole work. Lady Burton was not a suitable person

to write her husband's biography, she had neither the time, health, nor discrimination needed for such a task.

I could say much about Lady Burton's method of work, how she used the material she had, and those who helped her, but I will refrain for two reasons. Firstly, it will serve no good purpose, and, secondly, I know that Sir Richard would not wish anything unnecessary mentioned about his wife. So let us look at the work as it appeared finished.

Volume I goes to the end of 1872, after Burton's recall from Damascus. The first 150 pages, except for a note here and there, and the fact that they are written in the first person instead of the third, are the same as the first 160 odd pages of Hitchman's "Life." A portion of Mrs. Ward's pamphlet on the last hours of Napoleon is inserted, and also Burton's autobiography from the postscript of "Falconry," that was used in the 1880 and 1886 "Lives." This brings us to the end of chapter VII (p. 163). The next chapter is typical of the whole work, and a short description of it will save repetition. It starts in 1850, speaks of the "Bayonet Exercise," and describes Lady Burton's first meeting with Sir Richard. Then follows the description of the Pilgrimage. Although, as Lady Burton tells us herself, this was one of the greatest and most interesting and dangerous journeys of his life, she only gives eleven pages to it (Hitchman gave nearly eighty), and follows it up with letters written after Burton's death, and other irrelevant matters. She also inserts the complete poem, "The Kasîdah," as well as other verses. This ends the chapter.

It certainly was a good plan to have the beautiful "Kasîdah" in the "Life"—but why in a chapter which ought to be solely on the "Pilgrimage"? Why insert it when we are dealing with 1853–5? But this is typical of Lady Burton. Throughout the book she suddenly breaks off with some such remarks as "I print these few lines that occur to me"; or "These verses must go in somewhere"; or "Among other things I must not forget . . ."!

In each case the insertions have absolutely nothing to do with what precedes or follows.

She has also scattered letters, cuttings, extracts, etc., at random in nearly every chapter—often quite uninteresting and unimportant, thus turning the "Life" into a Burtonian scrap-book. What is worse, letters and extracts are often quoted without any reference whatsoever, or if there be one it is given in a most vague way, such as "From the Press," "To a London newspaper," etc. A chapter of twenty-six pages is devoted to Harar. Thus the two most important journeys of Burton's life are dismissed in thirty-seven pages, in a work of over one thousand, two hundred pages!

For the above reasons it is not sufficient only to read Lady Burton's "Life," because Hitchman is the sole biographer who pays full attention to the "Pilgrimage" and to Harar. Chapter X deals with Beatson's Horse, and is identical with Hitchman's chapter V—both were, of course, taken from Burton's own MSS. At numerous places original verses of Burton's are inserted. Some of these are really interesting, e.g. the "Legend of the Lakkí Hills" (Vol. II. pp. 63, 64, 65). It is a pity they were not all collected together to form a separate appendix, or to be issued as a distinct pamphlet.

At the end of Volume II there are over 170 pages of appendices. Appendix A is the Bibliography which has already been described. B is the notes to the "Kasîdah." C and D are extracts from "Falconry" and the other Scinde books. E, F, and G are made up of extracts from contributions to various learned societies, letters to newspapers, etc. H is Burton's Report on his search for Palmer, and is very interesting. The last appendix is devoted to opinions of the Press and of scholars of the "Nights." From these few remarks it will be seen that apart from Hitchman's "Life," that of Lady Burton can only be looked upon as a great collection of notes, some of them absolutely without value or interest, others of a far more interesting nature which would be of great use to a man about to write a *real* "Life" of Burton. Apart from the bad arrangements of the matter, great allowance must be made for Lady

Burton's failing health, the hurry in which she wrote, and lastly the fact that she looked upon Burton as a "god upon earth."

We must now pass on to the book of Miss Stisted. Its title-page is:—

/ The True Life of / Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., Etc. / Written by His Niece / Georgiana M. Stisted / With the Authority and Approval of the / Burton Family. / [*publisher's device*] / H. S. Nichols / 3 Soho Square and 62A Piccadilly / London W / 1896 /

Pp. [*xvi*] + 419, with a portrait (frontispiece).
Bound in blue buckram, with gold lettering on back.
5″ × 7½″.
All edges cut.

This book is a "popular" account of Burton's life. It was written in indignation against Lady Burton's exaggerated "Life," and more especially in strong disapproval of his so-called bed-conversion. Miss Stisted is really fully justified in her attitude, and says many rather bitter things about Lady Burton that are, nevertheless, perfectly true. Of interest are her remarks on pp. 43–4 concerning Burton's Persian love, which Lady Burton ignores completely. There is little more to be said, except that even in this "Memoir" two whole chapters are devoted to the "Pilgrimage"—as compared with Lady Burton's miserable eleven pages.

The outcome of Miss Stisted's book was a work issued in the following year by W. H. Wilkins and Lady Burton entitled "The Romance of Isabel Burton."

It is of no real value, and Wilkins's participation, I understand, was not due to genuine admiration for Lady Burton, but for reasons far more personal.

The next "Life" appeared ten years later. It was in two volumes by Thomas Wright. Numerous references have

already been made to it, and owing to its extraordinary nature some detailed criticism is necessary.

The title-page :—

/ The Life of / Sir Richard Burton / By / Thomas Wright / Author of " The Life of Edward Fitzgerald," Etc. / With Sixty-four Plates. / Two Volumes / Vol. I. [*Vol. II*] / London / Everett & Co. / 1906 / . . . /

Vol. I :—
Pp. 291, of which pp. [*i*]–[*xxx*] form the preliminaries.

Vol. II :—
Pp. [*292*] (preliminaries pp. [*i*]–[*xii*]) + xxv.

Bound in red silky cloth, bevelled edges, and lettering on back in gold.
$5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9''$.
Top edges gilt, others uncut.

Once again we have to deal with a " Life " which is not worthy of the name. Just as Lady Burton's book, with the exception of about the first two hundred pages, was merely an exaggerated scrap-book, so is Wright's book (particularly Vol. II) a collection of tittle-tattle, small-talk, mistakes, and absurd conclusions. Worse still, there is an air about the work of apparent depth of learning and clever research which the casual reader is liable to " swallow."

The Bibliography, covering as it does no less than eight pages, at first sight looks very complete, and as displaying a large amount of trouble and research. I have already shown that closer examination proves it to be misleading, very badly arranged, and full of mistakes.

The " Life " part of the work ends with the first volume, the second being devoted to the odd bits of information —both fact and unfact—discussions, letters, etc., which Wright collected from his numerous interviews. I shall have more to say about the contents of this volume later on.

The preface prepares the reader for what is to come, as it bluntly states that Burton took three-quarters of his " Nights " from Payne—but of this more anon. Wright speaks

also of the misstatements of Miss Stisted, when even in this short preface he makes them himself. I have been to Mortlake several times, and it is absolutely false to state, as Wright does, that "owing to the watchfulness of the Arundell family, it is kept in perfect repair." The state of the mausoleum is a disgrace. Although Lady Burton bought up all the ground around it and left a sum of money for it to be kept in order, practically nothing has been done at all. Graves now surround it—in fact, so closely that one has to step over them to reach the mausoleum. The trees and grasses planted in front have been allowed to grow to such an extent that the whole mausoleum is nearly hidden. (In August 1920 I could only see the star and about two or three feet of the top.) But this is nothing to the inside. It is absolutely filthy, cobwebs are everywhere, the batteries and wires which worked the camel-bells are left lying about and broken. None of the lamps have been touched for years, and I actually found one Oriental lamp pulled down from the crossbars and rolling on the ground behind Lady Burton's coffin. I also discovered that the only thing the Arundells have done is to have a knob of marble, the size of a hazel-nut, restored on the tablet containing Justin McCarthy's sonnet ! !

Of course it was not in this terrible state when Wright saw it, but the Arundells never have and, I have good reason for thinking, never will take any interest in it.

At one period, owing to numerous complaints, the mausoleum was "done up," but in a way that shows the spirit in which the work was undertaken. The marble of the "Arab tent," instead of being cleaned properly, was actually painted with some wretched grey preparation, the remnants of which discolour it to this day. Nothing further was done until March 1921, when I had the inside cleaned and the grasses and overgrowth cut down. Reverting to the "Life," on page xviii of the preface is a sentence about meeting what he believed "to be the wishes of Lady Burton's executors" in omitting "all mention of certain events that occurred after Sir Richard's death."

I suppose it was one of the Arundells whom Wright consulted, but he omitted to interview the most important person, namely the executrix who had lived practically day and night with Lady Burton from the time of her husband's death to that of her own—Miss Plowman (now Mrs. Guerra). As she was never approached this sentence is misleading and (to put it mildly) conveys a very false impression.

Volume I takes us to the end of 1879, thus all the most active and important part of Burton's life is crammed into less than three hundred pages. It is a great pity, for if Wright intended giving a complete volume to his odd jumble of information, he ought to have made it a four-volume work, so as to give Burton's travels a corresponding amount of space.

But as it is, the travels are only very briefly described, and can, of course, bear no comparison to Hitchman's accounts. There are, however, various interesting facts in Volume I which should be noted.

In the first place (p. 37) is the statement concerning the corrected birthplace of Burton, and later information about Sir Charles Napier (p. 73). The first paragraph on p. 196 about Lady Burton is very true, although Wright treats her rather too leniently in his preface.

Wright's idea of a pamphlet is strange, for the " pamphlet " on West African proverbs (see p. 184) is a book of over 450 pages!

Of interest is the reference to Edward Rehatsek on pp. 262–3. It is true the encyclopaedias are silent about him, but Wright must have overlooked the article by Arbuthnot in the " Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society."

Volume II is chiefly taken up with the Kāma Shāstra Society, John Payne, and the "Arabian Nights." With regard to the Kāma Shāstra Society, a list of its publications is given on p. 57. The first mistake in this list, which to me is extraordinary, is giving an author to the "Arabian Nights." Lane was the only scholar who ever entertained such a foolish idea, but evidence to the contrary was so

overwhelming that the view was abandoned. Secondly, Wright gives a list of "works still in manuscript" which were to have been issued by the Society. With the single exception of the "Nigāristān," it is hard to imagine what evidence Wright had for assuming the Society was going to publish them. They were merely short extracts and essays (some only two or three pages long) sent by Rehatsek to Arbuthnot to publish in the "R.A.S. Journal," or not, as he thought fit. There was no question as to their having anything to do with the Kāma Shāstra Society. In the case of the "Nigāristān," it is very possible that this was Burton's (and certainly Arbuthnot's) intention, thus completing the trio of "Persian didactic works," viz. the "Gulistān," the "Behāristān," and the "Nigāristān." (See "Arabic Authors," p. 188; also "Behāristān," p. [v].)

But Burton died in 1890, and with him died the Kama Shastra Society. The MS. of the "Nigāristān" was sent by Rehatsek to Arbuthnot the same year, and it arrived too late for Burton to go through it with Arbuthnot prior to issuing it. In 1891 Rehatsek died, and in July 1892 the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society" (pp. 581–95) printed the article (already referred to) by Arbuthnot. On p. 592 it definitely states that the "Nigāristān" was now to be published by the Oriental Translation Fund of the Royal Asiatic Society.

It is obvious that Wright never saw this article, but he *did* see and actually quotes from the MS. of the "Nigāristān." Yet the preface of the MS. and the cardboard wrapper are both inscribed "Oriental Translation Fund. New Series."

The list given by Wright on p. 63 (Vol. II) includes works which the Society was far more likely to have undertaken, but it is almost certain that after the publication of the new edition of the "Perfumed Garden," the Society would have died a natural death owing to Burton having promised his wife that he would never publish any more works of a similar nature.

Of John Payne there is much that is irrelevant in a

"Life" of Burton, and Wright used pages of it for his "Life of John Payne" with but very little alteration.

This brings us to the "Arabian Nights," and to the merits of Burton's translation.

I shall deal with this at some length, as the subject is important. Wright picked out similar passages from Payne and Burton, and compared them by printing them side by side, and by putting in italics all the words in Burton's version, which also appeared in Payne, sought to prove that Burton had copied straight from Payne. He stated also that Burton had naturally used different words here and there, and in consequence Burton's translation was simply Payne's altered and spoilt. Now an assertion such as this would be bold enough from an Oriental scholar, but from a man like Wright it is really absurd. I would not think of commenting on the subject had I not talked it over with many well-known Orientalists at the India Office, British Museum, the School of Oriental Studies, Royal Asiatic Society, etc., as well as having corresponded with professors on the Continent and in America. One of the most difficult and futile things a man can do is to prove to his own *and* everyone else's satisfaction that a translator is guilty of flagrant and intentional plagiarism. Suppose, for example, that owing to my great admiration for Homer's "Iliad" I thought I would like to translate it afresh. After obtaining the best recognized text there would be two distinct ways of setting to work; one to translate direct from the text without looking at any previous translation, and to put into my work my own ideas, phraseology, etymological knowledge, personality, etc., and to bar from my house any commentaries, translations and notes which had been previously published. The other way, and the usual way, would be to get all the translations I could and study them carefully for several months—compare them, make notes on them, add a bit here, take away a few words there, and so on. Then I would begin what I would call my translation, using all existing translations as guides that *in my estimation* would show what to copy, and what to avoid.

Finally, my translation would appear, and perhaps it would be criticized by a man like Wright. We will suppose I had worked with all the assistance I could get from past translators—in that case I am perfectly convinced my foolish critic could put the translations of two or three other men side by side with mine, and show that they very much coincided with one or the other of the earlier renderings. If, on the other hand, I had done absolutely original work, even then (assuming for the moment that I was a first-class Greek scholar) many of my phrases would correspond with the translations of Chapman, Pope, Derby, Blackie, Way, Myers, etc., etc. My foolish critic could never believe I had never looked at them.

Exactly the same applies to the "Nights" of Payne and that of Burton. It is impossible to say how much the one copied from the other. Talking to my friend, Mr. A. G. Ellis (whom Wright cites so often), he said that it was futile to compare two translations of two learned men with a view to accusing one of them of plagiarism, especially when both were fond of archaic words and phrases. If, however, one compared the translation of the "Nights" by an unknown man, of whom no Oriental scholar or society had ever heard, with that of either Burton or Payne, then, said Mr. Ellis, one would have grounds for accusing him of plagiarism if his work resembled, to a great extent, that of a recognized translator I do not for a second wish to imply that I consider it unlikely Burton used Payne's translation. On the contrary, I have every reason to believe that he had it on his table all the time, and also that Payne similarly had Burton's "Alæddin," etc., on his desk. One only has to read Payne's notes to "Zein-ul-Asnum" and "Alæddin" to see that he was closely following Burton with every line he wrote, because wherever Burton translates a word in a different sense from that which Payne employs, he (Payne) always makes a special note on it.

I have been very carefully through the copy of Payne's "Nights" that Burton used, and it is very little marked, although signs of considerable use are manifest.

After setting the version of Burton and that of Payne side by side, Wright makes comments on what he considers the reader will notice from his citations.

After again adversely criticizing Burton's translation and poetry, he attempts to show that Burton used many of his words in a wrong sense.

But as Wright has given special notes on the subject it will be as well to see how far he can be relied upon.

On p. 118 (Vol. II), note (4) states that Payne's word "hort-yard" is much better than Burton's word "vergier." Now as Wright quotes Murray on this same page I will use the same medium and take the New Oxford dictionary as my authority. "Vergier" is given as a twelfth-century word, and quotations are appended. "Hort-yard" is described as "an affected alteration of orchard"—"a corrupted spelling of orchard."

But this is not the only case of Wright exalting Payne to the detriment of both Burton and Murray.

It is difficult to see the object of the next note (5), for many other writers besides Shakespeare have used the word "rondure." Amongst others are Browning, Keats, and Symonds.

In note (6) Wright maintains that Burton uses "purfled" in the wrong sense, and that Payne has "embroidered," which, he says, is the correct translation of the text.

Murray, however, states that when used in its vaguer sense "purfled" means "embroidered, decorated," and that "to purfle" means (among other things) to work (a design) in embroidery, also to adorn, ornament, beautify." Numerous examples are given. Once again the futility of the charge is evident, but in note (8) Wright really excels himself.

He states that Burton's word "cucurbit" is "completely inapt to express a common brass pot, such as that mentioned in the text." The first point is that it is not a common brass pot which is mentioned in the text; on the contrary, it is a very special one. In the first place it is described as a "cucumber-shaped" jar, and later as a "gourd-shaped jar, whose mouth was made fast with a leaden cap."

Secondly, it was the former property of King Solomon, and no Moslem historian or story-teller would ever allow him to possess anything " common."

Lane realized this and took special care to see Harvey drew it correctly. Brangwyn also noticed this peculiar-shaped vessel, but practically every other artist who illustrated this tale thought that " a common brass pot " was meant, and accordingly drew it wrongly.

Reference to Murray is very interesting. Under the word " cucurbit " the description is given as " a vessel or retort, originally *gourd-shaped,* used in distillation or other chemical (or alchemical) processes, or for keeping liquids, etc., in." On turning up the word " alembic " there is the additional information that the gourd-shaped vessel is " surmounted by a head or cap." Even I was astonished at the perfect choice of word Burton had made ; it merely serves as an example of Wright's futile efforts to glorify Payne and scoff at Burton.

There is practically no end to Wright's absurdities.

On the next page (119) he states (line 7) that Burton took the word " ensorcelled " from previous translators. But why should he have done so ? The word dates back to 1541, and is used by Meredith in 1855, so it is a trifle (!) older than Torrens and Payne.

In the next chapter (XXIX) Wright at last shows signs of common sense, and recognizes that Burton's knowledge was encyclopaedic, that his notes were written solely in the interests of students, and that the anthropological and general scientific value of them is undoubted. In my own opinion, it is these notes which make the book so invaluable not only to the anthropologist, the etymologist, and the historian, but to the lover of general information on every imaginable subject, as well as to the folk-lore student and " storyologist."

Apart from the notes, many people, including Wright, have given very adverse criticisms on Burton's mixture of obsolete words, mediaeval phrases, modern slang, Americanisms, and foreign words and expressions.

No one really acquainted with the various MSS. would make these criticisms, as the reason of Burton's enormous, if somewhat strange, vocabulary lies in the MSS. themselves.

They are, above all, composite, and borrow from Turkish, Persian, Sanskrit, besides which the use of local and practically unknown words is common.

Burton's plan was to translate noun for noun and verb for verb; the modern English vocabulary was incapable of enabling him to do so, and consequently he had to resort to "a somewhat archaical English whose oldfashioned and sub-antique flavour would contrast with our modern and everyday speech, admitting at times even Latin and French terms, such as *res sibilis* and *citrouille*." Thus the "motley suit of the Arabo-Egyptian" was preserved. Burton always looks upon the "Nights" as originally intended "as a text or handbook for the Ráwí or professional story-teller, who would declaim the recitative in quasi-conversational tones, would intone the Saj'a (or prose rhyme), and would chant the metrical portions to the twanging of the Rabábah or one-stringed viol."

Thus, with his object always in view, he retains the Saj'a in his translation.

This would have been absolutely impossible had not Burton's vocabulary been drawn from the twelfth century onwards.

John Payne had different views from Burton about choice of words and phrases. His idea was to make a classic, and in this he has succeeded. Whether a distinctly romantic work with its multi-form variety of styles and character should be turned into a classic is for Orientalists to decide.

Payne, also with his object in view, rejected the Saj'a so as not to lose any grace or harmony in his "classic." No wonder, therefore, that Burton's strange array of weird words brought forth comments from the Press, but if biographers and critics had studied what they were writing about, they could have nothing but unanimous praise for the marvellous way in which Burton has not only retained

the sense of the original, but has, by his choice of words and method of dealing with the poetry, conveyed the spirit, *naïvété*, and atmosphere of the mediaeval East.

In January 1922 I was standing in the Great Suk, or Market Place, at Tangier, listening to the story-teller, and could not help being struck with the similarity of the scene so often described by Burton. The Ráwí was an old man with a small white beard, seated cross-legged on an old upturned wooden box. The Arab and Moorish audience, which consisted only of men, squatted on the ground in a semicircle with their yellow goatskin slippers placed neatly in front of them. There was not a woman even in earshot of the Ráwí. As the old man continued his tales of wonder and adventure, the audience responded in a way that would have made a London theatrical manager jealous, first following the trials of the hero with sympathy and fear, then smiling with relief at his overcoming every obstacle, and finally swaying with laughter at some trick successfully played on a Kazi or Fakir.

How often has Burton described such a scene. When speaking of the "turpiloquium" of the "Nights" in his "Terminal Essay," he specially mentions the fact that the stories are told to men alone, and it was interesting and gratifying to know how true his statements were and still are.

Morocco has so far suffered very little from the often disastrous effects of civilization, and in all the villages and many of the towns of the interior things have hardly changed since the time of Haroun al Raschíd.

But I must return to Wright's "Life," or rather "Criticism." On p. 184 (Vol. II) Wright compares a passage from the "Zein-ul-Asnam," of the two translators. This was, of course, one of the stories which Payne translated *after* Burton. Now if he had put in italics every word of Payne's which appeared also in Burton's translation the account in italics would have been considerable.

Working on these lines I have compared passages from "Alæddin," which were also first translated by Burton, and

a very large number of words are identical. From this I could conclude that Payne had copied from Burton, and had here and there altered words and phrases which had (in my opinion) spoilt Burton's translation ! !

What a foolish and unscholarly conclusion this would be. Yet it is exactly what Wright did. If he really and truly thought he had a good "case" he should have put forward his views in the pages of the journal of some suitable learned society (if, indeed, anyone would have published them), and so obtained the opinions of Orientalists and men capable of judging.

After this he could bring in to his "Life" the comments his paper had caused, and deal with the matter in the open-minded way a man should who is neither a scholar nor an Orientalist. Regarded as a "Life" of Burton, Wright's work is absolutely worthless, full of misstatements, absurd conclusions, half-truths, and irrelevant matter. On the other hand it contains many useful pieces of information and interesting anecdotes, although some of these seem to have been largely made up by Wright himself. He relates one (Vol. II, pp. 165–6) as having happened in Bologna. Why he thinks Burton should have spoken to a man he thought was a Bolognese working-man in French is hard to imagine. The truth is the incident occurred in Boulogne. The part about trying him with Bolognese dialect is, of course, made up by Wright. It is merely typical of the careless way in which he worked. Even in trivial matters he makes misstatements. On p. 257 (Vol. II), in order to show to readers that he knows all about Lady Burton's private life, he gives a note saying that "she often used a typewriter." It was Mrs. Maylor (her copyist) who typed—Lady Burton never touched one in her life. This is only a small matter, but once again shows how far Wright can be relied on. One might give many other examples like those already quoted, but I must pass on to the next and last "Life" which has appeared.

In the following year (1907) Dodge issued his little "Life," with the following title-page, etc. :—

/ The Real / Sir Richard Burton / By / Walter Phelps Dodge / . . . / / / / With a Frontispiece / London / T. Fisher Unwin / Adelphi Terrace / 1907 /

Pp. 240, with a plate (caricature of Burton from " Vanity Fair ")
Bound in slate-coloured cloth, with blind and gold.
Lettering on back in gold.
5¼" × 8⅛".
Top edges gilt, others uncut.

This little " Life " by Dodge deserves far more praise than it ever enjoyed. True, it is very short and sketchy, but the matter is well arranged and distributed throughout, which certainly cannot be said of either Lady Burton's or Wright's " Lives."

There are fifteen chapters in all. A chapter each is devoted to the Pilgrimage and Harar, which is as it should be. Then comes a chapter on the Crimea, followed by one each on " His African Discoveries " and marriage.

The next few chapters deal with the various consulates, in chronological order.

Chapter XIII describes his lesser travels, the next is devoted to his death, while a few very apt and true remarks conclude a very handy little account of the life of one of the Empire's noblest sons.

Prices of the Various " Lives."

With the exception of Lady Burton's " Life " none are of sufficient value to have been catalogued as a single lot in the sale-rooms, thus second-hand catalogue prices of the last few years are all that can be given as a guide to the value of the " Lives " in question.

Old Oxonian. 1880. (Published at about 2/–) :—
10/6.

A. B. Richards, etc. 1886. (Published at 1/–) :—
5/–, 3/6, 7/6, 25/– (presentation copy, autograph, etc.), 5/–.

Hitchman. 1887. (Published at 36/–) :—
9/6, 15/–, 12/6.

Lady Burton. 1893. (Published at 42/–):—

Sale-Rooms.—21/–, March 1911; 23/–, March 1914; 30/–, Oct. 1920; 54/–, March 1922 (half calf, gilt).
Catalogues.—36/–, 28/–, 35/–, 30/–, 18/6, 25/–, 42/–.

Miss Stisted. 1896. (Published at 5/–):—
3/6, 5/–, 3/–, 3/6.

Wright. 1906. (Published at 24/–):—
16/–, 21/–, 17/6.

Dodge. 1907. (Published at 6/–):—
2/6, 3/–, 2/–.

APPENDIX C.

NOTE ON THE LIFE OF ALBERT LETCHFORD.

AS so little appears to be known of this artist, who was such a close friend of Sir Richard Burton, and a man of so great ability, I hope that this short account of his life will be acceptable.

Albert Letchford was born on March 10, 1866, at Trieste. From the very earliest times he was instinctively drawn to everything beautiful, and art was his only pleasure in life. At the age of seventeen he went to Venice to commence his studies in earnest. Here he made great progress, and was sent on to Florence in the following year.

It was at this period that he first met the Burtons, who were at once attracted by the charming manner, the great keenness and true artistic genius, which they saw in this tall handsome lad with beautiful deep brown eyes. Accordingly Letchford received a very large number of letters of introduction from the Burtons.

From Florence he went to Paris, and passed first at the Beaux Arts out of about four hundred entrants.

He studied under numerous artists, among whom may be mentioned Hébert, Jerome, Bonnat (who died in September 1922), and L. Oliver Merson.

While working in Paris he often visited England, and there conceived the idea of painting in the East. He accordingly went to Cairo, where he studied Eastern life in the most minute detail. He was selected to paint the Jubilee picture (1887) of all the festivities at Cairo, the

members of the committee, etc. On his return to Trieste he passed most of his time with the Burtons. Sir Richard found him much above the level of the general run of men, for, besides being an artist to his finger tips, he was very well read, and, his modesty once laid aside, proved a most interesting companion and the best of friends. He spent one winter in Bohemia as the guest of the Prince and Princess of Thurn and Taxis, for whom he painted a magnificent ceiling. Though he could have made his fortune and have become the portrait painter of the day (for he already had an invitation to the Viennese Court and a commission to paint the old Emperor Franz Josef), shyness, however, made him refuse all the invitations, and it was on his return to Trieste that Burton suggested to Letchford his illustrating the "Nights." Besides being an artist, Letchford was a musician of no mean order, and some of his finest work, now in Florence, was inspired by Beethoven's Sonatas. An American attempted to secure one by a large offer, but Letchford loved his work too much to part with it. This was one of his failings. Had he been of a less sensitive nature and not so very modest he would have, undoubtedly, attained fortune and glory. Burton's death in 1890 was a terrible bereavement for Letchford and his sister Daisy (now Madam Nicastro). He had been like a father to both of them. They had penetrated the rough epidermis of Burton's external appearance and had found the jewel which lay beneath—both knew Burton as he really was, and accordingly reaped the benefit.

But let us pass on to Letchford's greatest work. Burton's suggestion of illustrating the "Nights" had appealed greatly to Letchford on account of the unlimited scope such a subject would give to an artist who loved the East and had a boundless imagination.

Accordingly Burton and he discussed the various passages most suitable for illustration, and Letchford started an exhaustive study of Oriental detail by working for weeks in museums and reading up works on Eastern costume, architecture, furniture, etc. His own collection, made

while in Cairo, afforded many specimens, such as arms, lamps, stools, etc., which were of the greatest use in his work.

Letchford painted one illustration to the "Nights" in Burton's lifetime, early in 1890. This was the only one in colour, and, with some slight alteration, formed No. 1 of the series begun in 1895. He was first of all commissioned to paint sixty-five illustrations, but this number was subsequently increased to seventy, without counting a portrait of Burton himself. The work was all done at Naples, and some of the landscapes are taken from the surrounding country. The rugged seacoast and fine rocks which stretch from the Bay of Naples to Castellammare and Sorrento figure in some of the pictures (viz. No. 48, "Abdullah the Fisherman and Abdullah the Merman").

The work was first done in charcoal and then painted in black and white, one set only being in colour. This is now in the possession of Madame Nicastro.

No painter has ever rendered the atmosphere of Naples so perfectly as has Albert Letchford. His sketches of Pompeii were magnificent, while his drawings of the bay of Naples and its rocks are the works of a genius.

As has already been mentioned, Letchford was no business man, and hated anything commercial. He was paid very badly for his work, and in the winter of 1897–8 he went to London to sign one thousand copies of the illustrations, which later were issued in a portfolio. He was promised payment for this and a percentage of the sales, neither of which materialized. On his return to Naples he began to illustrate the "Decamerone." Luck, however, was against him. His publishers quarrelled and the contract was broken. This was a terrible blow to Letchford, as he was about to get married. Now, however, he decided to return to Cairo, hoping for better luck. Alas! Cairo only brought an illness, to which he ultimately succumbed on July 24, 1905. He left his pictures and personal treasures in the hands of two Greek servants, whom he thought he could trust, and returned to Naples. This was early in 1905.

The Greek servants evidently saw death in his face when he left, for, a few months after he died, a relative who was passing through Cairo tried to locate the house, and, after some difficulty, succeeded in finding it. It was empty, and practically everything of value had disappeared. The Greek servants had gone, taking with them every valuable article he possessed. All that was found was some old furniture, his easel, and amongst the rubbish some crumpled bits of paper, which on inspection proved to be beautiful pen-and-ink drawings. One of these, representing the "Temptation of Eve," was a gem.

Apart from the works already mentioned but little remains of Letchford's paintings—all the bulk had been stolen by the Greeks.

His best portrait was that of Sir William Wilcox's son, which the family described as the "work of a genius."

Another fine work was his "Christ and the Beggar," now in the possession of a lady at Naples.

Letchford painted the different rooms of Burton's house at Trieste, and a picture showing Burton at work on the "Nights." There are also some views from the house, looking in different directions.

All these are now in the Camberwell Library, and have been already referred to in Appendix A.

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